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The North-China Herald

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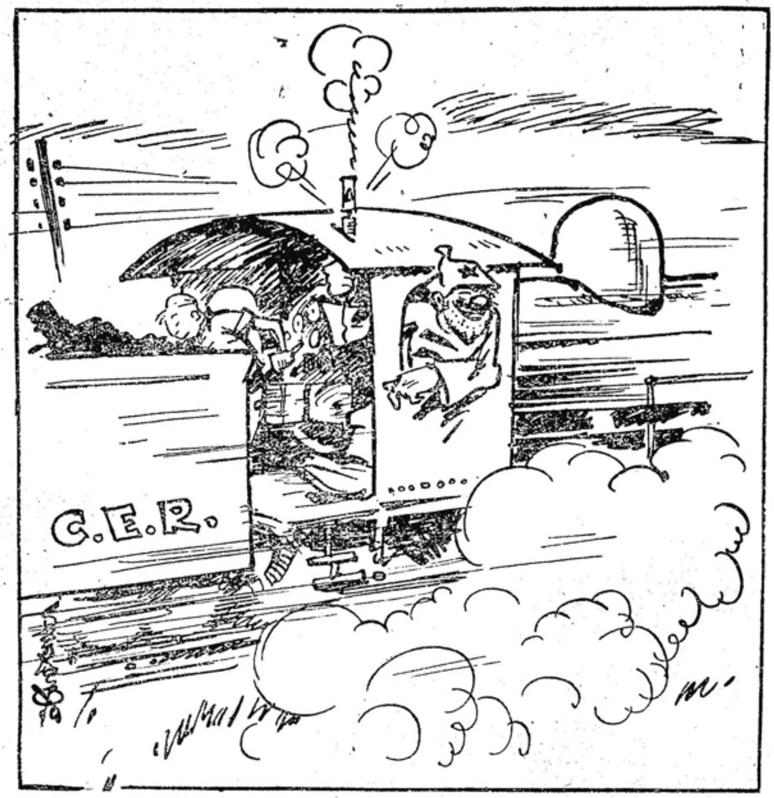

THE STATUS QUO ANTE

NEW OPPONENTS OF NANKING

Tang Seng-chi and 38 Generals Declare Against Gen. Chiang: Adherence Pledge to Wang Ching-wei: The Party Salvation Army

Gen. Tang Seng-chi and 38 other leading generals have declared against Nanking.

Gen. Tang's manifesto declares that he has been appointed by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the left wing leader, to command the 4th Route Army of the "Party-Protection and National-Salvation Army." He also declares for Gen. Chang Fa-kuei and the Ironsides.

Seventy-three persons, men and women missionaries, with children were evacuated from Nanking on December 8 and reached Shanghai.

Local authorities are on their guard against possible disturbances, and martial law has been declared in the Chinese areas, stricter precautions than ever being taken.

H.M.S. Suffolk has sailed for Nanking to evacuate foreign women and children, if necessary.

The actual situation obtaining in the Nanking area continues to be most obscure. The Chinese Press is under strict censorship and the news contained in the newspapers is of little value. Communications between Nanking and Shanghai are entirely disorganized and the only messages which are able to reach destination are those wirelessed by the foreign men-of-war stationed at Yangtze ports and Shanghai.

H.M.S. Berwick and the three destroyers Stormcloud, Serapis, and Bruce have left Hongkong for Shanghai.

The despatch of H.M.S. Suffolk to Nanking, is merely a precautionary measure, taken after wireless messages and telegrams had passed between the British naval authorities and H. M. Consuls-General at Nanking and Shanghai. Mr. C. F. Garstin, H. M. Consul-General, Shanghai, is in constant touch with Mr. W. M. Hewlett, the Consul-General at Nanking and there is no reason for undue alarm. The state of affairs in Nanking is known to the authorities here and adequate protection will be accorded in case of need.

73 Foreigners Quit Nanking

In accordance with instructions received from the British and American Consulates in Nanking, evacuation of the foreign women and children has commenced, and 73 persons arrived in the C.N.S. Shengking from that port. It is stated that everything in Nanking is quiet and that the action taken is merely a precautionary one and no anxiety need be felt at present. Other refugees arrived on the Standard Oil launch Meifoo and more are expected to leave. The bulk of those leaving are American missionaries and many men folk were among those arriving by the Shengking.

The following is a list of the passengers arriving:

Rev. and Mrs. Edward James, Miss Alice Bowen, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Illick, Miss Katherine Boeye, Miss Bessie L. Meeker, Miss Anna Lulu Golisch, Mrs. J. R. Heard, Miss Edith M. Crane, Mrs. F. C. Jordan and child, Mrs. J. G. Magee and three children, Miss A. Holmes, Miss Joy L. Smith, Miss Louise H. Hammond, Mrs. Brydon Raby, Mrs. E. Webb and baby, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Dr. Wassily Leontief, C. Ross Holm, T. Black, Mrs. S. J. Miles and child, T. C. Thompson, R. A. Cook, R. A. Hartwell, Miss E. Wright, Miss Muriel Hall, Mrs. A. E. Moffatt, Mrs. E. L. Dresser, Mrs. J. A. Hyde, Mrs. Brittain, Mrs. Grant, Miss Parimentor, Mrs. Crain, Miss E. L. Drummond, Miss M. Leaman, Miss C. Tsai, Miss M. Schafer, Miss M. Bates, Miss M. Tremor, Mrs. O. B. Kutta, Mrs. L. E. Reed, Miss A. Sorrell, Mrs. R. A. Slater, Mrs. Burmi, Miss Wong So-ren, Mr. J. Luport, Miss M. Mackenzie, Mrs. E. Webb, Mrs. W. O. Law, Miss M. D. Dulton, Miss Laycock, Miss H. E. Mackintosh, and Mrs. Lyon.

Assault on Lunghua

A gang of armed men numbering under one hundred attempted to enter the Arsenal at Lunghua but were repulsed after gun fire. In Nantao there were disturbances and firing was heard in the Settlement from that area.

The situation is viewed in local political and merchant circles as extremely grave—the worst since the happenings in 1927—and the most pessimistic attitude is taken by responsible Chinese.

Tang Seng-chi's Avowal

Peking, Dec. 6.

Copies have reached Peking of a circular telegram signed by Generals Tang Seng-chi, Sung Chen-yuan, Sung Liang-cheng, Liu Hsing, Ho Chien, Ma Hung-kuai, Jen Ying-chi, Sun Tien-ying and Hsia Tao-yin and 30 other Commanders of both Government and Kuominchun troops, deploring the continuance of civil war while a foreign Power, Russia, is menacing the borders of the country and the very existence of the nation.

The circular declares that those who will not cease civil war and show a united front to the foreign aggressor are enemies of China.

Attached to the telegram is a manifesto by General Tang Seng-chi paying a tribute to the services rendered by General Chiang Kai-shek to the nation in the northern expeditions, but deploring the fact that his association with General Tan Yen-kai, Mr. Hu Han-min and Dr. C. T. Wang has brought out his worst characteristics at the expense of his best. General Chiang Kai-shek, the manifesto continues, has ignored his (General Tang Seng-chi's) advice that Mr. Wang Ching-wei should be welcomed back to China and, in addition, the illegality of the Third National Congress, which was known in all quarters, has created such an anti-General Chiang Kai-shek atmosphere that there is no hope for him.

Finally the manifesto calls for support for General Chang Fa-kuei.—Reuter.

Tang Appointed by Wang Ching-wei

Another source which gives fuller details of the circular telegram from General Tang Seng-chi, commander of the Fifth Route Army, has just been received. The following is a free translation: "In pursuance of a mandate issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Second Plenary Session of the Kuomintang, forwarded by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, appointing me Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Route Party-Protection-and-National-Salvation-Army, I have assumed the said post at the Field Headquarters, Chengchow, Honan, on the 5th instant. I have always supported the Party and have pledged my life for the welfare of the country with the hope that the cause of the revolution could be realized. My previous telegrams urging peace were of no avail, so I have mobilized my troops and am waiting for further instructions from the central authorities. I shall always endeavour to voice the sentiment of the people, to struggle for the existence of the Party and the country, and to fight for the re-

"North-China Sunday News"

THE "North-China Daily News" announces the publication of a Sunday edition known as the "North-China Sunday News," which consists of a newspaper the same in all respects as the usual daily edition, together with an Illustrated Magazine Supplement of the same size of page as the "North-China Herald." The Supplement is stitched in magazine form and is printed entirely on art paper to present the many illustrations it contains in attractive form; it is supplied to subscribers of the "North-China Herald", if specially ordered, at the following rates :—

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alization of the Three Principles and the completion of revolution."

According to authentic private sources. General Tang Seng-chi, in a previous circular telegram, has pledged his support to Mr. Wang Ching-wei, leader of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang, and also declared that those who try to endanger the "Ironsides" under the leadership of General Chang Fa-kuei, who fought so gallantly in the different campaigns since 1926, will be dealt with as enemies. General Tang is being supported by General Hsu Yuen-chien, who gained much credit as a soldier in the recent campaign against Feng Yu-hsiang. Tang's former subordinate General Ho Chien of Hunan is also said to the supporting him.

Martial Law in Nanking

Nanking, Dec. 6.

Martial law has been declared in Nanking to-night.

Only small contingents of cavalrymen and gendarmes are maintaining order in the city.

It is reported here that the Government troops are now digging in near Wu-yi, a little distance north of Pukow, in order to be in readiness for a possible offensive by the rebel troops. In the meanwhile, the main body of General Shih Yu-san's troops is steadily moving northward, while the rear guard of the rebel army faces with the Government troops near Wu-yi.—Reuter.

The Fighting Round Ichang

Hankow, Dec. 6.

Part of the 1st Division was despatched yesterday to Ichang, where heavy fighting is going on 15 li below the town between Government troops and mutineers from South Hunan.

It is learned that the entire 2nd and 9th Divisions are being despatched to Pukow to deal with the situation there.

Traffic on the Peking-Hankow Railway is being held up at Hsuchow, which is held by General Tang Seng-chi's forces. It is authoritatively stated that the latter has arrested all the Government represtatives at Chengchow and Hsuchow. —Reuter.

Martial Law in Hankow

Hankow, Dec. 7.

Special martial law was proclaimed here last night by the local authorities as a precautionary measure in view of the restlessness of the poulace since the issuance of the anti-Chiang Kai-shek circular by General Tang Sheng-chi.

According to information reaching here to-day, the Kuominchun, which had been pushed back as far north as Chingtsukuan, have started their movement afresh, coming down south in the direction of Laohoko.—Rengo.

Tokyo Alert

Tokyo, Dec. 7.

While reserving any official comment just now, it is intimated that the Japanese Government is watching the latest political situation with close attention. Indications of imminent political upheaval in Nanking, which are reported here by cable, and the general political restlessness in the neighbouring republic naturally are causing a great deal of apprehension among the Government circles.

The Tokyo Government is, however, convinced that whatever be the change in the personnel of the Nanking Government, the Nationalist Government would never be overthrown. Consequently, Japan's China policy as a whole will undergo no change, whoever may head the Government in China, official circles here intimate. Such being the case, Japan might be expected to proceed on with her negotiations with China for the revision of the commercial treaty and for the settlement of other pending issues in the future regardless of the change of personnel in the Chinese Government.

As to the safeguarding of the lives and property of the Japanese nationals in China, the Tokyo Government would of course take appropriate measures in case of necessity.—Rengo.

What Will Gen. Yen Do?

Tientsin, Dec. 8.

General Chao Tai-wen left for Taiyuan last night, and in a press interview said:—

"The present manœuvres of Generals Tang Seng-chi and Shih Yu-san, with Messrs. Wang Ching-wei and Chen Kung-po, leaders of the Leftists, in the background, are aimed at establishing a second Wu-han *régime* under control of the Communists. Against such a *régime* we must fight to the bitter end. In this connection, we can hardly believe that General Yen Hsi-shan will side with the rebellious factions."—Rengo.

Official Report of the Outbreak

Nanking, Dec. 8.

An official *communiqué* regarding the mutiny at Changchow, on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway line, states:—

"Yesterday afternoon the gendarmerie of the Changchow district, about 600 in number, under Communist instigation, suddenly demanded $30,000 from their Commander for overtime patrol work.

"Upon this being refused, the gendarmes mutinied, disarmed the local police and cut the railway line at Changchow. They called themselves the "Kiangsu and Chêkiang Party Salvation Army" and under this banner started looting.

"Upon the arrival of two companies of regulars from Chinkiang and Nanking, the mutineers fled in the direction of Chêkiang province where they are being hotly pursued.

"A few sections of rail removed by them, have been promptly replaced and through traffic will be resumed to-night.

"Two armoured trains are now patrolling the railway line to meet similar sporadic local out breaks in case of need."—Kuo Min.

Yen and National Assembly

Peking, Dec. 9.

It is reported that General Yen Hsi-shan has expressed his intention, through a certain influential leader, of convoking the National Assembly, while at the same time he has ordered the military headquarters here to refrain from sending out circular telegrams at random without his permission.

General Yen has now sent five telegrams to General Ho Cheng-chun ordering him to return to Taiyuan, while he has sent a telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek urging him to settle the present disturbances by peaceful measures and to safeguard the cause of the Nanking Government to the bitter end.

Tang Seng-chi's Campaign Plans

A message reaching here from Chengchow states that General Tang Seng-chi, at the military conference held there on Saturday, decided on the following military movements:

Southern route: About 80,000 soldiers will be mobilized in the Peking-Hankow Railway zone with Sinyang as the chief base of military operations in this region.

Western route: General Tang's troops will cooperate with the Kuominchun in driving out the Government troops now stationed in the southwestern part of Honan.

Wuhan Area: About 100,000 soldiers will take part in the attack on the Wuhan area. The troops in Anhui, Honan and Shensi will take joint action in this campaign.

December 10 has been fixed as the date for the commencement of the general offensive by the anti-Nanking troops.

Anti-Govt. Forces in Honan

A traveller returning from Chengchow states that restlessness has been prevailing there since General Tang Seng-chi issued his circular telegram denouncing Chiang Kai-shek and that the Central Bank of China has suspended exchange transactions by its Chengchow branch.

General Tang is said to have demanded $1,000,000 of the merchants in Honan, according to the same travellor.

Fighting is reported to have begun between General Tang's troops and the Government troops under the command of General Liu Chih, at a point south of Hsuchang, while General Sun Tien-ying's troops are rumoured to have surrendered to General Tang Seng-chi.

It is also stated that the troops belonging to General Shih Yu-san fully completed their concentration at Chengchow last Thursday.

The traveller, however, stated that, in spite of rumours, the situation in Central China was not so dangerous as had been reported in various circles.—Rengo.

Tang Moving on Hankow

Peking, Dec. 9.

Taiyuanfu has up to the present remained silent, but it is stated that General Yen Hsi-shan will shortly issue a statement regarding the present situation. It is understood that he does not approve of General Tang Seng-chi's preparations for war against Nanking, preferring a National Conference for settling the present difficulties.

Meanwhile General Tang Seng-chi's troops and General Han Fu-chu's troops are advancing southward down the Peking-Hankow railway towards Hankow, while the Kuominchun troops are moving towards Hankow from Laohokow. Retreating Government troops are reported to have blown up the railway at a tunnel near Wushengkuan.

The local Chinese papers to-day print the text of what is claimed to be a circular telegram from Wang Ching-wei. It is a violent denunciation of General Chiang Kai-shek.—Reuter.

Fidelity of Shantung

Nanking, Dec. 9.

Responsible officials here declare to-day that Shantung Province is remaining loyal to the National Government and has despatched troops to Lincheng and other strategic points on the Tientsin-Pukow Railday to guard against the rebels.—Reuter.

Ichang Rebels Beaten Off

Hankow, Dec. 9.

The latest report from Ichang indicates that the rebels have been driven 20 miles from the city by the Government troops and that the situation has eased considerably.

As far as can be ascertained foreigners were in no danger though during the critical period women and children remained aboard a steamer in case their evacuation should prove necessary.—Reuter.

Dr. Wang's Disapproval

Nanking, Dec. 9.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressed the opinion that the evacuation was unnecessary and stated that his own wife and daughter were remaining with him here.

Government forces from Hankow arrived here yesterday and to-day, including the 2nd and 9th divisions under Generals Ku Chu-tung and Chiang Ting-wen respectively. There are thus about 50,000 loyal troops now here ready to defend Nanking. —Reuter.

Mukden Stands Aloof

Taiyuan, Dec. 10.

That Mukden will strictly remain aloof of the present domestic strife was emphatically declared by General Ko Kuang-ting, Mukden's representative now staying here, to-day. Commenting on the present political situation, General Ko said:

"Mukden has practically decided to take common action with the Shansi faction and has entrusted everything to General Yen Hsi-shan in regard to the present political development, entirely devoting its energies to the negotiations with Soviet Russia.

"Rumours intimating that General Chang Hsueh-liang has assumed the post of Vice-Commander of the Anti-Chiang Expedition are entirely groundless."

North Waiting on Yen Hsi-shan

Peking, Dec. 10.

Considerable importance is attached here to the statement from Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, which it is expected will be issued now at any moment, as it is known that the decisions of other Generals will be influenced by his decision. Yesterday in Taiyuanfu, Gen. Keh Kuang-ting, the Mukden representative in Shansi, declared that the attitude of Manchuria towards the present crisis would be the same as Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's, whose attitude was expected to be made clear in a very short time.

Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, the Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Assembly, yesterday definitely declared himself a supporter of the Government. According to messages from Tsinan, Gen. Chen, at yesterday's memorial service, stated that the Shantung Government had two objects—loyalty to the Central Government and to keep peace and order in Shantung. He added that three divisions had been sent to the southern Shantung border and that action would be taken against anyone disturbing the peace.

In the meantime, Gen. Tang Seng-chi appears to have proved that Taiyuanfu is at present neutral, as, by his orders, his Peking headquarters have been plastered with the sign:—"Headquarters of the Fourth of the Expedition for the Salvation of the Nation and the Protection of the Party," which is the name adopted by Gen. Tang Seng-chi, Han Fu-chu, Sung Che-yuan and their fellow rebels.—Reuter.

Severe Fighting on T.P.R.

Nanking, Dec. 10.

Severe fighting broke out on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front last night when the rebels under General Shui Yu-shen started a general offensive against the Government forces at Chuchow, the station north of Wuyih.

The Government forces holding the line comprise three Divisions and the "model" regiment. A number of wounded soldiers arrived here to-day as the result of the fighting and further troops are now being rushed to Wuyih to re-inforce the Government troops there.

About 500 soldiers belonging to the 4th brigade were disarmed here this afternoon shortly after 1 o'clock. The disarmed soldiers offered no resistance, although they were well equipped with machine-guns.

(There were rumours in Shanghai that fighting had occurred in Nanking. The basis of these rumours was probably the disarming of these troops.)

It is rumoured here to-night that the Shanghai Nanking Railway has again been cut but it is not possible to obtain confirmation of this. The railway service is very irregular.—Reuter.

Clash North of Hankow

Hankow, Dec. 10.

It is reported that a clash has already occurred between the forces of General Tang Seng-chi and General Hsu Yuan-chien near Sinyangchow. It is generally believed that General Tang is not finding it expedient to advance against Wuhan for the present, but a strong concentration of troops is being made at Wushengkuan in case an attack develops.

General Liu Shih, replying to certain overtures from General Tang Seng-chi, telegraphed to the latter yesterday that he obeyed only one master, which was the Central Government. He roundly denounced General Tang and the Government's other enemies. Meanwhile General Ho Chien's attitude remains obscure and the Mayor, Mr. Liu Wen-tao, has been sent again from here to Changsha to secure assurances of Hunan's loyalty to Nanking.—Reuter.

More Foreigners Leaving

Nanking, Dec. 10.

Part of the 1st Division commanded by General Liu Shih arrived here to-day from Hankow.

The second group of foreign women and children were to leave this afternoon, but their departure was postponed until to-morrow morning. This group numbers 13 of whom 11 are Americans.—Reuter.

All Quiet Up-River

Shanghai, Dec. 10.

Foreign naval reports from the Yangtze state that all is quiet upriver. The foreign families who evacuated Ichang have returned to that port.

H.M.S. Cornwall is coming from Hongkong to relieve the Suffolk or the Berwick. The latter will remain at Shanghai, and the Suffolk and Bridgewater at Nanking for the time being. The two destroyers, Stormcloud and Serapis, are proceeding to Nanking.—Reuter.

Japanese Cruiser Sails

Tokyo, Dec. 10.

In response to orders from the commander of the Japanese China Squadron, the cruiser Hirado left Kure for Shanghai early to-day.—Reuter.

Gen. Chiang's Resolution

Nanking, Dec. 10.

Reiterating his determination to fight against the rebels in protection of the Party and the Government, Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek, in a speech at the weekly memorial service at the State Council yesterday, declared that the Central Government was fully [illegible] fident of its ability to cope [illegible] cessfully with the existing situation and there was absolutely no cause for alarm.

What little anxiety there is over the general political situation as a result of the rebellion of Tang Seng-chi and part of the troops under Shih Yu-san, according to General Chiang, is due mainly to the people's under-estimating the strength of the Central Government and their readiness to believe unfounded rumours.

The fact that the mutinous troops under Shih Yu-san have not dared to attack the Capital, but have, instead, retreated to Pengpu proves the futility of this feeble attempt on the part of a handful of reactionaries. Moreover, General Shih himself is not a party to the mutiny and has already telegraphed to explain his position, said General Chiang.

Referring to Tang Seng-chi, the Commander-in-Chief pointed out that while ostensibly claiming "to protect the Party and save the country," Tang's motive in rebelling against the Government is to make himself a warlord over the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan. But the Government is confident of suppressing the rebellion within a short time, inasmuch as the people of the two provinces, having suffered much at Tang's hands during the Wuhan regime, will not tolerate such a selfish militarist.—Kuo Min.

Hunan Leader Believed Loyal

Nanking, Dec. 10.

Officials of the Military Headquarters here declared to-day that the fidelity of General Ho Chien, Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government, to the Central Government was attested by his sending troops into Kuangsi to clear it of the rebels. General Ho's troops are alleged to have taken Kueilin on December 4 and Pinglo on December 6, and are said to be marching on Nanning, capital of Kuangsi Province.

Nanning, according to the same officials, is also threatened from the western border where one Yunnanese division, it is said, has advanced into Kuangsi as far Paisheh.

General Liu Shih has reported from Hankow his receipt of a joint telegram from Generals Fan Shih-sheng, Li Wan-sing, Lao Lin and Li Yun-chao, pledging their loyalty to the Nanking Government.—Reuter.

Defence of Shantung

Tsinan, Dec. 10.

Preparations for the defence of Shantung against attempted invasion by the troops of General Shih Yu-san in Anhui have been completed, according to an announcement made by General Chen Tiao-yuan, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government. Provincial Forces totalling three divisions have been stationed at various strategic points in the southern part of the province. The garrison forces include the 19th Division under General Kao Kwei-chi which is being transferred to the Taierh-chuang-Chehsien region, and two brigades under Commanders Yoh Chen-hsuan and Li Sung-shan which have been advanced from Tsinan to Lincheng.—Kuo Min.

Hankow Quiet and Confident

Hankow, Dec. 11.

The situation locally continues very quiet and confidence is being strengthened by the assurances of loyalty which are being received from various minor generals in Honan.

It now seems that General Tang Seng-chi's defection will not prove a serious embarrassment to the Government and it is declared that General Tang is already seeking a compromise.

The 1st and 11th Divisions are holding the railway this side of Wushengkuan, while General Hsu Yuan-chien's 48th Division and General Wang Chin-yu's 47th division are successfully preventing the malcontents from making any serious move in this direction.

It is officially claimed that General Wang Chin-yu's troops have already inflicted a severe defeat on General Tang Seng-chi's [illegible], but no details are given.

The situation at Ichang is gradually returning to normal and the

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rebels have been driven far inland. Reuter.

Kuangsi Agitators in Hankow

Hankow, Dec. 11.

It now transpires that agitators the Kuangsi faction are plotting disturbances here, taking advantage of the restless situation in the Wuhan area. Militarists and politicians, who were formerly subordinates of General Hu Tsung-tu, a Kuangsi general, are said to have secretly entered Hankow and have been carrying on a sort of secret campaign with a view to fomenting anti-Nanking tendencies among generals in Central China.

The rising of General Wan I-wu's troops at Itu the other day is one of the indications of the result of this anti-Nanking campaign. The soldiers belonging to the 12th and 14th Brigades, now stationed in the Kansui area and Ichang respectively, are now watching developments it is said.—Rengo.

Changchow Mutineers Defeated

Shanghai, Dec. 12.

It is learned at the local Military Headquarters at Lunghua that the rebellious battalion commander of the 4th Independent Brigade which mutinied recently at Changchow, on the Shanghai-Nanking line, together with another regimental commander were arrested at Soochow yesterday by the 14th Brigade of the 5th Division stationed there. The two rebel leaders were secretly making for Shanghai when detected by the military police. They are being brought here for detention.

A small band of mutineers is reported to be heading for Anhui, with units of the 3rd Division in hot pursuit. Normal conditions have been restored in Ihsing where the 13th Battalion of the 3rd Division is on garrison duty.—Kuo Min.

***Further details of the defeat of the Changchow mutineers appear on page 19.—Ed.

Normal Trains on S.N.R.

Nanking, Dec. 12.

It is announced at the Nanking office of the Tsin-Pu Railway Administration that normal passenger service between Pukow and Chuchow has been restored since yesterday.—Kuo Min.

[illegible] wounded in Luyang after an engagement.

Photos by courtesy Wong, M.-G.-M.

Scene in Chengchow railway station where thousands of troops were entrained to combat with the rebels.

THE MUTINY AT ANKING

3,000 Soldiers Break Loose: Principal Shops Looted

N.C.D.N SPECIAL SERVICE

Anking, An., Dec. 4.

Yesterday afternoon, December 3, the troops of General Shih Yu-san, head of the Anhui Provincial Government, in all 3,000 men, seized the principal streets and government offices, disarmed all the other soldiers in the city, even the bodyguards of the various provincial officials.

This done they looted 70 or 80 of the principal shops, killing seven or eight people, mostly soldiers, in the process, and have left the city, going overland, presumably to Pengpu, where the main body of General Shih's troops are stationed. While this was going on, the city as a whole was entirely mystified as to the reason for such an outbreak. Later the supposed reasons came to light, these being that General Shih had been arrested in Nanking, where he had gone at the command of General Chiang Kai-shek to take part in the expedition against Chang Fa-kuei, that he had been able, in spite of his arrest to send a wire to his troops here telling them to go at once to Pengpu, and they decided not to go empty handed!

The city to-day reminds one of China New Year, shops and banks all closed and very few people on the street. General Chiang stopped here for two hours on his way from Hankow for a conference with General Shih and to see General Fang Tseh, who is still here. As a result of this conference, Gen. Shih left for Nanking, presumably to take part against the "Ironsides."—United Press.

Gen. Shih Explains Himself

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

Foreigners coming from Nanking state that troops under General Shih Yu-san have now occupied Anking, the capital of Anhui Province and that Mr. Wu Hsin-ya, the Civil Governor of Anhui and a supporter of General Chiang Kai-shek, is staying aboard the gunboat, Hsienning, awaiting reinforcements from Nanking.

It is reported that General Shih Yu-san issued a circular telegram on Monday night, explaining the purpose of his rising against the Central Government. The telegram, it is said, stated that he turned over to the Nanking side a year ago because of his desire for peace in the country. He was, however, bitterly dissatisfied with the record of the Nanking Government and believing that the public were also dissatisfied, he decided to rebel and to hold his troops in readiness for any move which might be advocated by the general public.

General Shih's troops are holding a line at Mingkuan, a station on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, south of Pengpu. General Shih himself is at Pengpu directing operations and the main body of his forces is being concentrated there.

The Government forces are at Wuyi, the men of the 3rd and 5th Divisions being in the front line positions. German military advisers left for the front on Thursday to prepare defence plans.

General Chiang Kai-shek's "Special Army," comprising approximately one regiment specially trained by the German advisers has taken up a position at Pukow and Puchen to guard the rear. It is not apparently the plan of the Government to attack the rebels. As far as can be judged the Government plan at present is to defend the river and prevent the rebels from coming down to Nanking again.

The same travellers state that there have been no serious engagements between the opposing armies so far, but a few skirmishes between scouts have been reported.

Railway bridges, on the Nanking side of Mingkuan, are reported to have been blown up in order to prevent the armoured trains of the rebels from attacking the Government lines.—Reuter.

Shih's Appeal to the North

Peking, Dec. 5.

A message reaching the Military Headquarters here states that General Shih Yu-san, following his first circular telegram in which he expressed his desire for the restoration of peace, has now issued a second circular telegram, asking Generals Yen Hsi-shan, Chang Hsueh-liang and Feng Yu-hsiang jointly to request Mr. Wang Chao-ming to return to the country and adjust the political situation.—Rengo.

CHANG FA-KUEI'S IRONSIDES BEATEN

Canton Saved: Government Troops' Success After Hard Fight and Earlier Reverses

Hongkong, Dec. 11.

Reports from unofficial Chinese sources in Canton state that severe fighting broke out on Monday night, 27 miles north of Canton, and that a fierce battle raged for several hours. Large re-inforcements were rushed from the city to the battle zone to stem the advance of the Kuangsi invaders. General Chan Chai-tong is personally directing operations for the defenders.

Canton headquarters claim that the enemy were repulsed with heavy losses, but this is unconfirmed.

The hospitals in Canton are full of wounded men and they continue to arrive in large numbers. The incoming steamers from Canton are crowded with the families of Chinese officials.

All Danger Averted

Dec. 12.

Despatches from Canton confirm the report of a victory for the Kuangtung (Government) forces in the battle for Canton and all danger to the city has now been averted, for the time being at least.

A naval wireless states that the Government troops are gaining ground, although they met with a reverse in the first instance.

It is reported from Chinese sources that the Cantonese have pushed back the invaders on all fronts, but the "Ironsides" are fighting hard in retreat.—Reuter.

Thousands of Prisoners

Nanking, Dec. 12.

According to a *communiqué* issued by the Military Headquarters here, the Government forces in the North River region in Kuangtung started a general offensive against the rebels on December 8. Following a battle that raged for twenty-four hours, it says, 7,000 insurgents were captured and disarmed.

Admiral Chan Chek of the Canton Naval Squadron is personally directing operations against the "Ironsides" along the upper West River region. The latter are reported to be fleeing towards Kuangsi.—Reuter.

Decisive Victory

Canton, Dec. 12.

The menace of the "Ironsides" under Chang Fa-kuei was practically removed yesterday so far as Canton is concerned when the major portion of the rebels under the personal command of Chang Fa-kuei was routed by the 8th Route Army, following a prolonged battle in the North River sector.

The victory of the Government force was decisive and resulted in the capture of over 3,000 prisoners and about 6,000 rifles. The number of rebels killed is estimated at 5,000.

Only a small portion of the supposedly invincible "Ironsides" managed to escape in various directions; systematic pursuit by the Government forces was unnecessary and in fact impossible.—Kuo Min.

IS WANG CHING-WEI IN SHANGHAI?

Unconfirmed Reports of His and Eugene Chen's Arrival

Unconfirmed reports have been current in Shanghai to the effect that Mr. Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, accompanied by Mr. Eugene Chen, former Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Chen Kun-po, former Minister of Labour; and Mr. Chen Shu-jen, former private secretary to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, all of whom are leading members of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang, had secretly arrived in Shanghai.

It is said that Mr. Wang has formally taken up his appointment as civil commandant of the "Party Salvation Armies," as the forces opposed to General Chiang Kai-shek are termed.

Communist Rumours

Important developments are expected here by local Chinese, who have circulated a report to the effect that there are now in Shanghai no fewer than 20,000 soldiers in mufti awaiting an opportunity to rise. But stories of this kind are common at such a time and must be taken with plenty of salt.

The "Party Salvation Army" headquarters have issued an order for a general offensive against Nanking. Gen. Shih Yu-san's forces, who are already on the Anhui-Kiangsu border, near Wuyi, will, according to plans, move towards Pukow and Nanking along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway; Gen. Jen Ying-chi, assisted by a portion of Gen. Han Fu-chu's troops already are reported to be coming down the Grand Canal with Yangchow and Chinkiang, as their objective; Generals Pah Wen-wei and Fang Tsen-wu (who, by the way, is said to have escaped from Nanking), are moving from north Anhui in the direction of Wuhu; Gen. Ma Hung-kuei is to see to it that the Shantung troops under Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, do not attempt to cause trouble in the rear; and Gen. Han Fu-chu's forces are being kept in reserve along the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Hankow Railways.

Yen Hsi-shan's Warning

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, who is expected to circulate a telegram shortly on the general political situation and to pay a visit to Peking to meet representatives of Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, is publicly advocating a separation of party and national affairs which, he avers, is the only way of solving China's present troubles.

Expelled from Kuomintang

Nanking, Dec. 12.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee this morning it was decided to expel Mr. Wang Ching-wei from the Kuomintang Party and to order his arrest. (Mr. Wang Ching-wei is supposed to be in Hongkong.)

This decision is regarded as of a far reaching importance as there have been rumours recently of a possible compromise between the left wing of the Party and the present National Government. —Reuter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS ANXIOUS

Mr. Henderson Details Arrangements Made for Protection

London, Dec. 9.

In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to a question, the Secret-

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ary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Arthur Henderson, stated that after the mutiny of the troops at Pukow, which is opposite Nanking, President Chiang Kai-shek disarmed the guard left in Nanking by certain generals whose loyalty he doubted, arrested their civilian staffs, and proclaimed martial law. Measures were immediately taken for the despatch of British naval reinforcements, and preparations were made to evacuate the women and children if necessary.

The Foreign Secretary said that a critical situation then developed owing to the revolt of troops stationed along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, midway between the two cities. In view of these developments, His Majesty's Consul-General at Nanking had been instructed that in the event of danger he should immediately order the withdrawal of all women and children.

Mr. Henderson informed the House that two British men-of-war were at present in Nanking, that H.M.S. Suffolk was due there to-day, and that H.M.S. Berwick would arrive there to-morrow.

The Foreign Secretary said that he had no information in regard to the declaration of martial law in Shanghai. Three British men-of war were at present there, and a flotilla leader and two destroyers were on their way from Hongkong. Work on all ships being refitted in the Hongkong dockyard was being expedited, with a gang of workmen doing overtime.

Mr. Henderson stated that it had been arranged to transfer a battalion of troops from Hongkong to Shanghai if necessary. He said that he had no information about British property being endangered, except perhaps at Ichang where the defence, reinforced, repulsed a small body of rebels. He added that no further trouble was foreseen there, but as a measure of precaution all women and children remained afloat, or concentrated on the river-bank.

Dec. 11.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons to-day, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Arthur Henderson, said he had no information regarding the situation in China additional to his reply to the House on December 9, except that the majority of the British and American women and children from Nanking had arrived at Shanghai safely on December 9.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Kingsley Wood, Conservative member for the West division of Woolwich, asked if the presence of the British forces had a salutary effect and if the position was improving.

Mr. Henderson replied that he had no evidence on which to base such a conclusion. He added that a note from the commander on December 9 said things were very much quieter.

In reply to a further question, the Foreign Secretary stated that he had received no official reports of raids made by Chinese troops or aircraft over Soviet territory. According to his information, Soviet troops had advanced to Dalainor, Soviet gunboats had raided Fuchin and Soviet aircraft had bombed Bukutu.

Questioned in regard to the fighting at Canton, Mr. Henderson stated that there were five warships on the West River patrol, three of which were at Canton, the remainder being disposed in accordance with the situation. He added that arrangements were being made to provide military reinforcements if necessary.—Reuter.

ADVENTURES OF A CHINESE AT PUKOW

Graphic Story of a Night of Terror Amongst Looting Soldiery: A Carefully Arranged Affair

"I have been in many places which have been looted and overrun by uncontrolled soldiery, but I must confess that the worst experience I ever have had up to the present was at Pukow on Monday night during the mutiny of Gen. Shih Yu-san's troops," said a gentleman who was in Pukow at the time of the outbreak and who was an eye-witness to the affair.

Some 30,000 troops belonging to the chairman of the Anhui Provincial Government, Gen. Shih, were involved in the affair which came on with great suddenness. The mutiny apparently had been pre-arranged and carefully thought out and Gen. Shih was in personal charge of his men throughout the whole proceedings. The general issued orders to his men to disarm the government troops stationed in Nanking, and at a given signal, the firing of a number of rifle shots, they broke out in all directions, robbing shops, private dwelling houses and pedestrians. The trouble started at 11 p.m. on Monday and continued until 4.30 a.m. on the following day.

"I had just gone to bed when I heard the firing of rifle shots and I realized that something was happening so I remained indoors. Bullets flew all over the place; several entered my windows, others splintered my doors. My neighbour, being Associate Commander of the Government troops stationed in Pukow, was sought by the mutineers almost immediately after the firing took place. His home was surrounded and an extensive search was made, but it so happened that he and his family had gone over to the Hsiakuan side and he escaped being shot.

Attempt to Fire House

"They then came to my door and banged and kicked until they forced it open. Pretending to be awakened from my sleep, I asked what the matter was and invited my guests to sit down. Then I slipped a few dollars into their hands and they left. However, they was not the last I saw of them, for I was visited during the next few hours by a dozen small batches to whom I had to pay money. They wanted money, they said, and nothing else. When my money was exhausted, I told them I had no more and they commenced to beat me and kick me. Some pointed their pistols at me, others cocked their rifles and others pressed their bayonets into my side. Satisfying themselves that I had no more money, they made no attempt to carry off my belongings (by the way, I had put on three of my best fur gowns when I heard the first shots) but they put a match to my mosquito netting, and left. After they had gone, I had to put out the fire and, in doing so, I received a number of severe burns. It was money, money all the time.

"I saw men and women being assaulted and kicked because they could produce no money. It was the first time I have seen soldiers assault women so brutally.

"Outside, it was snowing and it was bitterly cold but people ran about the streets in their underclothing, regardless of the weather so long as they could find refuge.

Shantung Leader Looted

"It so happened that Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan (chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government) and his family were to leave that night for Tsinan and a special train had been arranged for them. This was packed with valuable articles. Chen was not present so his family were told to get out and hand over their money and jewellery, after which the soldiers proceeded to loot the train.

"It was a gruesome sight to see the bodies of dead policemen and Government soldiers lying about the streets and they remained there all the next day.

"Gen. Ho Yao-tsu, of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's staff, had a very narrow escape. He came across from Nanking to see why the soldiers had not boarded ship to go to Canton to fight against the Ironsides as arranged. He arrived at eight o'clock and wanted to see Gen. Shih Yu-san. Upon being told that Shih was not there, he 'smelled a rat' and decided to get back to Nanking as quickly as possible. When he arrived at the wharf, he found that his launch had been surrounded. Soldiers came up and demanded to know where the representative of the Commander-in-Chief was. Ho, all the time, was in the captain's cabin, but he jumped on to the ferry Hsia-kuan and let himself down into the coal bunker, where he took off his uniform, badges and other marks of rank and smeared himself with coal. Then he went upstairs and got away, crossing the river the next morning in safety.

"During this time, fires broke out all over the town and they were allowed to burn themselves out.

"On the following day, the Third Division was rushed across the river but the mutineers had made their way northwards and are now entrenched around Wuyi, where Gen. Shih has now established his headquarters."

Our informant waited a whole day for a passage across the river and, even when he succeeded in getting a place for himself and his wife, he was forced to hang to the sides lest he should fall into the Yangtze, so great was the crowd.

RUSSO-CHINESE SETTLEMENT

Nanking Receives Text of Nikolsk Agreement from Mukden and Said to Have Acquiesced: Moscow Angry with Britain and U. S.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mukden, Dec. 5.

The Chinese delegates returned from the conference with the Soviet's representative at Nikolsk last night. They reported the signing of a protocol, in which both sides agreed to fulfil the 1924 Agreements regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Soviet modified their previous demand for the reinstatement of Messrs. Emshanoff and Eismond as manager and assistant manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, but they insisted that these two officials should be employed in other capacities on the Railway.

The Political Council sat last night until two o'clock this morning. They resumed their meeting after breakfast and sat until five this afternoon.

They decided, in the interests of peace, as propaganda had been proscribed, and in view of the modified attitude of the Soviet Government, to reply to M. Litvinoff's telegram of November 27, agreeing to the arrangements made at Nikolsk; and they appointed Mr. Tsai Yun-sheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Harbin, as delegate to meet the Soviet representative for the further necessary discussion.

The Chinese President of the Board of the Chinese Eastern Railway has resigned, thus complying with the arrangement made at Nikolsk for the appointment of a new President of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the only condition on which the Soviet Government would consent that Messrs. Emshanoff and Eismond should not fill their old offices on the railway.

Peace Negotiations

Mukden, Dec. 5.

The Political Council of the Three Eastern Provinces is meeting to-day to discuss the steps to be taken for peace negotiations in accordance with instructions received from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Reuter's Mukden correspondent has been informed in authoritative circles that no disagreement exists between the Central Government and Mukden.—Reuter.

Agreement Accepted

Moscow, Dec. 6.

The Foreign Office to-day announced that General Chang Hsueh-liang, on behalf of the Government of Manchuria, had telegraphed his acceptance of the preliminary Chinese-Russian agreement.—United Press.

Washington, Dec. 6.

Reports received to-day from Mukden indicated that a formal Russo-Chinese conference will open this month, probably in Harbin.—United Press.

Mukden's Telegram to Litvinoff

Mukden, Dec. 6.

It is now confirmed here that General Chang Hsueh-liang sent a telegram under date of December 5 to M. Litvinoff, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, proposing the appointment of a formal delegate for the opening of the Sino-Soviet negotiations. The telegram reads something as follows:

"Having agreed in views between the Soviet and the Chinese delegates at Nikolisk-Ussurisk over the most important part of the agenda to be discussed by the two countries, the Mukden Government, acting upon the result of the preliminary conference at Nikolsk-Ussurisk, has ordered Tsao Yun-sheng, who is provided with full plenipotentiary powers, to confer with a formally accredited Soviet delegate for the discussion of all outstanding Sino-Soviet disputes. I hereby serve this notice to you by telegram."

In reply to this notification, M. Litvinoff answered as follows:

"I hereby notify you that M. Simanovsky, Commissar for Foreign Affairs in Harbarovsk, has been provided with full plenipotentiary power to negotiate with the Chinese delegate."—Rengo.

Chinese Director Dismissed

Tokyo, Dec. 6.

A message from Harbin states that the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway has been informally advised that Lu Jung-huan, Tupan of the C. E. R., and General Chang Ching-hui, Governor of Harbin, have been relieved of their posts, in accordance with the new Sino-Soviet Protocol.

The message adds that Liu Shang-ching will be appointed Tupan of the C. E. R. and General Mo Te-hui Governor of Harbin.—Reuter.

Moscow Hits at Washington

Moscow, Dec. 6.

Continuing its series of editorials on the Chinese Eastern Railway situation, the important newspaper "Izvestia" to-day says:

"By severing itself from contact with one of the parties to this conflict, the United States forfeits its right to interfere."

"Izvestia" contends that the United States is favouring China as against Russia.—By United Press.

China's Notes to the Powers

Nanking, Dec. 6.

Replies similar to those given to the American and British Governments have been sent by the National Government to the Governments of France, Italy and the Republic of Panama, in answer to their statements regarding the Sino-Soviet relations in Manchuria.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Dec. 7.

A message from Mukden states that the Chinese-Soviet Protocol for the settlement of the Manchurian dispute has been approved by the Nanking Government.—Reuter.

The C.E.R.'s New Managers

Harbin, Dec. 7.

It is reported that the Soviet Government will appoint M. Zhukoff manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, M. Abramoff assistant manager and M. Serebriakoff vice-president, while the deposed manager and assistant manager of the Railway, M. Emshanoff and M. Eisimont, respectively, together with M. Ismailoff, will be appointed members of the board of directors.—Reuter.

Text Received in Nanking

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has just received a telegram from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang giving the full details of the Mukden-Moscow agreement for the settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway issue.

The telegram is being decoded and will be submitted to Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, some time this afternoon. A reply may be sent to Mukden this evening.

It is understood that the terms of the proposed agreement are very similar to those submitted to Moscow by General Chang Tso-ping, the Chinese Minister to Germany.

Under Article 1 of the Agreement, it is understood, both parties agree to declare a cessation of hostilities on the Chinese-Russian border and to withdraw their armies from the border. Prisoners will be exchanged.

Under Article 2 both parties agree to the appointment of a new General Manager and a new Associate Manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Under Article 3 both parties agree to abide strictly to the terms of the old Mukden Agreement.—Reuter.

*** Reuter's correspondent does not appear to have learnt of the dismissal of the Chinese Director of the C.E.R.

Moscow Professes to be Amused

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Moscow, Dec. [illegible]

Political circles to-day professed amusement at reports that Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State in Washington, had expressed belief that his warning to China and Russia had been successful.

One newspaper declared that the Harbarovsk negotiations had succeeded "despite rather than because of the international *démarche*."—United Press.

Soviet's Reply to Britian

London, Dec. 9.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons to-day, the Foreign Secretary Mr. Arthur Henderson, said he had received the text of the Chinese Government's reply to the British Note in regard to the dispute between China and Soviet Russia and a telegraphic summary of the reply of the Soviet Government.

Mr. Henderson stated that the Soviet and Chinese authorities were now hurrying on with negotiations, and he at present did not contemplate taking any further steps. He had no knowledge of the attitude of the other Powers in this connection. He added that there had been no recrudescence of military activity.

Mr. Henderson admitted that the Soviet reply described the representation made to them as unjustifiable interference and an unfriendly act on the part of the British Government, but he did not answer a Conservative member's question whether that was the sort of reply to expect from a friendly nation.—Reuter.

More Feet in the Dish

Belgrade, Dec. 10.

The United States Government requested the Government of Yugo-Slavia, as a signatory of the Kellogg Pact, to send a similar Note to the Chinese and Soviet Governments regarding Manchuria as had been sent by the United States.

The Yugo-Slav Government willingly accepted the invitation, but as it has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet it has asked the United States Government to address an identic Note on behalf of Yugo-Slavia to China and to the Soviet.—Reuter.

Steps to Settle Dispute

Mukden, Dec. 10.

Mr. Tsai Yun-sheng left for Harbarovsk to-day for the purpose of arranging the date and venue of the formal conference between China and Russia for the settlement of the dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Mr. Mo Teh-huei, formerly Civil Governor of Mukden, has been recommended by the Manchurian authorities as China's plenipotentiary delegate at the formal conference with the Soviet. His appointment by the Central Government is now being awaited.—Reuter.

Trains Running

Tokyo, Dec. 11.

Mr. Tsai Yun-sheng, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Harbin, who signed the Sino-Soviet Protocol on behalf of China at Nikolsk on December 3, left Harbin this afternoon for Harbarovsk viâ Pogranichnaya to resume his parley with the Soviet delegate, M. Simanovsky, for a settlement of the six-months' conflict over the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Incidentally it is reported that trains are already running between Manchuli and Hailar and that damaged tracks are being repaired by Soviet troops, who are said to be continuing their occupation of the two towns with a view to accelerating the negotiations between China and Russia.

FOREIGN INQUIRY AT MANCHULI

Fate of Residents Unknown: Cheka Agents Busy

Tokyo, Dec. 12.

A message from Harbin states that, for the purpose of ascertaining the situation to the west of the Khingan Mountains and especially the condition of the non-Chinese residents, regarding whom there has

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been no reliable news for almost a month, an international train carrying the British, Japanese, French and German consuls is scheduled to [illegible] Harbin to-morrow en route to Manchuli.—Reuter.

Peking, Dec. 12.

A telegram from Harbin says that Russian refugees arriving at Harbin from Manchuli state that on December 7 Soviet aeroplanes bombed Manchuli, one bomb striking the Japanese hotel, which is situated close to the Japanese Consulate. The hotel proprietor was killed by the explosion.

It is reliably reported that Red troops now occupy Charomte (?), 35 miles east of Hailar, which is the furthest point yet reached by the Soviet land forces.

The report adds that the Barga area, both north and south of the Chinese Eastern Railway, is now under Mongol and Soviet influence and that the Cheka is very busy there, searching for Russians who have been carrying on "White" propaganda across the border.—Reuter.

CHINESE STARVING IN MANCHULI

Relief of Suffering Arranged: Aeroplanes Over Suifenho

Mukden, Dec. 8.

The Chinese population in Manchuli are facing starvation, due to the shortage of foodstuffs and the fact that no one is allowed to leave the Soviet forces, according to a despatch from Bukatu. A total of approximately 1,000 miners at Chalanor who escaped death from the Soviet bombardment of the mines are reported to have been taken prisoners by the Soviets and transported to Chita for hard labour.

Another aerial attack on Suifenho was made by Soviet bombers yesterday when two Soviet 'planes, circling over the city at about 1 p.m. fired upon the Chinese barracks with their machine-guns. The 'planes made off when the Defence Forces replied with their anti-aircraft guns.

In compliance with appeals from the Chinese nationals detained in Russia, who are suffering from hunger and cold, the Kirin Provincial Authorities have decided to send relief to these unfortunate prisoners. An arrangement for the transportation of foodstuffs and clothing across the border for their relief has been reached with the Soviet authorities through the good offices of the German Consul at Harbin.

It is learned that pending the definite settlement of the Sino-Soviet dispute concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway, Mr. Kuo Fu-luen will be appointed by the Mukden authorities as Acting Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Lest We Forget

Dec. 9.

A telegram from Suifenho (Pogranichnaya) reports that three Soviet scouting planes again circled over the city yesterday morning for observation purposes. A detachment of about 3,000 Soviet troops, equipped with over 100 armoured sledges, is reported to have arrived recently from Blagovestchensk at the Russian border across Tungkiang.

Telegraphic communication between Harbin and Fuchin, which was severed during the last Soviet bombardment of Tungkiang and Fuchin, has now been restored.—Kuo Min.

MUNITIONS TRADE WITH CHINA

Germans in Custody on Charge of Illegal Export

Berlin, Dec. 11.

Four merchants and two ex-officers are on trial in camera at Kiel on a charge of attempting to smuggle 8,000,000 rounds of ammunition into China in violation of the law prohibiting the export of war-material.

Cases of ammunition, which came from the old Reichswehr stores and which were to have been scrapped, were placed aboard a steamer at Kiel marked "machinery."

The plot was discovered owing to a case breaking and revealing its contents.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION TO JAPAN'S MINISTER

Appointment of Mr. Y. Obata Rouses the Chinese

The re-appointment of Mr. Y. Obata, the present Japanese Ambassador to Turkey, as Minister to China to succeed the late Mr. S. Saburi has aroused bitter opposition among the Chinese people and even conservative Chinese have expressed their disappointment.

In the course of a telegram to the National Government, the Chinese Shipowners Association says that Mr. Obata is a Japanese diplomatic official who is well-known for his advocacy of a positive policy in dealing with Chinese affairs and that it was he who was responsible for exacting special privileges from China by means of armed force during his last tenure as Minister to Peking. Furthermore, it continues, he was the power behind the throne in foreign China to accept the famous 21 Demands in 1915.

The telegram says that if Mr. Obata is re-appointed to China, he will pursue his positive policy and will continue to encroach on China's sovereignty. The Association trembles with fear when it thinks of the loss of China's sovereign rights and the menace to the safety of the lives and properties of the Chinese people which will come about if Mr. Obata comes again to China as Minister.

Persona Non Grata

In view of these facts, the telegram concludes, the Chinese Government must notify the Japanese Government that Mr. Obata is *persona non grata* to the Chinese people and the National Government must act in accordance with the desires of the Chinese people by refusing to agree to the appointment, so that China's sovereign rights may be preserved.

Commenting on the appointment, the "Shunpao" says:—"In our comments a couple of days ago, we expressed the hope that the Japanese Government would select a suitable person to succeed the late Mr. Saburi as its Minister to China, because a new Minister with modern thoughts is indispensable at the present juncture if the various outstanding questions between China and Japan are to be satisfactorily settled and diplomatic relations between China and Japan improved.

"It is now learned that the new Japanese Minister will be Mr. Yukichi Obata, who was responsible for the presentation of Japan's ultimatum to China in 1915, forcing China to accept the infamous 21 Demands.

"This journal does not presume that Japan harbours any political motives by appointing Mr. Obata as its Minister to China but we cannot understand the reason why Japan should appoint a man who has not been forgotten or forgiven by the Chinese people for his aggression towards China.

A Cause of Suspicion

"The present Japanese Cabinet has, on more than one occasion, declared that it will abandon the 'positive policy' pursued by the Tanaka Cabinet in order to clear away suspicious and misunderstandings and to remove all feelings of grievance on the part of the Chinese people towards Japan, but why should it now appoint Mr. Obata as Minister to increase those very 'suspicions' and 'misunderstandings?'

"It is quite unlikely that the Mr. Obata of to-day is not the same Mr. Obata of days gone by, or that he can be expected to devote his efforts to the cancellation of the infamous 21 Demands which he himself forced on the Chinese people.

"Taken for granted that Mr. Obata has substituted new thoughts for old ones, it is still advisable that the Japanese Government should appoint a more suitable person as its Minister to China if it intends to improve diplomatic relations between the two countries."

As steps are being taken to amalgamate the National Aviation Corporation and the Shanghai-Chengtu Air Service of the Ministry of Communications, the latter organization has decided not to inaugurate a flying service to Hankow for the present, as the former corporation already is operating a service between Shanghai and that port.

Monsieur le Ministre.—M. Wilden makes his return bow to China

JAPAN'S GO SLOW CHINA POLICY

New Minister's Reservations on Extraterritoriality

Tokyo, Dec. 11.

The formal appointment of Mr. Torikichi Obata as Japanese Minister to China may be expected at the Cabinet conference on December 13, since the Nanking Government's agreement has been received. Mr. Obata was Minister to China from 1918 to 1922 and afterwards became Ambassador to Turkey. He is unlikely to proceed to China soon, as he feels that he needs considerable preparatory study, owing to seven years' absence from China. Therefore, negotiations for the new commercial treaty between China and Japan are likely to be delayed.

Discussing his appointment with representatives of the press, to-day, Mr. Obata expressed full sympathy with the principle of the abolition of extraterritoriality for China but recalled that Japan was faced with the problem of the protection of 300,000 nationals in a country which, he said, was still lacking administrative unity or judicial independence; hence they must "go slow." He said that it would be better for China to seek the establishment of conditions permitting the relinquishment of extraterritoriality than to attempt its abrupt abolition.—Reuter.

HAVING received permission from the Chiaotungpu, the Woosung Marine College have added a course in military and naval strategy to their curriculum. Students are now required to undergo a course in military training and they have been provided with 200 rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition for this purpose.

IN the course of a statement to the Chinese press, Admiral Li Shih-chah, chief of the department of general affairs of the Ministry of Navy, says that the Ministry is making preparations to organize courts to deal with naval and merchant marine cases. He said, also, that the development of Shan Shen, Chêkiang, as a naval base has been delayed on account of financial difficulties.

M. WILDEN NEW FRENCH MINISTER

Succeeds the Comte de Martel: Well Known and Liked

Paris, Dec. 10.

M. Wilden, the French Minister at Teheran and formerly Consul-General in Shanghai, has been appointed to succeed Count de Martel as Minister to China, the latter having been appointed Ambassador to Japan.—Reuter.

M. Wilden, who was born in 1879, has already had more than 20 years experience in China. The earlier part of his career was spent in minor consular offices in upper Yangtze ports, then came a term in Paris, where he was attached to the Foreign Office. During another interval he served with distinction in the war, frequently acting as liaison officer to the British forces, and then was appointed a first-class consul. In 1917 he became French Consul-General at Shanghai and remained in that office for seven years, until transferred as Minister to Siam. After two years at that post he was again transferred, becoming Minister to Persia.

Not only was M. Wilden immensely popular personally in Shanghai, but he was held in the greatest respect by foreigners and Chinese alike because of his efficiency and fair-mindedness in the matter of his consular duties. There was a remarkable series of functions when he left Shanghai in 1924, noteworthy amongst them being a banquet given by the leading Chinese officials and merchants, when highly eulogistic speeches were made and the fervent hope expressed that M. Wilden would again return to office in China.

Comte de Martel

Tokyo, Dec. 10.

The Government has given its agreement to the appointment of the Count de Martel, French Minister to China, as Ambassador to Japan.—Reuter.

IT is understood that the Ministry of Navy has succeeded so far in raising 70 per cent. of the $2,000,000 required for the construction of the new cruiser Yat-sen, work on which will begin at the Kiangnan Dock in February next.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE TO CHINA

Mr. K. Debuchi on the Dark Clouds of Unrest

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Dec. 11.

Mr. K. Debuchi, Japanese Minister to Washington, at a dinner of the Japan Society this evening said that early in the present year it appeared that the National Government had finally succeeded in unifying China, but the recent outbreaks indicated that this desired end is not yet near.

"At this juncture," he continued, "when the nations of the world are animated by the desire of maintaining peace, it is particularly deplorable to see dark clouds of unrest hovering over some parts of China.

"It is most desirable that the fighting factions bury the hatchet and devote their individual efforts to the cause of constructive work.

"Meanwhile Japan will in all circumstances assume a liberal and friendly attitude toward China, and will be prepared to extend her hand in co-operation."

Referring to the subject of disarmament, Mr. Debuchi said that Japan wants actual naval reduction.—United Press.

NORWAY AND CHINA PIRATES

Proposal to Arm Merchantmen: Other Suggestions

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Oslo, Nov. 17.

Permission for Norwegian vessels plying in Chinese waters to be armed with machine-guns for protection against pirates was urged at a meeting of representatives of seamen's organizations. This motion was not carried, but eventually the following proposals were unanimously adopted:—

That the accident insurance should be raised in case of piracy, as was the case during the Great War; that all Norwegian vessels plying on the coast of China should be equipped with wireless telegraphy; that Norwegian vessels should not carry considerable amounts of cash, thereby practically inviting the pirates; and that the Chinese authorities should be requested to have a guard-ship stationed at Haichow.—United Press.

NEW U. S. MINISTER TO CHINA

Mr. Johnson's Nomination Approved by Senate

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Dec. 11.

The Senate Foreign Affairs committee to-day approved President Hoover's nomination of Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, assistant Secretary of State, to be United States Minister to Peking. No opposition in the Senate is anticipated.

The committee likewise approved the nominations of Messrs. Arthur H. Geissler to be Minister to Siam, of N. P. Davis to be Minister to Panama, of Even E. Young to be Minister to the Dominican Republic, of Post Wheeler as Minister to Paraguay and of John Glover Smith as Minister to Portugal.—United Press.

THE Shanghai-Hangchow long distance telephone service, established by the Ministry of Communications, will be completed by the end of this month, and it will be thrown open to the public early next year.

THE "Shunpao" says that the Waichiaopu has ordered Mr. Hsu Moh, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, to hand over the administration of the Foreign Affairs Bureau to Mr. S. K. Chen, who, in turn, has been ordered to hand over the Shanghai office of the Waichiaopu to Dr. Kuangson Young, director of the Waichiaopu Information and Publicity Bureau.

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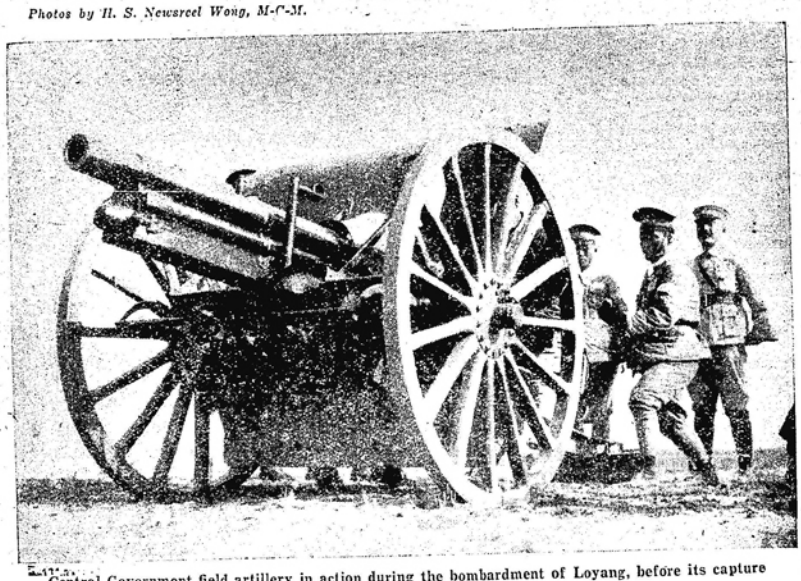
WITH THE GOVERNMENT FORCES AT THE FRONT

Photos by H. S. Newsreel Wong, M-C-M.

Gen. Hsu Yuan-chuan, commander of the 48th Division, who himself directed the attack in Honan against the Kuominchun.



Central Government field artillery in action during the bombardment of Loyang, before its capture from the rebels.

A CAMERA-MAN AT THE FRONT

With the Nationalist Forces in Pursuit of the Kuominchun: Where the Heaviest Fighting Occurred: Both Armies Well Trained and Equipped

Mr. H. S. "Newsreel" Wong, the well-known newspaper photographer, has just returned to Shanghai from a most interesting trip to the war front in Honan, during which he was with the National Army when they pursued the retreating Kuominchun.

Having obtained a letter of introduction from Mr. Sun Fo, Mr. Wong went to Hankow by aeroplane and at Hankow was given a military pass. After a two-day trip, his train reached Hsuchang, where Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had established his headquarters, but he missed the Commander-in-Chief who had left for Kaifeng. Spending another two days in a troop train, Mr. Wong reached Chengchow where he met Gen. Chiang upon the latter's arrival the same evening. He was accorded every facility and courtesy when it became known that he had come to take pictures of the war.

To the Front Lines

Through an introduction from Gen. Chiang's staff officers, "Newsreel" went to the front line to the west of Loyang, where he was taken under wing by Gen. Hsu Yuan-chuan, commander of the 48th Division. They went together on to Lungmen, a day and a half's trip away (one half of which had to be marched), where severe fighting was going on . Gen Hsu, who received him very warmly, was very surprised to see a camera-man join his force and invited Mr. Wong to go wherever his soldiers went when they pursued Feng's men. He was, therefore, with the main branch of the army which bore the brunt of operations for a whole week, during which the Nanking troops assumed the offensive.

"I stayed in a trench for a whole night and thoroughly enjoyed myself whilst the troops were preparing for an attack on the following morning," said Mr. Wong, in the course of an interview with the "North-China Sunday News," "and I saw some really hard fighting and got some really good pictures,—in fact all I wanted. That day, Gen. Hsu's men, some 15,000 in number, pushed forward 60 li.

"Gen. Hsu placed four soldiers at my disposal to help me to carry my heavy movie equipment and my still pictures and he himself assumed personal command of the operations during the entire attack. In taking pictures, I was cut off from the main force and had to march with my helpers for a day and a night before reaching Loyang.

Pursuit by Train

"After Loyang had been occupied, Gen. Hsu sent a brigade to Hsin-an in pursuit of the retreating enemy forces and I went along with them. Marching along hillsides, we took exactly 21 hours to reach this place. Here I broke my trip and went on by railway, where I met Gen. Yang Chieh, commander of the 10th Army Corps, who took me in the armoured train, Chungshan. This train, by the way, was the fourth train pursuing Feng's men, and we were only between 80 and 100 li away from the enemy all the time. At Mientzehsien, we found that the railway had been destroyed by the retreating Kuominchun and no further progress could be made until the track was repaired.

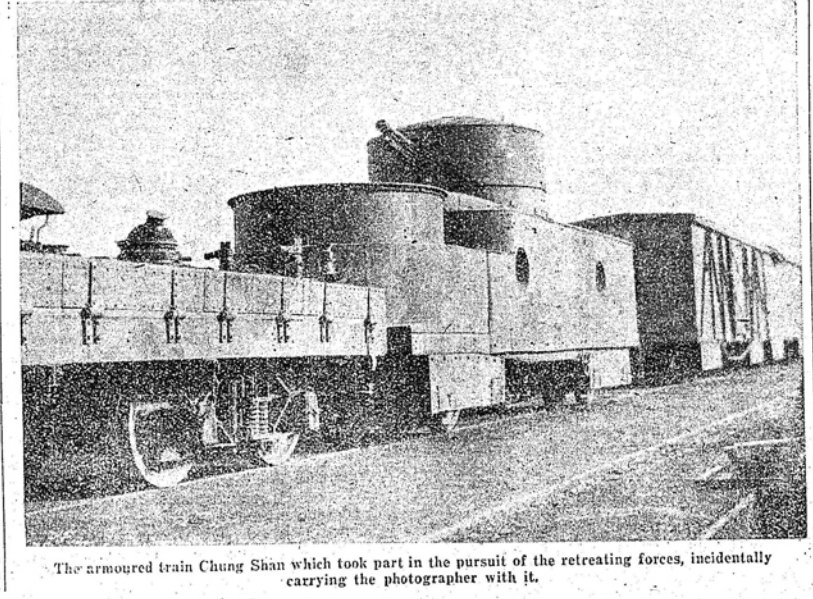
"However, I was soon off again with soldiers on the march to find the nearest enemy outpost and, after marching another full day we learned that Feng's men were almost 200 li away from where we were. The troops were beginning to move up and you may well imagine my keen disappointment when I found that I had only about 1,000 ft. of film left. The opportunity had arrived for me to take some of the best pictures of the campaign but I had no film so I had to go back to Chengchow and come back to Shanghai viâ Hankow."

Capture of Loyang

The hardest fighting during the campaign, so far as Mr. Wong saw it, was carried on by Gen. Hsu and Gen. Wang, the latter commanding the 47th Division, before Loyang had been captured when each side lost about 25,000 men. During the fight for the defence of this city alone, Feng lost over 18,000 of his best troops and the Government forces captured large supplies and many prisoners. The occupation of Loyang was so dramatic and so sudden that the loyal troops were in the city before the defenders realized it. The latter broke through the southern defences of the city and cut off the enemy retreat with such rapidity that the Kuominchun scattered in confusion. Thousands of troops surrendered and were taken prisoner, large quantities of supplies, munitions as well as foodstuffs, were captured, and 200 cannon were taken. There was no looting and Mr. Wong saw no looting on the part of either army from the time he joined the force up to the time he came back.

Aeroplanes did a great deal to bring about the defeat of the Kuominchun, said Mr. Wong, and it was mainly through these that Loyang was taken. Bombs were continually being dropped into the city, whilst a heavy bombardment was kept up by the attackers. One of the bombs was dropped into the middle of the city and fell on a public bath house just at the time one of the Kuominchun divisional commanders and his staff officers were in conference. Twenty-eight persons were killed outright. The railway station also was blown to smithereens and hundreds of soldiers and coolies there were killed.

The belligerents, said Mr. Wong, were very evenly matched with the slight edge in favour of the Nationalist forces. Both sides were well-equipped and their morale was excellent. They behaved admirably and not a single complaint was made of looting or oppressing the people. The only complaint was against warfare generally.



The armoured train Chung Shan which took part in the pursuit of the retreating forces, incidentally carrying the photographer with it.

CHINA AVIATION CORPN.

Resignation of Mr. Sun Fo

Nanking, Dec. 6.

At a meeting of the State Council here this morning, Mr. Sun Fo, president of the China National Aviation Corporation, resigned this post.

Mr. Sun Fo's resignation was accepted by the State Council and the Minister of Communications, Mr. Wang Po-chun, was appointed to succeed him.—Reuter.

DR. C. C. Wu, Minister to the United States, has, according to the vernacular press, been granted plenipotentiary powers to sign treaties for the abolition of extraterritoriality.

MR. George Sinnecker, an old German resident of Shanghai, has been appointed advisor to the Ministry of Agriculture & Mines. Mr. Sinnecker is the Far Eastern representative for "Elbof" Geophysical Prospecting Methods for mineral deposits invented and monopolized by Messrs. Piepmeyer & Co., Cassel, Germany.

BUREAUX OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Hankow Office Definitely to Be Closed on 15th Instant

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Hankow, Dec. 10.
(By Air Mail).

It has been officially declared that the Office of Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Hankow will be abolished on December 15. After the Bureau is closed, all cases concerning foreign nationals who are still enjoying extraterritoriality rights here, will be handled by the Municipal Government. Foreign affairs, in other cities of Hupeh besides Hankow, will be taken care of by the Provincial Government.

Col. Li Fong, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hupeh, has announced that he will make a trip abroad after the abolition of his office.—United Press.

A Soochow telegram to the "Eastern Times" says that two men who kidnapped three sons of a wealthy farmer living near that city and demanded $7,000 for their ransom have been arrested and executed.

ACCORDING to the Chinese press, the Government has approved of proposals put forward by the native match manufacturers concerning "the salvation of China's match industry." These proposals provide that the import duty on foreign matches should be increased, that raw materials for Chinese made matches should be exempt from taxation, and for the establishment of more match factories.

APROPOS of the proposal submitted by the mayor of Greater Shanghai to the Administrative Yuan, suggesting that the Land Office of the Foreign Affairs Bureau should be placed under the control of the Commissioner of Lands for Greater Shanghai when the post of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs is abolished, the Administrative Yuan has agreed to this and ordered the mayor to take over the administration of the Land Office at the end of this year.

A further order has been issued by the local Chinese authorities forbidding the various printing stores to issue calendars bearing lunar dates, and superstitious statements. The order further says that the various government organs and schools must observe only the Gregorian New Year holidays and hold celebrations on that occasion so as to encourage the people to do the same. In view of the fact that the observation of the China New Year cannot be done away with within a short time, the order says that the people will be permitted to suspend their business during the forthcoming China New Year holidays.

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LEADING ARTICLES

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POLITICS AND PERSONALITIES

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

Dec. 8.

Internment camps are never the places to spend a life-time, even under the best circumstances. It is therefore not surprising that discontent should arise and recriminations should be heard with regard to the Internment Camps at Sungpeh, where the Soviet prisoners of the Manchurian Government are being detained. Charges of atrocities, of maltreatment in prison camps, of barbarities are a normal concomitant of a war. No one can forget the outcry on both sides during the Great War; yet, to-day much of the stuff that was said and written at that time remains without even a vestige of the truth? Dealing, then, with the detention camp on the basis of past experience, it may be assumed that much that has been said and written on either side of the C.E.R. question, is largely propaganda for foreign consumption.

* * *

In this connection, the Manchurian authorities have issued two booklets, one in September, and the other in October, entitled, "Photographs showing Interior of the Internment Camp and Conditions of the Soviet Prisoners in Detention at Sungpeh."

Except for very bad titling and atrocious photography, the booklets are absorbingly interesting. There is, at any rate, a valid attempt at modern treatment of war prisoners—except as indicated by picture No. 2 of the September booklet which bears the following description:—

> Picture shows building in the Camp. On either side of the main road are new-styled houses recently built. There are altogether 480 rooms which had not been occupied since completion of construction prior to their being taken over for internment purposes. At the back of the buildings are lawns with green grass and plenty of flowers. While the air is fresh and pure, the surroundings are pleasant and very suitable for healthy living.

What is shown, however, is an unlovely swamp, piles of mud in water, with buildings in a hazy distance. The compiler of the booklets blundered severely when he included this malarial spot in his volume. Nevertheless, the medical department looks very efficient, clean and healthful and the food storage and kitchen appear to be as sanitary as in an ordinary Russian barracks of the old *régime*. The Russian bath house is a delightful sight—he who has not experienced a real Russian bath still has a joy to live for.

There is a series of pictures describing prisoners at play. In picture (a) no prisoners are to be seen except by means of a microscope, but we must assume that they are there. In picture (b) the prisoners stand collectively but quietly and we must assume that they are intending to play. In picture (c), they are supposed to be enjoying themselves in a botanical garden. In picture (d), they are again quiescent but supposed to be at play—but why continue? Perhaps Russians like to play that way.

The October booklet contains photographs of the preparation of Russian soup, most likely *Tschi*, a wonderful cabbage soup which only Russians can make and the principal ingredient of which is cabbage. The Manchurian authorities are apparently giving the Russians what they want; herring, *Tschi*, *Borsht* and similar dishes; what an outcry there would have been had they given the prisoners sharksfin, birds' nest soup and the eight precious pudding. For the rule must be, in food, each to his kind.

* * *

Chinese Journalism

"Editor and Publisher," the leading American journal on journalism, has recently published two articles of amazing inaccuracy on the journalism of China. One is entitled "Journalism in China Undeveloped; Called Mercenary and Colourless," and was written by Albin E. Johnson in Geneva, Switzerland; and the other is entitled "Many Employees of Chinese Papers have their Homes in Plant" by Vernon McKenzie, Dean, School of Journalism, University of Washington.

According to Mr. Johnson "There is but one newspaper in all China (excluding those published in a foreign language or in the concessions) that can call its soul it's own. And that one newspaper is the Republican Daily News ....." Unfortunately for Mr. Johnson's accuracy, this newspaper, the Min Kuo Jih Pao, is published at 202 Shantung Road in the International Settlement.

After denouncing the *"Shun Pao," "Sin Wan Pao"* and *"Eastern Times"* as soulless and existing only for profit, Mr. Johnson gives a history of journalism in China. Mr. Johnson refers to this newspaper as the "North China News"; he insists that Dr. Charles James Fox's "North China Star" is British-owned; he calls the "Journal de Shanghai" the "Journal Francais." Explaining how a Chinese newspaper may be registered in a foreign consulate, Mr. Johnson reveals the following amazing situation:

> The procedure of securing foreign protection for a Chinese newspaper is simple. Registry, which costs about 30 pounds sterling ($150) per year, must be done by a citizen of the country under which the newspaper is registered. The Chinese owners bestow a nominal position of director, with a commensurate salary, upon a Frenchman or American and ask through him for registration. As a result of the so-called "Unequal Treaties" any complaint, suit or action taken against the newspaper has to be taken with the consent of the Consulate at which it is registered. Usually this consent is always forthcoming, inasmuch as the publication is really Chinese owned, but as a part of the bargain the Consular officials notify the so-called "owner" or "director" before approving the action, thereby giving the newspaper ample time to prepare its defense or forestall the procedure. Also, being located in the "foreign quartier" the newspaper offices are free from sporadic attack and lootings and can claim protection in emergencies. For a trifling sum of $150 the insurance is a good one.

What a wonderful thing this would be, if true. We don't know who pulled Mr. Johnson's leg, but it must have been a remarkably clever person. The only Chinese in Geneva who knows this subject expertly is Mr. Hsia Chi-feng and it is impossible to believe that he would be responsible for such nonsense. The rest of this brilliant article is as ridiculous as the stuff already quoted.

* * *

Dean Vernon McKenzie begins his article with this extremely novel sentence, "Newspapers in China are a truly Chinese Puzzle. They are a puzzle to the Chinese themselves....." to which one may reply that in Paris even the babies talk French. The learned professor spent three weeks in a research of the Chinese and foreign newspaper situation in this country and he has "a very definite feeling that I have been able barely to scratch the surface." What did he expect to do in three weeks—dig a mine? The writer then gives a sketch of the *"Ta Kung Poa"* of Tientsin, but when he says that the "SHIN WEN POA" of Shanghai is financed by Shanghai bankers, his research has been sketchy indeed. There is a wonderful story of an American in the "Sin Wen Pao"—a vernacular newspaper which was once owned and edited by an American; but the learned professor has apparently not heard of it. Much the rest of the article is in the same vein: a little bit of fact, an approach to accuracy, some sketchy, human interest story—mere twaddle. And that by a dean of a school of journalism!

* * *

Chinese Honoured

The following Chinese have been honoured by a special medal by Columbia University on its 175th Anniversary:

> Ta Chen, '20AM, '23PhD, professor of sociology, Tsing Hua College, Peking; Sun Fo, '17AM, son of Sun Yat-sen, of the Chinese cabinet; T. P. Hou, '21PhD, chief engineer, Pacific Alkali Co., Ltd., Tangku, Chihli; Ping Wen Kuo, '12AM, '14PhD, director of the China Institute in America, Timothy T. Lew, '14C, '15AM, '20PhD, dean of Yenching University, Peking; Chiang Mon Lin, '13AM, '17PhD, minister of education, Nationalist Government, Nanking; Herman C. E. Liu, '22PhD, president of Shanghai College; Hu Shih, '17PhD, head of the department of English literature, Government University; Y. Y. Tsu, '12PhD, director of religious work, Peking Union Medical College; Ching-Fu Wang, '12AM, managing director and chief engineer of the Fengtien Mining Administration; Chung-Yu Wang '04AM, head of the technical department, Liu Ho Kou Mining Co., Peking; Wen Tsao Wu, '26AM, '29PhD, assistant professor of sociology, Yenching University; Hawkling Yen, '11PhD, secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu; Chai Lan Yu, '22PhD, professor of chemistry, University of Amoy; Gwan Chen Yu, '22PhD, president of Nanking University; S. S. Yang, '05AM, Chinese Consul-General to New York City.

In this list are some very interesting men. Dr. Ta Chen is one of China's foremost sociologists—an expert on migration and labour problems. His importance in these fields is constantly increasing; Mr. Sun Fo, is the Minister of Railways; Dr. Kuo Ping-wen founded the South-eastern University in Nanking; Hu Shih is no longer connected with the Government University as given in this list, but his enemies jestingly refer to him as The Sage—a sarcasm which his friends accept as a correct approximation of his place in the history of his country. The others are identified by their designations in the list. It is a remarkable fact that so many of these men are doing constructive jobs and that so few of them are actually in Government service—only Sun Fo, Chiang Mon-lin, C.F. Wang and Sam Young. The publication of this honours list may stimulate Mr. Loy Chang of the Harvard Club to produce a similar one for his university and perhaps Yale can do the same. It would be interesting to compare notes. Columbia University, however, has this outstanding claim to fame in China—among its first Chinese students was the grand old man of the country, Mr. Tong Shao-yi.

* * *

Population Statistics

As surprising as it may appear, the population of Peking during the first five months of 1929 increased according to the Statistical Monthly. In January 1929, the population totalled 1,359,696 persons, while in May, it amounted to 1,371,417. Families increased by approximately 2,000. Wherefore the increase? If Peking is becoming a barren village on the Mongolian plain, why are more people going there—the increase in males alone amounted to about 10,000 men. The increase in Nanking over the same period has naturally been greater, from 475,268 to 503,501 persons, but the increase in Canton is almost just as large—from 816,949 to 838,266. In each instance there is an attendant increase in the number of families and therefore the assumption must be that this is a permanent not a transient increase. If there were a complete census of China, it would be interesting to know to what extent the cities are absorbing the surplus population and what becomes of the new urban population. To what extent is modern industrialism affecting the distribution of population? The Statistical Bureau of the Legislative Yuan is undoubtedly seeking facts and figures in this direction.

* * *

In connection with the problem of vital statistics, mention might be made of the presence in China of Dr. L. Rajchman of the League of Nations, who is Honorary Advisor to the Ministry of Public Health, which is rapidly becoming one of the most aggressively reconstructive administrative forces of the Government. Dr. Rajchman, who is not only a physician but a statesman and scholar, a personality of singular breath of vision, is travelling in various parts of China investigating the procedures for health examination and plague prevention with a view to advising on their improvement. He is accompanied by Drs. Tsai Hung, Huang Tai-fong and Wu Lien-teh. Dr. Rajchman is so keen, so alert and so comprehensive in his views that it is not at all surprising that the public health experts attached to the Ministry are so enthusiastic about his presence in the country. Public Health is a new subject anywhere, for the medicine man is still, to the multitude, a concocter of pills and a brewer of herbs. The idea of prophylaxis of preventing disease from breeding by removing the conditions most favourable to the spread of the disease even before it makes its appearance does not stimulate the imagination of any but the very erudite. Yet, that is the job of the Ministry of Public Health and that is why the League of Nations has sent Dr. Rajchman to China.

THE WORLD AT THE CROSS-ROADS

Dec. 9.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who is President of Columbia University, in the State of New York, an institution with some 30,000 students and a vast endowment of wealth, has been lecturing, as University Presidents are accustomed to do, on "The World at the Cross-roads." His theme is that the centre of gravity of the world's thought is shifting from idealism to realism. He complains that the giant thinkers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have passed away and left no successors. He brackets together Goethe, Victor Hugo and Browning, Hegel, Cardinal Newman and Pere Lacordaire and takes these as illustrations of men who were interested in man as an individual. They were the inheritors and exponents of the Miltonic tradition which Voltaire carried to France and whence sprang the revolution that changed the face of Europe. These men, says Dr. Murray Butler, were of a type that has disappeared. The rallying cries of that age no longer stir the young men of our day to enthusiasm. "It bores me to hear you discuss liberty," said a young Oxford man who is now a member of the House of Commons. The old battle cries of "Freedom," "The rights of man" "Equality" etc., are no longer shouted or, if shouted awake no echo in the mind of the masses. The man of the new day concerns himself with economic opportunity. He thinks not of man but of men; of masses of men and their multiple needs and how he can serve them or exploit them for his own advantage. The day of the small trader is at an end and business expands into national and then to international magnitude. Traders unite to form combines and combines amalgamate themselves into trusts that have an influence on world politics comparable to that wielded by an imperial power. And so it comes to pass that we have the spectacle of the Lord Chancellor of England resigning from the cabinet, of which he was the most forceful member, and going into an office in the city. His example has been followed by other men, equally prominent if not equally famous, and these things are a banner flung wide to tell the world that the hand that holds the springs of trade has the destinies of the future in its grasp.

Dr. Murray Butler gives a shrewd knock to the oft expressed dogma that all wars are economic in their origin. He is willing to admit that the activities of an ant heap might all be explained as being due to economic urge, but man and his world are much more complex organisms and do not react to such simple stimuli. While it may be true to say that there was something economic at stake in all wars it is certainly untrue to say that this is the only, or even the chief cause of war. The men who fought for Bonnie Prince Charlie and the youths, with the down hardly sprouting on their chins, who answered Lord Kitchener's call for the first hundred thousand, marched to battle with different aspirations than the thought of gaining an economic advantage over their enemies. After all, humanity has a soul and there are occasions in the world's history when that soul has manifested itself in contemptuous disregard of the protests of the flesh.

This may be taken as Dr. Murray Butler's own refutation of his pessimistic declaration that no great men exist now and that the present race has no ideals. The men whose names he gives as being typical of the great past were lightly esteemed in their own day and were far from feeling that they were treading a primrose path to certain victory. The world stones its prophets and then garnishes their sepulchres. If their messages could be appreciated by those to whom they were spoken they would not have been prophets at all. They would have been journalists, speaking the language of their day for the needs of that day and the effects of their words would have been as ephemeral as the sheet on which these words were printed. We may grant that the outward ap-

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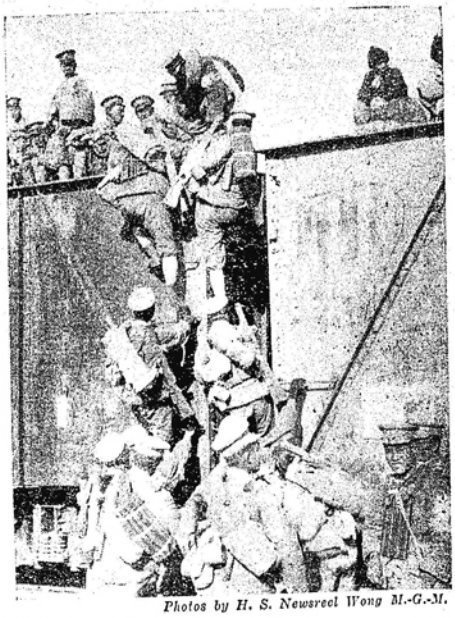
pearance of our age has changed and that our thinking has a metallic hardness caught from the mechanism of our surroundings. But the heart of man has changed not at all. A piece of torn papyri is recovered from a tomb in Egypt and, as the excavator discovers a message from a soldier, on distant service, who is scrawling a few lines of greeting to the blind daughter he longs to see, tears come to his eyes though the hand that wrote the lines has been dust for 5,000 years. A living thought comes down through the ages and touches a living man and he responds as surely as the needle trembles to the pole. One has to be a philosopher to be a pessimist. Professor Teufelsdrockh sits in his high tower at Weissnichtwo and reads a baleful light in the stars, but down below a mother is crooning to her babe and the butcher's boy whistles as he delivers his goods to the cook who remembers that this is her night out and not one of them is the least bit perturbed about the menace of the stars.

A Nationalist soldier in his winter regalia—well fed and business-like.



Photos by H. S. Newsreel Wong M.-G.-M.

AT THE HONAN WAR FRONT

Not an inch of space is wasted by soldiers on the troop trains moving on to Loyang.

LIGHTS ON MOSCOW

Dec. 10.

Readers will, we think, agree with us on the exceptional interest of the articles we have been reprinting by M. Bessedovsky, the former First Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Paris, who fell under the Cheka's suspicion, was ordered back to Moscow and only saved himself by getting over the garden wall. One conjectures, rightly or wrongly, that M. Bessedovsky is one of the old order who, like many others, has tried to serve his country under the new, and has found it hopeless. Probably he will be murdered sooner or later. Meanwhile his revelations of the inner councils of Moscow are of particular value now when Great Britain, or, it would be juster to say, the Labour Government, is renewing relations with the Soviet. M. Bessedovsky shows that the Russian Foreign Department is a mere blind. All its memoranda are drawn up by the Political Bureau, and the Foreign Department's business is merely to put them into diplomatic language. All Foreign policy is directed by the Third Internationale. And at the head of everything is the Dictator Stalin, palpably ignorant of affairs abroad, swollen with the vanity of his own omnipotence and not only deaf to all argument, but filled with cold fury at the slightest dissent. We are told that he instructed Krestinsky, the Soviet Ambassador in Berlin, "to torpedo" Herr Stresemann's Locarno policy and the Young Plan. Krestinsky pointed out that this would seriously compromise the Soviet's relations with Germany. His only result was to earn Stalin's implacable hatred.

It is M. Bessedovsky's recollections of his service in Tokyo in 1926 which have most importance for British readers. Kopp, the ambassador, told him, on his arrival, that their business was "to stir up the revolution in China, making it more and more radical in nature, so that finally everything which is English will be driven out of the country, thus we shall succeed in establishing a direct menace to India." Kopp was pessimistic and poured scorn on Stalin's pet project of Sovietizing China. After the Ambassador had left Tokyo, M. Bessedovsky found a letter to him from Stalin, telling him that in China Karakhan was only carrying out the Political Bureau's instructions, and warning him (Kopp) of the consequences of obstructing him. "The 'Sovietization' of the Chinese revolution took its course," and M. Bessedovsky continues: Thanks to this "Sovietization," our influence in China waned, and the Kuomintang became more and more hostile to Moscow. Nor were the Japanese placated. M. Debuchi (Assistant Minister for Foreign affairs in Tokyo) spoke with a strange insistence of Borodin's activities. "Japan," he said to me, "does not want Bolshevism in China, and we will fight Bolshevism to the finish." Then Marshal Chang-Tso-lin raided the Soviet Embassy in Peking and General Chiang Kai-shek broke with Borodin. Two Chinese Communist generals, "two rogues escaped from the military jurisdiction of Sun Chuan-fang," were paid $2,000,000 to carry on the good work. "I do not know what became of this money," says M. Bessedovsky naively. Nor anyone else, though one may have a shrewd guess. On returning to Moscow M. Bessedovsky seems to have tried to get Stalin to recognize a few facts, but the Dictator could see nothing but his own ideas. Thus,

> The policy of "Sovietizing" the Chinese revolution ended in dismal failure. All the influence which Russia had acquired in China in the course of long, long years has been wiped out.

But, adds M. Bessedovsky, let no one imagine that Stalin has abandoned the idea, so precious to him, of Sovietizing China. "This maniac thinks only of attacking Great Britain through the Far East and India."

This was Stalin's state of mind in 1927. Can it be seriously supposed that he, of all men reputed most tenacious of his plans, has altered it in two years? Had the Labour Government been stiff with him, as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald promised that it should be, when he assured the House of Commons that renewal of diplomatic relations would be strictly conditional on guarantees being given by Moscow on certainly clearly understood points, it is just conceivable that Stalin might have modified his position: for this type of men respects nothing but superior firmness. But he found the Labour Government an easy mark. Mr. Snowden could be resolute enough at The Hague. But Mr. Henderson was as clay in the Bolshevists' hands. On his hinting at preliminary conditions, the Soviet envoy Dovgalevsky was recalled to Paris with an insulting message to London from Moscow. Immediately Mr. Henderson gave in asked Dovgalevsky to return and agreed to exchange Ambassadors, with mutual guarantees to be given afterwards. Nothing was better calculated to increase the Soviet's contempt, already quite plain enough, for the Labour Government. It is indeed hard to understand the surrender, but it is likely to prove an expensive one. There is a belief in some quarters that Russia has much to give us in the way of trade. Undoubtedly she has, but whether it will be obtainable on terms which British manufacturers can accept is another matter. In the first place, the Soviet know exactly what we are after, and it will not increase their respect for us. In the second, all business on large lines is rigidly controlled by the Soviet itself; the Russian people cannot be got at independently; and if they could be, it is doubtful how much they could do, since the whole tendency in recent years has been to reverse Lenin's "new economic policy" and to crush the individuals who had taken advantage of it to lift up their heads and develop a little private business.

Above all other considerations, confounding every argument that may be urged for forgetting the past and renewing the old intimacy with Russia, is the unescapable fact that the Soviet is Russia, that it does not forget, it does not change and it cannot be trusted. So far from discarding its system as the failure it has been proved to be, it clings to it more fanatically than ever; and almost daily we might find proof in the speeches of its leading men and the inspired articles of its carefully controlled press, that all its dealings with foreign Powers are founded on the hope of world revolution of which it still dreams. To that end it will give any pledge, swear any oath and only laugh at those who are fools enough to accept its word.

DOMINION STATUS AND INDIA

Dec. 12.

Our Calcutta correspondent's view of the now famous "dominion status for India" declaration appears to be tinged with that personal enthusiasm for the Viceroy, which is common, at least, to all British residents in India. It might perhaps be said that Lord Irwin's popularity, even with the Indian peoples themselves, is the chief, if not the only, excuse for the declaration. To any one who has first-hand experience of Oriental nature, it was clear that the announcement, however carefully worded, would be twisted and expanded by the agile Babu to something very much beyond what the words rightly mean. It is useless for Captain Wedgwood Benn to emphasize that "no gloss must be put upon" the statement; that it "means what it says, no less and no more." The question is, What use will the Indian political agitator contrive to make of it? In which connection one may remember again that in Oriental politics, whatever moderating views may be expressed by some, the tail almost invariably wags the dog.

The only confidence which the British public may feel depends upon the personal characters of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India. The late Mr. Montagu was a theorist, whose excursions into constitutional reform have never won any enthusiasm among the majority of the business community of India, still less those who have to bear the burden of her Government, and, if all accounts be true, Indian politicians, particularly the Brahmin class, who have no taste for any future democratic scheme which would lower their high estate among the castes of India, were no better satisfied with it. If Lord Irwin has not won the personal esteem of the people he has to govern, it is through no fault of his own. He has given the closest and most sympathetic attention to their needs and desires, and has consistently made it his business by personal investigation, cutting behind both native politicians and permanent departments, to ascertain the conditions of life of the people themselves. Added to this is the fact that Captain Wedgwood Benn's appointment as Secretary of State for India was, perhaps, the most popular choice in the Labour Government. He is generally regarded as sane, earnest, and balanced. He is liked by all parties and appears to be the last man likely to act precipitantly or for those reasons of political expediency which so frequently end in the very disaster they pretend to avert. If two such men as these considered the Declaration necessary, others may certainly be careful how they pronounce judgment.

Against this, it is clear that the Labour Government's experiments in Oriental diplomacy have excited many misgivings. Their Egyptian policy, quite apart from whether Lord Lloyd was or was not fairly treated, has been severely criticized, and it is felt that Parliament must exact very explicit guarantees from Egypt before the Agreement with Mahmud Pasha can be ratified. Nor can we lightly set aside the opinion of those who hold that the Dominion status declaration was made at a most inopportune time. Four Indian ex-Governors, all men of great distinction, Lord Sydenham, Lord Meston, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and Sir Reginald Craddock, have written jointly to "The Times" to protest against the declaration as "an improper anticipation of the report shortly to be submitted to Parliament" by the Simon Commission, the effect of which "can only be to confuse the position in India and to detract from the prestige of the Commission." Although Sir John Simon himself declared in the House of Commons that he and his colleagues did not require "either heated championship or abject apology," one may well believe that his only feeling was, as far as possible, to avert aggravation of a most unfortunate incident. The Commission as a whole undoubtedly felt that the Declaration was inopportune and calculated to prejudice their report. Dominion status is certainly recognized as the ultimate goal for India; but there has never yet been any real reason to suppose that its attainment is not still a long way off. And meanwhile, the British Raj is responsible for the government of India. It is to be feared that the only result of the declaration will be to inflame expectations in Indian political circles, which cannot possibly be gratified for many years, and that it will thus add to the already great difficulties of those responsible for the welfare of India and the peace of the hundreds of millions of whom it might well be said, as of the inhabitants of ancient Nineveh, that they "cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand."

BACKWARDS AND ABOUT

Dec. 13.

Articles of reminiscence, comparing past and present, are always sure of readers. The aged read them, with that spirit of tolerance which is the natural result of declining warmth and hardened arteries, indulgent to the sins of youth and chuckling to think what fellows they themselves once were. The middle-aged, upon whom it falls to find the money for their juniors' escapades, reflect with moro

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satisfaction on how very different things used to be. And the young, heartily applauding the latter sentiment, find fresh cause for congratulating themselves, like the young men in the Iliad, that they certainly are much wiser than their fathers. It is not quite clear that our Paris correspondent, revisiting London after fifteen years, would agree. In some respects, he plainly thinks old London was better off. Outwardly there is less change than he had been led to suppose. Regent Street, transmogrified, is "still unmistakeably Regent Street." But Englishmen have somehow allowed themselves to get into the grip of a bureaucracy quite foreign to their nature. This is undoubtedly true. But since Lord Hewart has begun to attack the monster, we may hope that another fifteen years will see us a free people once more. When a Lord Chief Justice gets into the ring, the result ought to be a foregone conclusion. Our correspondent is flustered by all the rushing about of the day, the general "feverish desire to move from place to place without any real necessity." Nothing indeed more than this impresses the ex-Londoner after long absence. He comments guardedly on "the rise of women in what used to be a men's country."

It is always a debated question whether there is such a thing as progress at all. London was always big and used to be quiet. Now it is much bigger and very noisy. That is really the whole case so far as the individual is concerned, who naturally judges of progress in terms of his own convenience. "La bougeotte," to quote from our Paris correspondent, is simply a question of modes of conveyance. When people had to depend on their own legs or, if they could afford them, a horse's, they kept in a smaller circle. They were just as happy, if not happier. The notion of progress at all, certainly in its present interpretation of mechanical contrivances, is comparatively modern. Nobody thought of such a thing in Dr. Johnson's day: he and his fellows were quite satisfied with society as they knew it. In some of the humanities we undoubtedly have advanced since the eighteenth century. We no longer bait bulls or draw badgers (though it must be confessed that we course hares and hunt foxes) nor do we hang a girl of eighteen for stealing a roll of cloth, after her husband had been taken by the press-gang and she was left with two children to support and not a penny in the world. On the other hand, there is a distinct danger of the social conscience slopping over quite injuriously. Under the Unemployment Insurance Bill now going through Parliament, the loafer is no longer required to show that he has tried for work and cannot find it; he makes his claim and it is for some unspecified "devil's advocate" to prove that there was work he might have had. The probable results may be imagined. Practically every one agrees in condemning the ease with which people can get themselves supported by the State without an effort of their own, but nothing is done to alter the system. This seems to show that the people are more advanced than the State, which, in fact, is occasionally capable of acting with a brutality and stupidity that would disgrace a parish council.

After all, it is to the individual we must look for evidences of change and progress, and the quest is full of negatives. Undoubtedly there has been an immense alteration in the position of woman, and it seems to be taken for granted that there has been a corresponding change in herself. But it may be questioned whether door-key, and cigarettes and silk stockings indicate a real alteration in her character, or whether they are not merely a new proof of her inexhaustible faculty for surprising us. Physiologists tell us that, the males being exhausted by the war, the females, whose main preoccupation is to carry on the race, had to develop new lines of attack. But physiologists have horrid minds. The simpler explanation is that the war made new demands on women; they dressed and acted to suit the part, and, finding their liberties agreeable, have stuck to them, nobody forbidding. Young people now are quite certain that their fathers and mothers must have had a terribly stuffy time in the 'nineties. There could be no greater mistake. They had a remarkably good time. There was more money in the country, but less to spend and the fathers and mothers of to-day got their fun more out of themselves and their own resources. If they venture to criticize their juniors at all, it is chiefly that the latter, with all the means of amusement that are at their disposal, seem so often bored. The explanation is, perhaps, that too many mechanical novelties have been poured upon the world in the past few decades, and we have become like the child on Christmas morning, overwhelmed by the plethora of his presents. By-and-bye the novelties will have become commonplaces, and the fashions of the "gay nineties" will have their turn again. It will then be as much the thing to sit still as it is now to rush about. Who knows but we may come to writing with a stylus on clay tablets, like the Babylonian schoolboy, whose letters to his father, asking for more pocket money, dug up and deciphered after thousands of years, might have been written last week, just as well except for the matter of language, by any English boy?

A MOMENTOUS STEP

Dec. 14.

The expulsion of Mr. Wang Ching-wei from the Kuomintang by the Nanking Central Executive Committee is indeed a momentous step. It has been very noticeable that through all its troubles Nanking has been particularly guarded in its references to Mr. Wang. This has not prevented him from denouncing it with great fervour in several manifestos. But Mr. Wang's prestige among the Chinese is great; he was right-hand man of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Chairman of the Kuomintang itself until the present expulsion order, and a man of high moral repute: for all which reasons Nanking was naturally disinclined to accentuate the breach between itself and him. Since General Chang Fa-kuei and his "Ironsides" started on their march from the Yangtze to Kuangtung, the possibility of his capturing Canton has been really the most serious threat that Nanking had to fear. If he had done so, the Reorganizationists would have been provided with a base in the very birthplace of the revolution, the moral influence of which among Chinese would have been incalculable. Now comes the news that General Chang has suffered a decisive reverse on the West River, and it can only be supposed that, in the flush of victory, Nanking has taken the extreme step which Mr. Wang's own hostility certainly invited.

But the wisdom of Nanking's action, from its own point of view, is open to doubt. Differences as violent as those between the Government and Mr. Wang have been adjusted before and, in existing circumstances, it is hard to see what benefit can result from thus shutting the door against all possibility of reconciliation between the two wings of the party and virtually proclaiming a state of civil war, not between the Government and Northern Tuchunism, but within the Kuomintang itself. The lines of division thus extended and deepened can only accentuate the actual stalemate which prevails. It is true that the Government has succeeded in maintaining itself in Nanking. A week ago to all appearances it was merely a question of time before it would have to vacate the Capital. That misfortune has been averted, and Nanking has also been able to keep its hold upon Hankow and the Lower Yangtze. But the appearance of a unified China is sadly undermined. The North is not less out of control for all practical purposes because certain parts of it incline to Nanking's side. General Yen Hsi-shan's telegrams of sympathy to General Chiang Kai-shek are welcome, for the possibilities they hold out for future adjustment if circumstances prove favourable; but we doubt whether anyone seriously expects General Yen, situated as he is and with the strong admixture of Northern sympathy which birth and training must give him, to lead his troops against Tang Seng-chi and other recalcitrants. Meanwhile Mr. Wang Ching-wei's adherents will redouble their all-pervasive propaganda, the effect of which the Government has already had cause to feel. We are virtually back in the days of regional governments more or less evenly balanced, Nanking able to defy its enemies, but not apparently able to overcome them; while in the enemy camp there are differences of opinion and colour, not perhaps very prominent at this moment, but fundamentally as wide as the breach that separates either side from Nanking.

Only by frankly recognizing the situation now reached is a way out to be found. If victory for any party is impossible or at any rate only to be gained at unthinkable cost of time, life and money, the obvious course is to proclaim a truce and call a conference, for the success of which the very deadlock now prevailing is perhaps the best guarantee. We have often expressed the opinion that Nanking has tried to draw the bonds of centralization too tight. The mistake has been one of judgment and enthusiasm more than of less pardonable motives. But the fact cannot be hidden that the attempt has failed, partly because of China's enormous size, partly because centralization is alien to the practice and instincts of her people. Ever since the Manchus fell, their successors have been experimenting with foreign forms of government; the very committee system with which Nanking has been trying to work is borrowed from Russia; and from the present most regrettable state of temper and disunion, one would earnestly hope to see an effort made to approach constitutional issues from a fresh angle and to grapple with them in a manner harmonious with the thought and custom of China. The need of peace well founded and enduring is very great. There is not a leader in the country who does not lay claim to be actuated only by desire for the welfare of the people. Now if ever is the time for them to prove it.

A manifesto has been issued by the local Gendarmerie Commissioner ordering the people not to be misled by groundless rumours, and calling upon all to rise and support the Government in suppressing the rebels.

CHINESE shipowners and merchants have been invited by the Legislative Yuan to submit suggestions to the Government in connection with the Mercantile Marine Law so that these may be discussed and embodied in the law before it is promulgated.

NOTES & COMMENTS

The Prince of Wales

It is not often that the people of Great Britain trouble themselves about points of language and etiquette in respect of their own affairs and institutions, as used by people of other countries. But, frankly, the common habit in America, or at least among American journalists, to speak of "Wales" does jar upon the subjects of the Prince's father: it seems to them discourteous and to have a very ugly sound. No self-respecting English paper speaks of "Hoover" *tout court*, without the "President," or at least "Mr." before it. There is absolutely no excuse for speaking of "Wales." When he was a small boy, some English papers used to call him "Prince Eddy." No one else ever did. His own family have always called him "David." In speaking to him the intimates of his own circle address him, we believe, as Sir—just as the Queen's friends always call her "Mam." And he signs his letters and documents "Edward P." For people in other countries to speak of him as "Wales" is to British ears objectionable and an uncalled for familiarity.

Judge Feetham's Appointment

The Council's statement in explanation of Mr. Justice Feetham's appointment, published in Saturday's issue, seems to have been prompted by recent questions in the House of Commons. Mr. Gillett, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in replying to these, said that the Council's action had been taken without first consulting his Majesty's Government. Anyone in the House who suggested anything to the contrary must understand Shanghai's position very imperfectly. Naturally the British Government would not be consulted beforehand as it is only one of the Powers interested in Shanghai and, while it is free to give back its own Concessions to China, it could scarcely "queer the pitch" for other Powers by taking any step which might be construed as committing them to a particular line in respect of Shanghai. This is why (as Mr. Gillett further said) the Municipal Council pointedly informed the British Consul-General that it was anxious to do nothing to embarrass his Majesty's Government. Judge Feetham's appointment has been so fully explained in these columns that it ought to be fairly well understood now. To put the matter in the simplest possible form, the question of Shanghai and its future are very much "in the air." Although no particular demands have yet been formulated by responsible Chinese—a point worth noting—it is accepted that changes must come, and the announced policy of the Powers is that these will not be resisted. No one yet has attempted to frame a comprehensive plan as to the future government of Shanghai; and meanwhile it is and has for some time past been the obvious policy of the Chinese to undermine and whittle away the Council's powers by continual petty encroachments. In these circumstances the Council decided that the best course was boldly to take matters into its own hands and to produce some definite scheme for the consideration of the Powers and China. Hence Judge Feetham's appointment, to study the whole standing of Shanghai and to formulate a scheme accordingly. In inviting him to undertake the task, the Council was guided by two further considerations—his fitness for the work through practical experience of similar problems elsewhere; and the fact that his high standing as a Judge would make it impossible for him to be accused of approaching the question in aught but the most open-minded and judicial spirit.

The Communist's Pay

Much rounding-up of Communists in the native areas of Shanghai has been going on during the past few days, more as a precaution against trouble than in anticipation of any really well organized attempt to overthrow the forces of law and order. And a very curious state of affairs seems to have been revealed. A number of the arrested men, or rather boys—for the dirty work is

Photos by H. S. Newsreel Wong M.-G.-M.

VICTIMS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Still at the station after waiting two days for a train.

Women and children refugees at Changchow with their only belongings.

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always left to the youngsters—have testified to the authorities that they receive regular salaries for their communistic activities, ranging from $15 to $40 a month, whether they have been openly busy or not. A result is that some of them have deliberately gone out of their way to risk capture by the police. They have distributed pamphlets in absurdly open places, where arrest is almost a foregone conclusion. But while distributing these pamphlets they have been careful to see to it that they have no arms upon them or anything which might incriminate them seriously. In these circumstances they are tried for distributing leaflets only and may be sentenced to, say, three months' imprisonment. They do not mind that, for their salaries are accumulating while they are in gaol, and when they come out there is a nice little nest egg awaiting them. But how do they get their money? Police questions brought a variety of replies, but not one which gave any clue as to who was acting as paymaster. Some men said they went to a certain tea-shop on the first of each month where a strange man met them and gave them their salary, departing without telling who he was or letting them see him long enough to be able to identify him. Others said that they had the money slipped into their pockets while they were on the street or found it delivered at their homes in a plain cover. None of them has been able to tell the source of the funds.

The Sensitive Spot

The one outward sign in Shanghai just now of the possibility of trouble is that the French Police have changed their ordinary headgear for the distinctly smart and picturesque—and probably equally useful—"tin hats" of the French Army. Serious, maybe, and yet it recalls a picturesque incident of what one now regards as an alarming number of years ago and suggests a comment on a curious human instinct. In violent incidents, man may be seriously and painfully injured, and quite easily, in various parts of his anatomy—one might especially mention his stomach—and yet it is his head to which he pays most attention. Packed away in old British Army regulations as to dress was a rule which decreed that the attire for riot duty should be field service uniform with review order head-dress: the former simply because it was the most workmanlike, and the latter just because it was the most solid and provided the best protection for the head. One recalls the threatened general strike of 1910 or 1911, or thereabouts, the biggest menace of its kind that Great Britain had experienced up to then (though worse has happened since) and the first and only occasion that most of our troops ever were called out for riot duty. Without any warning whatever, London in an hour found the whole of its southern railway services suspended, and, in just the minimum time the trains could travel, the whole of the Aldershot Command debouched on London. Khaki then was the field service dress, but London was vastly puzzled when it saw above the khaki the great bearskins of the Guards, the waving feather bonnets of the Highlanders, the shakoes of the Riflemen, the plain spiked helmets of the Line, the busbies of the Horse Artillery and the Hussars, the quaintly smart and universal headdress of the Lancers, and so on. London, of course, thought it was just another form of Army "swank:" actually it was no more than protection against brickbats, "Irish confetti," etc. Modern utilitarianism has killed all that. The S.V.C. do not even parade in sun-helmets, for tin hats are universal.

Princess Shigeko Teru, the eldest daughter of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, observed her fourth birthday on December 5 by offering prayers at the Imperial Sanctuary.

MR. Chang Ching-kiang, acting chairman of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee and Governor of Chêkiang, and other Chinese leaders have organized a reconstruction league, the aim of which is to encourage the people to undertake reconstruction work as the rehabilitation of the country depends not only upon the Government, but upon every Chinese citizen.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

EPIC FIGHT WITH PIRATES

Attempt to Capture Haiching Beaten off After Four Hour Battle: Seventy Casualties: British Officer Killed: One Wounded

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Hongkong, Dec. 8.

A dramatic piratical attack has taken place on board the Douglas Co's. str. Haiching, which left Swatow for Hongkong yesterday in command of Capt. O.H. Farrar.

Pirates, who came aboard as passengers, attempted to secure control of the bridge early this morning, when off Chilang Point, to the north of Bias Bay.

The Indian guards and the British officers resisted their attempts and much shooting followed, in which the first officer, Mr. R. Perry, and the third officer, Mr. K. A. Woodward, were both wounded, the latter subsequently dying.

Several pirates are believed to have been killed as well as two Indian guards.

Failing to capture the bridge, the pirates set the ship on fire, but the captain managed to wireless Hongkong, whereupon H.M.S. Sterling and Serapis were rushed to the spot. They put a naval party aboard the Haiching and took her in tow when the fire had been extinguished. It later broke out again, but was quenched just as the steamer arrived in port.—United Press.

All Pirates Captured

Hongkong, Dec. 8.

All the pirates who attacked the ship were captured.

Dec. 9.

Escorted by H. M. S. Sirdah and H. M. S. Sterling, the Douglas Steamship Co.'s str. Haiching (2,080 tons), which was attacked by pirates yesterday morning off Chalong Point while on a voyage from Swatow to Hongkong, arrived here under her own steam last evening and anchored in Kowloon Bay. Her superstructure had been partly burnt away.

The police completed their investigation at a very late hour. It was gathered from interviews that the Haiching left Swatow at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, with 300 passengers aboard, amongst whom was one British national and three American ladies, whose names cannot at present be ascertained.

At one o'clock yesterday morning some 20 to 30 pirates, who had mingled with the passengers, appeared from the darkness. Firing their revolvers to the accompaniment of blood-curdling yells, they stormed the bridge, which was very well protected with barbed-wire and locked grilles.

At the first sound of the attack, all the officers and the Indian guards rushed to the defence of the bridge and a rapid exchange of shots ensued. After seve al minutes the ruffians were forced to retire, but not before they had struck a severe blow to the gallant band on the bridge.

Third Officer Woodward Killed

One pirate, more daring than the rest, crept up close to the grille-gate and shot Third Officer Woodward in the heart and brought down Chief Officer Perry with a revolver bullet in the stomach before he was despatched by a fusillade of shots from the revolvers of the officers and the carbines of the guards.

After a brief respite the desperadoes again attempted to storm the bridge. It was pitch dark. The officers switched on their electric torches, which they placed at a distance from themselves, with the light directed on the pirates. The ruse was effective and the screams of the pirates in their death agonies furnished evidence that the bullets of the officers had found their targets.

The pirates were thus repulsed a second time, leaving behind several dead and wounded. The only casualty among the defenders of the bridge was an Indian guard, who was wounded in the groin.

In the interval half a dozen pirates descended into the engine-room and attempted to force the engineers to assist them to find a way to capture the stronghold. The engineers bravely refused and the pirates left them and returned to the deck.

There were, however, no further attacks, and for three hours there was sniping between the two sides. One shot reached its mark and the victim, an Indian guard, was killed instantaneously.

Meanwhile the young Chinese operator worked desperately with the wireless, eventually succeeding in sending out an S. O. S. signal, which was picked up by H. M. S. Sterling, anchored near Bias Bay. The warship immediately proceeded to the scene.

Unsuccessful in their efforts to wipe out the remaining four persons on the bridge who had not been injured—Captain O. H. Farrar, the Second Officer, Mr. R. J. Johnson, and two Indian guards—the pirates resorted to threats to burn the vessel unless the small band on the bridge surrendered. These overtures were answered with a hail of bullets from the bridge.

Attempt to Fire Ship

Using kerosene, the brigands then set fire to the deck, near the bridge, but fortunately the wind blew the flames in the direction of the desperadoes.

The Chinese passengers, thrown into panic, swarmed on the decks, terror-stricken. Women, clasping their children in their arms, jumped overboard, while scores of desperate, yelling Chinese men fought with each other in a rush for the lifeboats, three of which overturned while being lowered, precipitating the occupants into the sea.

At five o'clock in the morning, when the fire was at its height, H. M. S. Sterling arrived and boat-loads of bluejackets were presently on the deck of the Haiching vigorously fighting the flames, which they succeeded in extinguishing.

All the pirates were rounded up and securely bound and a strong guard was placed over them.

Shortly before dawn H. M. S. Sirdah arrived and the uninjured passengers were transferred to the two warships.

The Haiching pulled up anchor and, with the two destroyers, made her way slowly to Hongkong, accompanied by several tugs which had been despatched to the scene from Hongkong.

Foreign Passengers Safe

The crippled ship reached Kowloon yesterday afternoon and anchored in the Bay.

Then the wounded, 38 in number, pirates included and most of them badly injured, were taken ashore and placed in hospital.

Chief Officer Perry is in a serious condition, but he is expected to recover. All the foreign passengers escaped without injuries.

All told 12 persons were killed in the fight and it is believed that at least 60 Chinese were drowned.

The names of the other officers in the Haiching are as follow:—Chief Engineer, Mr. F. C. Dixon; Second Engineer, Mr. E. Keweld; and Third Engineer, Mr. A. Demello.

The Haiching is the first British vessel to be pirated since the steamer Anking was attacked by desperadoes in, September, 1928, and provides one of the most sensational stories of a bloody conflict on a vessel in Chinese waters—a conflict unparalleled in piracies on the high seas in recent years.

The Military Guards

Authoritative shipping opinion asserts that there is an imperative necessity for continuing the anti-piracy military guards on board ships in the China Sea as emphasized by the Haiching piracy.

This opinion strongly deprecates any movement such as has been mooted for the removal of the guards from ships.

Burial of Mr. Woodward

Mr. K. A. Woodward, the Third Officer of the Haiching, was buried at sunset to-day with full naval honours. There was a large and distinguished gathering at the graveside.

The foreign passengers on the Haiching were Mr. Craddock, of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Swatow, who was coming to Hongkong to buy Christmas presents, and Mrs. Campbell and her two daughters, of Los Angeles, who are missionaries at Swatow. The white haired mother was most calm and brave throughout the long and trying ordeal.—Reuter.

Admiralty's Admiration

London, Dec. 10.

The Admiralty has cabled Vice-Admiral A. K. Waistell, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, China Station, expressing admiration for the gallantry of the officers and crew of the steamer Haiching.—Reuter.

SERIOUS CREEK PIRACY

Huchow-Kashing Launch Held up: $10,000 Stolen

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Huchow, Che., Dec. 4.

The contingencies and hazards of travel in China are once more vividly impressed on the minds of those whose habitation is Northern Chekiang. On Monday evening, December 2, the Kashing Pan, consisting of a launch and a barge, was held up and robbed of some $10,000.

This launch plies between Huchow and Kashing, leaving the latter city at 11 a.m. every day, and arriving at Huchow at about 10 p.m. on Monday evening when the Saungling stop was made, four men got on board as passengers. They each had an electric torch, but aroused no suspicions. At about 7 p.m. when the launch had reached a place where the canal is very narrow and makes frequent turnings, necessitating a slow speed, these four men appeared on deck, bashing their torches all about, and discharged automatic pistols several times. The steersman was forced to bring the launch to a stop at the bank, where it was immediately boarded by over 20 men, all said to have been armed either with quick firing pistols or with mausers. One of the men was addressed by the others as "lao-da." He was a very young man, handsome of face and elegantly dressed.

The robbers proceeded to go through the launch and barge, making a through search of every place and every person. There were over 40 passengers, of whom eight or ten were women. These were all relieved (?) of their valuables, which, including the ready money, watches, and the jewellery of the women, amounted to several thousand dollars in value. Not only this but all the padded gowns and trousers of the men were stripped off and eagerly appropriated by the persistent visitors. An agent for a soap company, who had been out collecting bills, deserves especial mention as contributing nearly $3,000 to the robbers' loot.

When they had finished their job the robbers departed after warning the boatmen on pain of death not to move the launch for two hours. It was not until 3 o'clock the next morning that the launch with its "greatly relieved" passengers reached Huchow.

The robbery of launches, of which this is the third within the last four weeks, has before this year been almost unknown in this region. Where it did occur in years past it was the work of ex-soldiers who had turned robbers. This year's robberies have been done, it is said, by tufei. The difference between robbers and tufei is perhaps not very apparent. The tufei may all be robbers, but not all robbers are tufei, for the latter are what may be called a "home product." On account of the unfortunate harvest of last season the ranks of the tufei have been enormously increased, and depredations by them may be looked for with painful frequency.

KIANGSI TAKING OFF ITS COAT

Threat to Engage in Suppression of Bandits

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Dec. 6.

A few days ago, a notice was circulated in Kiukiang amongst the foreign population, stating that the Chinese officials had requested the Consul to notify foreigners that they were not to travel beyond Nanchang, and those in the interior should not travel about, as the authorities had decided to rid the province of brigands, and there would be movements of troops. This move was indeed good news, and, if it is energetically carried out, all in the province, Chinese and foreigners, business people and farmers, will rejoice in the removal of a great menace and positive danger to all—a scourge which is strangling the life and business of our once "so peaceful" Kiangsi.

That it is about time to set about these rascals is very evident from news received from different parts, as the following:—"City quiet, but district again overrun with bandits; people suffering." "A time of tension; plot to burn and loot the city discovered. Travelling on the river dangerous, steam launches and sailing boats attacked by brigands, passengers robbed, and many carried off." "Soldiers called away to fight in other parts, and city left to mercy of bandits." It is hoped that, from now on, this kind of news will cease, that the soldiers will really get to work, and peace again settle over the land, which is crying out for it.

During the last few days, our city has been under martial law, as trouble was feared with the troops stationed here, and help had to be obtained from the capital.

When Ex'trality Goes

The Kiukiang prison being full, a scheme is on foot to add to its capacity and a canvass has been made of all the shopkeepers for "voluntary" contributions for this purpose. It has been suggested that this accommodation will be needed when extraterritoriality is abolished, but we have not heard if there is to be a foreign wing or not, Probably not! By the way, we hear reports that Mr. Anderson, who was imprisoned some time ago, convicted of taking opium bribes, is having rather a hard time of it, and one can well believe it. A young Chinese, imprisoned in connection with the same case, but obviously innocent, is still in Nanchang prison, awaiting trial.

Street improvements are still in evidence here, and the widened streets, daily swept clean, and kept in good order, are a credit to any community. The daily air-mail service is also greatly appreciated, letters sent from Shanghai being delivered the same day soon after 2 o'clock. It surely beats the telegraph service!

MISS EVANGELINE BOOTH ON JAPAN

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

San Francisco, Dec. 11.

Following her visit to Japan, Commander Evangeline Booth, head of Salvation Army work in the United States, arrived here to-day.

She described the appeal of Christianity in the Orient. Much of the good features of life in Japan, she asserted, might with profit be copied in the United States.—United Press.

MUKDEN, Dec. 9:—General Han Lin-chien, the former joint commander of the Manchurian armies in Chihli, died to-day.—Reuter.

ACCORDING to the Chinese press, the Japanese Legation has lodged a protest with the Chinese Government against Chinese troops along the Yangtze firing on Japanese gunboats. Investigations have been made by the vernacular papers, and it is said that it was found that, after Chinese troops had fired on a Japanese man-of-war at Ichang, the latter bombarded the city with 20 shots and killed and wounded many innocent civilians.

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CHINA QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

The Wuhu Incident: Extent of Government's Authority

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Nov. 7.

The folowing questions and answers in Parliament are taken from Hansard:—

Mr. Day asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the British Consul at Nanking has received any reply from the National Government with reference to the request made for protection for British lives and property at Wuhu; and can he give particulars?

Mr. A. Henderson:—His Majesty's Minister at Peking reported on October 22 that the National Government had informed the Consul-General at Nanking that the military outbreak at Wuhu, caused by the mutiny of a battalion of troops, had been completely suppressed. Foreigners were reported not to have been affected, though some damage is said to have been done to foreign houses by bullets.

Mr. Day:—Can the right hon. gentleman say whether it was necessary to land an armed guard of men from a British gunboat?

The General Situation

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he can give the House any information as to the present situation in China, and particularly as to what extent the National Government has the country under unified control?

Mr. A. Henderson:—As the answer to the first part of this question is rather long, I propose, with the hon. Member's permission, to circulate it in the Official Report. With regard to the second part of the question, apart from the areas in Honan and Hunan occupied by insurgents, the authority of the Central Government is acknowledged throughout the whole of China. In so vast a country, it is difficult to say how effective this authority is, but necessarily it must be less effective in some parts than in others.

Following is the answer:—

"Towards the end of September, General Chang Fa-kuei, stationed at Ichang, revolted against the Central Government and marched south through Hunan to Kuangsi, the capital of which province fell to him without serious loss. He was subsequently forced to withdraw to Hunan again, but, according to a recent unconfirmed report, has now invaded North-West Kuangtung. This rising was followed by one in Honan, where one of Feng Yu-hsiang's generals issued, early in October, a manifesto denouncing the Central Government. No leading militarist has aligned himself with the insurgents, who have not made any considerable progress. Chiang Kai-shek left for the front on October 28 and has arrived at Hankow. It is believed that his policy is to remain on the defensive.

"No progress has been made towards the solution of the Sino-Soviet question regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway. There have been no major military operations, but frontier raids have been carried out at intervals by Soviet forces. The Manchurian authorities are now endeavouring to negotiate a direct settlement with Moscow, apparently with the cognisance of Nanking.

"Apart from the areas in Honan and Hunan occupied by insurgents, the authority of the Central Government is acknowledged throughout the whole of China. In so vast a country it is difficult to say how effective this authority is, but necessarily it must be less effective in some parts than in others."

Extraterritorial Rights

Sir John Power asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the text of the answer which he gave to the request of the Chinese Republic for the immediate abrogation of extraterritorial rights.

Mr. A. Henderson:—The document in question is a long one and, with the hon. Member's permission, I will circulate the text in the Official Report.

Following is the document:—

"The following Note was presented to the Chinese Government by Sir M. Lampson on August 12 (received September 8.)

Peking August 10, 1929.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of April 27, in which you inform me of the desire of the National Government of the Republic of China that the restrictions imposed on the jurisdictional sovereignty of China by the system of extraterritoriality now in force should be removed at the earliest possible date, with a view to the assumption of jurisdiction by China over all nationals in her domain.

"2.—I have communicated the contents of your letter to my Government, and I am now instructed to transmit to you a reply in the following sense:

"3.—Animated by the friendly feelings which they have always entertained towards the Government and people of China, His Majesty's Government have given their sympathetic consideration to the request of the Chinese Government relating to the abolition of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China. The high importance of this subject in its bearing both on the political development of China and the future relations between China and Great Britain appears to demand that it should be closely examined from every aspect. In particular, a just appreciation of the reasons for which, and the manner in which, the present system of extraterritoriality came into existence seems essential to a consideration of the proper method for dealing with the problem.

"4.—The system of extraterritoriality in force in China has its root deep down in the past. For thousands of years, before science had improved communications, the Chinese people were secluded from the rest of the world by deserts and the ocean, and they developed a civilization and a polity peculiar to themselves. A wide gulf was thus fixed between Europe and America on the one hand and China on the other.

"5.—In particular, the conception of international relations as being the intercourse between equal and independent States—a conception which was woven into the very texture of the political ideas of the nations of the West—was entirely alien to Chinese modes of thought. When traders of the West first found their way to the coasts of China the Chinese Government found it difficult to allow them freely to enter into their country and mingle with their people, nor did they recognize that the nations to which they belonged were the equals of China. These traders were therefore confined to a small section of a single city in one corner of the Empire, and, while on the one hand they were subjected to many disabilities and to grave humiliations, on the other hand, by a species of amorphous and unregulated extraterritoriality, which was the natural outcome of these conditions, the responsibility of managing their own affairs and maintaining order amongst themselves was in some measure left to their own initiative.

"6.—Relations continued for many years upon this insecure and unsatisfactory footing. Friction was often dangerously intense and conflicts not infrequently arose, generally out of demands that some innocent person should be surrendered for execution to expiate, perhaps, an accidental homicide, or that foreign authority should assume the responsibility for enforcing the revenue laws of China.

"7.—The object of the first treaties was to secure recognition by China of Great Britain's equality with herself, and to define and regulate the extraterritorial status of British subjects. Relations between the two countries having thus been placed upon a footing of equality and mutual respect, Great Britain was content that her nationals should continue to bear those responsibilities and to labour under these disabilities which respect for the sovereignty of China entailed upon them. Conditions did not permit the general opening of the interior of China, and the residence of foreigners has consequently continued down to the present day to be restricted to a limited number of cities known as treaty ports.

"8.—His Majesty's Government recognize the defects and inconveniences of the system of consular jurisdiction to which the Government of China have on various occasions drawn attention. In 1902, in article 12 of the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and China, signed in that year, His Majesty's Government stated their readiness to relinquish their extraterritorial rights when they were satisfied that the state of Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other considerations warranted them in so doing. They have since watched with appreciation the progress which China has made in the assimilation of Western legal principles, to which reference is made in your note under reply, and they have observed with deep interest the facts set out and the recommendations made in the report of the commission on extraterritoriality in the year 1926.

"9.—More recently, in the declaration which they published in December, 1926, and the proposals which they made to the Chinese authorities in January, 1927, His Majesty's Government have given concrete evidence of their desire to meet in a spirit of friendship and sympathy the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people. They have already travelled some distance along the road marked out in those documents, and they are willing to examine in collaboration with the Chinese Government the whole problem of extraterritorial jurisdiction, with a view to ascertaining what further steps in the same direction it may be possible to take at the present time.

"10.—His Majesty's Government would, however, observe that the promulgation of codes embodying Western legal principles represents only one portion of the task to be accomplished before it would be safe to abandon in their entirety the special arrangements which have hitherto regulated the residence of foreigners in China. In order that these reforms should become a living reality, it appears to His Majesty's Government to be necessary that Western legal principles should be understood and be found acceptable by the people at large no less than by their rulers, and that the courts which administer these laws should be free from interference and dictation at the hands not only of military chiefs, but of groups and associations, who either set up arbitrary and illegal tribunals of their own or attempt to use legal courts for the furtherance of political objects rather than for the administration of equal justice between Chinese and Chinese and between Chinese and foreigners. Not until these conditions are fulfilled in far greater measure than appears to be the case to-day will it be practicable for British merchants to reside, trade and own property throughout the territories of China with the same equality of freedom and safety as these privileges are accorded to Chinese merchants in Great Britain. Any agreement purporting to accord such privileges to British merchants would remain for some time to come a mere paper agreement, to which it would be impossible to give effect in practice. Any attempt prematurely to accord such privileges would not only be no benefit to British merchants, but might involve the Government and people of China in political and economic difficulties.

"11.—So long as these conditions subsist there appears to be no practicable alternative to maintaining though, perhaps, in a modified form, the treaty port system that has served for nearly a century to regulate the intercourse between China and the British subjects within her domain. Some system of extraterritoriality is the natural corollary to the maintenance, even in modified form, of the treaty port system, and the problem as it presents itself to His Majesty's Government at the present moment is to discover what further modifications in that system, beyond those already made and alluded to above, it would be desirable and practicable to effect.

"12.—His Majesty's Government await further proposals from the National Government as to the procedure now to be adopted for examining this question, and they instruct me to assure your Excellency that they will continue to maintain towards any such proposals the same friendly and helpful attitude to which your Excellency has paid so generous a tribute in the concluding paragraph of your note under reply."

LOOTING OF IHSING BY MUTINEERS

Professed Loyalists Standing Out for Back Pay

Further details have been received by the Chinese papers with reference to the whereabouts of the men of the 12th Regiment of the 4th Independent Mixed Brigade, who mutinied at Changchow on Saturday and who left the city after having exacted $35,000 from the merchants. After leaving Changchow, says a report to the "Sinwanpao," the mutineers split into two parties, one going in the direction of Ihsing and the other towards Liyang. The former passed five villages on Sunday, all of which they looted and they arrived at their destination at 10 p.m., to find that the city gates had been closed by order of the Provincial Government. However, they managed to force an entry on the following morning, when the little garrison surrendered.

The telephones and telegraphs were at once cut and looting commenced, continuing until 2 p.m., when two battalions of loyal troops arrived from Nanking. Then a minor battle began and lasted for four hours, after which the mutineers were defeated and compelled to flee towards the Anhui and Chêkiang borders. During their flight, they left behind a large supply of munitions, as well as most of the booty which they had taken from the people.

Orders have been issued by the National Government to the military leaders of Kiangsu and Chêkiang to despatch troops in pursuit of these men. In this connection, it is reported that the Third Division, under Gen. Mao Ping-wen, were brought back from the mid-Yangtze to Changchow to suppress the revolt but, when they arrived in that city, they refused either to move against the mutineers or to permit themselves to be transferred elsewhere until they had received their back wages. They have, it is said, not yet thrown in their lot with the anti-Government forces and yet they are refusing to fight for the Government.

FEARS FOR BANDITS' FOREIGN CAPTIVE

Lack of Information Regarding Mr. Pike

Up to November 21, all efforts to discover the whereabouts of Mr. Pike, who was captured by bandits on September 17, in the Honan region, had failed. Word was received in October by Mrs. Pike through two Chinese servants who had accompanied Mr. Pike up to the time of his capture, that bandits had robbed him of his clothing and money and were treating him very badly, holding him for a ransom which he refused to promise. The Chinese were forbidden to go with Mr. Pike under penalty of death, and were driven away by threats with pointed pistols and by blows, although they desired to remain with their master.

On November 21, word was received that a Mohammedan woman had reported having seen Mr. Pike about the middle of October. He was standing in the middle of the market place in Chingshan with the bandits. His hands were bound with cords behind his back, but he was preaching to the crowd.

The officer in charge of the district reported that foreign clothing, and a saddle and horse, had been seen about 40 li from Chingshan. It is thought that they may belong to Mr. Pike. Word has also been received that a detachment of soldiers were sent out with eleven prisoners and later two men were brought in. These men were said to be those who took Mr. Pike, but their leader had managed to escape.

A CHINESE junk laden with cargo valued at $50,000, while on its way from Shanghai to Dairen, was pirated at Chih Shan, Shantung coast, on December 2. A greater part of the cargo was lost, and the owner and two members of the crew were kidnapped by the pirates, who demanded $7,000 as ransom.

SHENSI PEACEFUL BUT POOR

The Harvest Largely a Failure: Heavy Responsibility

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Sianfu, Shensi, Nov. 20.

All is peaceful here at the moment. Most of the soldiers have gone off to the war, though now and then more troops from Kansu pass through the city on their way east. We hear rumours of fighting in Honan and in Northwest Hupeh, of Mohammedan movements in Kansu, of pestilence on the Kansu border, but the truth is hard to find. For the past ten days our Chung Shan gate, through which the motor road from the east enters the city, has been placarded with a many-coloured welcome to the "laborious and highly meritorious Minister Fu and Chairman Liu," which would only refer to the Kansu Governor and the former Minister of War, but I have not met anybody who has seen these gentlemen. On Sunday last a great demonstration was held in Revolution Park to celebrate the taking of Changchow by the Kuominchun, but some people seem to think it doubtful whether it has been taken at all.

Harvest Disappointments

The autumn harvest did not fulfil the people's hopes. Round about Sianfu there was plenty of straw but the millet ear did not fill, and the yield has been poor, from one to three pecks to the Chinese acre. In the Weinan district about 5 pecks were harvested while in the districts nearer the Southern mountains where rains have been heavier there is a bumper harvest, farmers getting from one to two piculs from each acre. Unfortunately in the great district round San Yuan, which is the granary of Shensi, the harvest has been a total failure. No wheat has been sown there and the countryside is a desert. Many families are preparing to trek to the Northern Hills where a dollar can buy five times what it can here. For weeks now there has been no rain or snow. The wheat already planted in this district south of the Wei River is withering and it seems certain that in the New Year the situation will be as bad as ever. Would that even now those in authority might end the war and, by opening the road and sending in grain, might save the lives of multitudes who seem now destined to perish.

Many people are dying of a peculiar complaint, which seems to follow malnutrition and dysentery. One meets groups of boys about 12 years of age carrying out the body of one of their companions in a Government Refuge to burial. The cold snap has carried off many beggars.

Bandits and Motor Buses

The local robbers did not seem so active after the harvest, but we hear now of attempts being made to stop the motor buses on the main road. Some have been fired at. Last week the Roman Catholic Bishop of Shensi was carried off by bandits while travelling from Chowchih to Sianfu. He was released after one night's captivity and the priest accompanying him, for whom they asked a ransom of $10,000, managed to escape. Perhaps the incident shows the gentleness of the Shensi bandit compared with those in other places.

The Government is levying taxes with a heavy hand and poor people are compelled to pay or forfeit their land. No wonder that the people feel that the Buddhist maxim is true and that the world is a sea of bitterness without a shore. One thing for which we are thankful is that the road is still open through Shansi and mail and parcels come regularly via Taiyuanfu.

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FATHER KREUTZEN'S STORY

Captive of Communist Bandits: Organization of Reds

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Hankow, Dec. 7.

Imprisoned in a small, old, broken Buddhist temple on the top of a mountain, fed with only one bowl of cold rice a day and guarded day and night by Cheka agents armed with revolvers, Father Ulrich Kreutzen, of the American Franciscan Mission at Wuchang, spent 22 days in the captivity of a Chinese Communist gang at the Yanghsien county in Eastern Hupeh.

Father Ulrich, originally from Kalumet, Michigan, was carried off from his chapel at the little town Weiyuankow on the Yangtze River in the early hours of November 8 and was threatened with tortures and death unless the Mission was going to pay the ransom of $10,000. His release was effected on December 1 without, however, the payment of any ransom whatever, but through the commendable efforts of Father Connaughton who had been negotiating with representatives of the outlaws at Huangshihkang.

Ransoms and Precedents

From the beginning and throughout the priest's captivity the Mission authorities were determined not to pay the ransom to establish a dangerous precedent. The Chinese authorities were then ready to send troops to the place where the Communists held the Father. The capture then developed into not only a possibility of the priest being put to death by his captors, but also into a danger of over 20 villages being infested with troops. The latter concerned all the inhabitants of the district and so the question of saving the place from disturbance by soldiers became more urgent than the question of getting the captured Father out of the Communists' hands.

It was due to this situation that it was possible for Father Connaughton to get the people interested in Father Kreutzen's case and do all they could to secure his release. The assurance was made to the Reds that, if they would set the priest free the government troops would not invade their place. Father Ulrich was liberated and safely brought back to Tayeh. It is stated that only a couple of hundred of dollars were paid as "wine money" to the bandits.

The Father's Story

Father Ulrich related yesterday here his experiences with his Communist captors. He was taken from his chapel at Weiyuankow at 5 o'clock on the morning of November 9 when a gang of about 300 Communists, all armed with torches and guns, attacked and looted the town. They walked into Father Ulrick's mission, seized him and marched him immediately to a small town called Tawangtien.

The Chinese servant of the priest was also taken prisoner. At Tawangtien, the Father was forced to write a letter to his Mission Headquarters at Wuchang saying that he had been captured and that his captors were demanding the sum of $10,000 as ransom which must be paid within four days. This letter was given to the Chinese servant to bring back to Hankow. When the Red bandits set the Chinese boy free, they intimated to him that if he came back within four days with the money he would be treated as their friend and that Father Ulrich would be released also, but, in case he failed to return, the priest would be tortured and possibly killed.

After being placed under watch for several hours in the Communist headquarters at Tawangtien, Father Ulrich was then taken to Chiang Kiang Shan where he was held for four days. From this place he was marched to Lochengan and taken up to a mountain there. He was imprisoned in a small, dilapidated Buddhist temple on the top of the mountain, being closely guarded all the time.

A Vigilant Watch

According to Father Kreutzen's own story, he was neither tortured nor ill treated during his captivity except that he was given nothing to eat except some cold rice. He was not allowed to see any messenger from his Mission and of all the letters sent him only one reached him. The watch was very vigilant as he was not even permitted to go to the toilet without being followed by an armed guard. The outlaws tied him up once and threatened to take his life when they heard that government troops were being rushed to their place to rescue him.

According to Father Ulrich, his captors are actually Communists. The leader of the gang, a young man of hardly 30 years old, speaks fluent English and French, being educated in Belgium. In his camp there are also a couple of officers who speak English and have returned from abroad.

Father Ulrich arrived in Hankow on Thursday night and will remain here for some time to take a rest before returning to his station at Weiyuankow.—United Press

STORM ON RIVER OFF HANKOW

Ferry Out of Control: Agitation Amongst Students

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Dec. 3.

There was a very strong wind blowing up-river on Monday, which caused a number of accidents to sailing craft. The ferry Chien Ao was crossing from the Wuchang side to Hankow when the gale was almost at its worst. She rolled so badly that the steersman attempted to turn her head up-river, but one of the steering chains suddenly broke and the launch was immediately out of control. The passengers were terrified. The launch was being swept by the wind and the waves towards the Hanyang bund when a sister launch managed to throw a line to the Chien Ao and tow her to a place where she could be moored.

Students Growing Uneasy

A wave of unrest is sweeping through the Wuhan cities. It takes the form of accusations by the students that the Minister for Foreign Affairs is failing in his task of abolishing the unequal treaties. A good many arrests are being effected. For instance, a scholar of the Provincial Normal School went to the World Theatre to distribute handbills attacking the Government. He confined his activities to the badly-lighted parts of the theatre, but, unfortunately for him, he handed bills to two government officials who were watching the performance. They summoned the police and the youth was arrested.

A detective on duty at the Hundred Stars Cinema noticed a parcel of pamphlets under a seat. He examined one and found that it was issued by the "Youth of China League" and attacked the Government. He reported the matter to the police and they had the doors of the cinema closed and all the spectators searched so that they might arrest those who had copies of the pamphlet. The search was in vain, as the only copy found besides the original packet was lying on the floor under a seat. Because of this anti-Government campaign, or for some reason unknown, the movement of troops away from this centre has been suspended.

A Disastrous Fire

Last night there was a terrible fire at Parrot Islet, a little above Hanyang, on the banks of the Yangtze. Parrot Islet may have been a sand-spit once upon a time, but it is now part of the river bank and has been used for many years as the sales ground for the timber which is brought down in rafts from Hunan. The stacks of timber are scattered over a large area, and the huts in which the watchers sleep are built among the stacks. Men in one of the Hengchow Co's. huts made a fire of chips and a gust of wind caused the hut itself to catch alight. The flames instantly spread to the adjoining stack of timber, and, as the north wind was still blowing lustily, nothing could be done to stop the conflagration. Even if the Hanyang Fire Brigade had turned out, it could have done nothing, for it only boasts three pumps worked by hand-power, with a few yards of hose to each. It is estimated that timber to the value of a million dollars was burnt, as the fire lasted all night. It is also believed that there will have been serious loss of life among the watchmen.

THE FREER GALLERY AND CHINA

Mr. Carl Bishop's Work for Future Outlined

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Dec. 8.

Mr. J. E. Lodge, curator of the Freer Gallery of Art, in detailing the proposed work of Mr. Carl Bishop, who has just sailed for the Far East from San Francisco, said that for the present Mr. Bishop's activities will be in the nature of confidential scientific enterprises for the Smithsonian Institution in Honan.

Mr. Bishop will resume his archæological work in Shansi when the internal troubles have quieted.

Mr. Lodge praised Dr. K. Z. Dong, who has continued the work in the absence of Mr. Bishop. He said that Dr. Dong had contributed greatly in the past to the success of these enterprises.

The gallery is not concerned in taking many objects of art away from China, according to Mr. Lodge. It desires to work with the Chinese on a joint scientific undertaking, thus obtaining the best possible results.—United Press.

HANKOW NOTES

When Robber Meets Robber: A Concession Over Calendars

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Dec. 2.

What might have been a tragedy turned to a comedy on the motor road from Hankow to Sinkow yesterday. The No. 2 bus had an uneventful trip till it was near Sinkow, where two of the passengers produced weapons and ordered the bus to stop. They had barely announced their intention of going through the possessions of the passengers when four armed men rushed out of a thicket and ordered "Hands up!" The two armed men in the bus apparently took the newcomers for police, for they jumped from the bus and ran. As they ran they fired and one of the four fell dead. The three survivors, seeing their comrade fall and perhaps taking the two men who had been in the bus for police, fled too. The driver cranked up and made his way to Sinkow to report matters.

The Calendar Argument

The Bureau for Social Affairs has considered the various petitions from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the New Year settling day. The head of the bureau met the committee of the Chamber in conference and the following arrangement has been agreed upon and will probably be ratified by the Provincial authorities. The merchants are to recognize that the old-style calendar is abolished and adopt the Gregorian dates only. The New Year is to be regarded as falling on January 1, 1930, but the settling day may, by special favour, be fixed for January 29 and business will be resumed on February 1. After this there will be no further concessions and the settling days must be April 30, August 31 and December 31.

Robbers in a Fort

Reports received through Chinese channels from Huangmei show that the band of brigands who have made their headquarters in the Hill of the Five Ancestors are waxing bolder and bolder. They have now divided the Huangmei county into 36 districts and each district has to find $500 in turn, under fear of reprisals. The band is said to number 700, of whom 500 are armed. It has a large number of masons at work stregthening the defences of the old fort, which dates back to the days of the Taiping rebellion. The local official and the lieutenant of militia are supposed to be still in the hands of the brigands.

The Film Censorship

In order to enforce the new regulation about the censoring of films, orders have been issued that the public in general and scholars in particular are not to attend cinemas which exhibit uncensored films. The newspapers may not publish advertisements from unlicensed cinemas, their handbills may not be distributed on the streets and the bus company may not accept their advertisements. It is understood that the foreign cinemas running in the French Concession will be bound to yield to this pressure, even though the French Municipality has licensed them.

THE CITY WALLS OF WUSIH

Petition to General Chiang to Stop Destruction

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wusih, Dec. 7.

At the end of last month the shops both inside and outside of city walls of Wusih sent in a joint petition to the Headquarters of General Chiang Kai-sheh at Nanking, beseeching him to order the Provincial Government to instruct the district magistrate to postpone action in regard to the pulling down of the city walls of Wusih. The petition is translated as follows:

Wusih, situated midway between the capital and Shanghai, has been the common ground for Communists. The year before last, when the Communists held power in Wusih, they advocated pulling down the city walls in order to make way for their conspiracies. Fortunately the plan was frustrated by the wish of the people. It was the time when Mr. Yu Fu resumed office as head of the local government, and he, being applauded and assisted by the people of Wusih, crushed the Communists.

"Recently, most of the good people have removed to other places, regarding their native city as unsafe, under constant sway of soldiers and rioters. Some days ago one of the rioters, captured by the Changchow magistrate, said that the five districts, including Changchow, Wusih, Ishing, Chingtan, and Liyang, are all within the area of disturbance planned by the Communists. And their headquarters are in Wusih. So, at such a critical time the fact that the question of pulling down the city walls of Wusih is brought up again it is to the dismay of the whole people.

"This year the Construction Bureau of Kiangsu did issue a command, saying that city walls still have their use and should not be pulled down at will. For these reasons we petition you to condescend to pacify the people by ordering the action of pulling down the walls, to be stayed, considering that the conspiracies of the Communists are still not at an end, and the people's minds are yet unsettled."

Yesterday these shops got a reply from General Chiang, saying that their petition has been approved, and word has been sent to the Provincial Government to instruct the district magistrate to put off the question of pulling down the city walls for the time being.

JAPAN IS PUZZLED BY WORLD'S KISSES

Tokyo Police Debating on Composition Film of 3,000 Ft.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Tokyo, Dec. 4.

One of the most unusual motion picture films in the world—3,000 feet of kisses—is in the hands of the cinema censorship division of the Metropolitan Police of Tokyo. The film is made up of kissing scenes snipped from foreign films by the censors. Japanese laws forbid the showing of "passionate" kissing scenes. An American film exchange manager is responsible for the unusual film. He pasted all the censored kissing scenes into a single film, which was exhibited privately to foreign newspaper men, and which left even hardened war correspondents gasping.

The film has a considerable continuity, despite the fact that it is composed of red-hot clinches from thousands of cinema stories, and nothing else, and it was voted by the correspondents the best picture shown this year in Japan. Incidentally, the film offers an excellent contrast in technique of the screen's leading kissers. The correspondents voted John Gilbert the most accomplished kisser. Lili Damita seemed to get the greatest "kick" from being kissed.—United Press.

PROBLEM OF RURAL MISSIONARY WORK

Dr. Butterfield's Investigation and Conclusions

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Eighty per cent. of the people in Africa and Asia are rural folk and this is a problem which the missionary societies have to face. At the Jerusalem Meeting of the International Missionary Council last year, the necessity for giving special attention to the needs of work in such areas was particularly emphasized by the delegates from the younger churches. Volume VI of the report of the meeting was devoted to the subject, and the International Missionary Council has followed this up by appointing Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield as its counsellor on rural work. Dr. Butterfield, who was for eighteen years President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and five years President of the Michigan Agricultural College, two of the leading institutions of their kind in the United States, recently arrived in London on the first stage of a two years' investigation of the subject. Dr. Butterfield is not only a leading authority on rural problems, but he is also a keen missionary enthusiast, for he is a Vice-President of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, the oldest Mission Board in the States, and he was a member of the important China Educational Commission. At Jerusalem, he rendered yeoman service to discussions on the subject.

Redeeming the Community

"Relatively, there is too much work in urban centres in the mission field," Dr. Butterfield told me in a talk with him about his plans. "In future, rural work must concentrate on the local community through service for the people on as broad a basis as possible, yet all under the leadership of the Church. The community must be redeemed as well as the individual, and aid must be given towards all sorts of social and economic development as well as spiritual. The object is to build up a programme which will meet both social and personal needs.

"What I mean is best illustrated by an ideal plan outlined at a Rural Missions Conference at Johannesburg at which I was present last year, when I was in South Africa on behalf of the Carnegie Corporation. In each area, preferably centreing about some educational institution, twelve types of service should be represented—namely, preaching and pastoral service, evangelism, specific religious education, schools of various grades, hospital service, outstation nursery, agricultural instruction in school and community, instruction in practical arts, homemaking, recreation, social welfare, and provision of reading matter.

Programme for the East

"This is the broad programme, but, just as its application will vary between Maine and Alabama, so it will vary not only in China, Africa, and India, but also in various districts of those lands. I am, therefore, not going out with any cut-and-dried plans, but my object is to consult with the authorities on the spot and give what help I can. Our aim is creation of Christian rural communities in the broadcast sense, which will not be merely communities of converts, but communities filled with the spirit of Christianity and goodwill, which will be complementary to the urban and industrial communities."

Dr. Butterfield will arrive in India shortly and will work there in the closest association with the National Christian Council. He will also visit Burma. Next year he will return to Europe to report to the Continental and British Societies. The autumn of next year he will spend in a similar visit to China.

COAL that arrived in 250 cars at Dairen Wharves on December 1, from Fushun got frozen fast in the cars, making it impossible to empty the coal. From early in the morning, coolies were put to work on the coal with pick axes. This was the first time that such a phenomenon was known in the history of the South Manchuria Railway Co.

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ANHUI MUTINEERS RETURN

Chased till They Surrendered, then Re-enlisted

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

South Anhui, Dec. 6.

Just seven weeks ago to-day, the mutiny among the Government troops at Wuhu was in full swing, with its twelve hours fighting which ended in the retreat of the mutineers. These withdrew southward, requisitioning or looting at the various towns and cities through which they passed. They were followed more or less closely by loyal troops, who had orders to round-up and disarm them. At several places, skirmishes of varied severity occurred. As the retreat reached the mountainous country half-way between the Yangtze and Hueichowfu, the mutineers broke into small bands and scattered among the mountains. Some turned northeast towards Chêkiang, eventually falling into the hands of loyal troops at the boundary, who had been warned to be on the lookout. Others branched to the northwest, in the direction of Tantung, on the Yangtze, half-way between Wuhu and Anking. These also seem to have been dealt with.

The main body, which continued south, was followed as far as Hueichowfu and beyond, and has been accounted for in some way or other. Now the victors are returning in triumph by various routes to Wuhu, one large company of these having just passed through here. The local magistrate has had to provide them with more than 200 coolies to carry their impedimenta and the collecting of these caused not a little excitement, for all the places of business closed their doors, the children in the schools were dismissed to their homes for the day, while farmers coming into town with produce, on hearing the news, promptly turned and made for home again. Two and a half years ago, when the Nationalist troops first appeared, they offered, and paid, 50 cents a day to carriers. This unheard-of generosity made the newcomers many friends, but those days remain only as a memory. Now they simply order the local magistrate to provide them with so many carriers, and any remuneration these unfortunates receive has also to be provided locally. Experience having taught the people the wisdom of providing the money and men demanded as expeditiously as possible, the news of approaching troops always strikes terror to the hearts of the people.

Returning Prodigals

The officers of the troops which have just passed through here are all quite young; the major commanding, who is a graduate of a military academy, is barely out of his 'teens. From conversation with some of these officers it would seem that the bulk of the mutineers have surrendered and have been received back into the fold. Those who passed this way certainly looked like returning prodigals. Many of them were minus headgear of any sort and sundry other articles of clothing, being anything but suitably clad for winter weather. The head-covering of those fortunate enough to possess such was of a nondescript character, ranging all the way from fur and wool caps to straw hats and towels.

The new felt hats many wore spoke eloquently of the number of hat shops which must have been raided by them in their hurried march south a few weeks ago. None of them seemed to carry arms and they were carefully sandwiched in between the regular men. Altogether, their appearance and position did not seem particularly attractive.

General Lawlessness

Throughout the whole surrounding countryside, banditry and highway robbery, with not infrequent kidnapping, goes merrily on. Though a number of these gentry are caught and pay the death penalty, there is little, if any, decrease in this sort of lawlessness. More than fifty have been executed during the last four months; yet the attacks upon small towns and hamlets are, if anything, more frequent than a year ago. A few nights ago, a large farmstead within three miles of the city, where a wedding feast was in progress, was suddenly attacked. All the valuables in the house and among the assembled guests were carried off, and the robbers departed, leaving the farmer and one of the guests shot dead, also others wounded. In connection with this outrage, grave suspicion is attached to the police of a market town close by, though as yet no arrests have been made. Two or three days earlier, a market on one of the main roads, within a few li of the city, was visited by men in military uniform who collected money from most of the shops at the pistol point. In one house they found a coffin into which a corpse had been placed a few hours previously. This they unceremoniously tipped into the street, and broke the coffin for fuel by which to warm themselves, as the day was cold.

Several elderly men have died from exposure as a result of sleeping night after night in the fields or on the hills, because it was unsafe to sleep in their homes. One man I know, with his family, has spent more than sixty nights in the open this year because of these dangers. Yet this is really one of the quietest corners in this distracted land. It is usually, too, a place of plenty, but foodstuffs and many other everyday necessities have gone up in price by 50 per cent. during the last year.

STUDENT RIOTS IN SEOUL

900 Korean Youths Arrested: Feud with Japanese

Tokyo, Dec. 10.

Over 900 Korean students have been arrested in Seoul following student rioting which necessitated the mobilization of the entire police force in the Korean capital, according to despatches to the Japanese papers.

The trouble was the outgrowth of long-standing quarrels between Japanese and Korean students in the middle schools.—Reuter.

Government Explanation

Seoul, Dec. 11.

The Government of Chosen (Korea) on Tuesday made public details of the recent student disturbances, in which over 900 Korean students have been arrested.

According to this statement, the trouble was first precipitated by quarrels between the Japanese and the Korean middle school students at Koshu. It appears that the Japanese and the Korean students of the midlde schools at Koshu, near Seoul, have been frequently squabbling, the quarrels having gradually assumed a serious character, involving daily a growing number of students in the neighbourhood.

In the meanwhile, the quarrels of the students developed into a big riot on November 3, when the Japanese and Korean students clashed near the station at Koshu. Over 50 persons were injured.

Recognizing the serious nature of the situation, the authorities intervened and made a sweeping arrest of the suspected leaders of the disturbance. In the course of the police examination, the authorities to their surprise discovered the existence of radical students' organizations, which, it was found, had been pulling the wires behind the students rioters. As a result of this, a further arrest was made of suspected radicals, who are leaders of the secret organizations.—Rengo.

HANKOW CONTROLLED BY CENSORS

News Rigidly Supervised: Suspension of Railway

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Dec. 6.

Censors have been appointed to attend at the Chinese newspaper offices each afternoon and no news about the political situation is to be published until it has been censored. The passenger service on the Kinhan Railway has been suspended, and large bodies of troops are arriving in Hankow from points up the line. Ammunition of all kinds is also being brought back in large quantities.

OUR JAPAN LETTER

Tenant Farmers' Campaign at High Rents

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Nov. 29.

The latest rural disturbance in Akita province, leading to enraged farmers making a concerted and determined attack on the police and resulting in troops being rushed to the village where the outbreak took place, is but another phase of agricultural troubles that have been chronic in Japan since the end of the great war. The trouble, though deplorable, was not altogether unexpected, for the relations between tenant farmers and landowners has been, and is, very bitter. In this particular case, the trouble really started between the tenant farmers and representatives of the landlords. The subsequent clash with the police was only an aftermath of the old dispute, its immediate cause being the attempt of the police to take into custody one of the tenant-farmers' leaders; but behind this lay a feeling that the peasants cannot expect justice from the authorities and that the police always, so the farmers declare, exert their power and authority on the side of the rich landlords.

For some months, these disputes, which used to be regular features of the rice-transplantation and the rice-harvesting seasons, suddenly decreased, the Government and the agricultural associations attributing this to bumper rice crops, better financial circumstances of tenant farmers owing to a greater demand and higher prices for silk cocoons, the dearth of funds in the possession of farmers' unions resulting from their increasing interest in political movements, and consciousness on the part of tenant-farmers of the disadvantages attending direct action and litigation.

But the tenant-farmers, while they may for all the reasons adduced above refrain from head-on collisions with the land-owners, have never given up their contention that land rents are excessively high and that the land-owners are profiteers pure and simple and, in many cases, have refused to pay their rents. In addition, tenant-farmers generally pay these rents in kind, and their harvests very often depend on weather conditions, on the state of irrigation and on the political situation. The owners insist that they are full of sympathy with the farmers, but also say that it is just as necessary for them to live and that they cannot reduce their rents any further. Thus, the whole problem is at rock-bottom an economic one, but it has become aggravated through the ravings of demagogues, the haughtiness of certain of the wealthy landed gentry, the urge for direct action on the part of the more radical elements amongst the farmer-tenants whose ranks have been stiffened by college men going back to the land, and by secret wirepulling on the part of the emissaries of Moscow.

When the Hamaguchi Government took office, one of its chief slogans was that it would strive to improve the position of agrarian interests, and it is believed to be still trying to enact a Farm Tenancy Law, clearly defining the respective rights of land-owners and tenant farmers and their legal status.

A Festering Sore

The papers remind the Government that the world war saved Japan from keen foreign competition and made her a great exporting nation, one result of which was that the country did not pay sufficient attention to the "all-important" question of farming, until the subject has become a "festering sore" in the body social. They also point out that, with the end of the war, Japan has had to face and will have to face keener and keener competition and see in the difficult economic life of farmers the real cause for their dissatisfaction and the attendant disturbances, some of the papers declaring that "the economic life of our farmers to-day is as precarious as it was towards the end of feudalism when the Tokugawas were ousted from power." These express fear of frequent "insurrections," especially as, according to the Osaka Asahi, "our farmers are now crushed under the burden of heavy rents and high taxes," and urge the Government to enact its Farm Tenancy Law as quickly as possible.

New American Minister to China

Much attention has been centred in Japan on the appointment of Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, as American Minister to China in succession to Mr. John Van A. Mac Murray. Mr. Johnson is here regard as being up-to-date in matters pertaining to the Far East, especially as regards China, while the fact that he will arrive at his new post about the time the Chinese Government had decided to reshape its foreign policy is regarded as "very significant." The general belief is that the new Minister will "exert his influence for the realization of what may be called practical diplomacy," while he is also expected to pay particular attention to promoting America's China trade and make America secure a firm foothold in the China market, especially in the direction of increasing American investments in Chinese industries. While it is expected that the younger generation of Chinese, "who are extremely pro-American" in their sentiments, will warmly welcome the new envoy, the papers here nevertheless declare that when it comes to such things as extrality,. the new Minister will follow in the footsteps of his predecessors and assume the "same old position of gradualness." As regards the effect on American-Japanese relations to be expected by Mr. Nelson's appointment, the papers say that Japan will not disagree with any practical diplomatic policies, but advises the new Minister that he will get on better in China if he pays some attention to Japan's stake in that country too. "We mean," says the Asahi, whose remarks in this regard are typical of other big metropolitan papers, "that while we will not object to anyone enforcing a practical policy in regard to relations with China, we cannot tolerate one that is inclined to be too reactionary."

Business in Tsingtao

Excessive taxation is killing business in Tsingtao, according to Mr. J. Gray, for the past four years co-editor of the "Tsingtao Times." Mr. Gray passed through Japan on his way to Buenos Aires. With the exception of the richer firms, Mr. Gray said, such as the oil firms, Jardine's, the Mitsu Bussan, Butterfield & Swire, and the like, other firms that were for many years land-marks are slowly but surely closing down. The administration, he pointed out, was constantly changing and "though they make hay while the sun shines, they also keep one foot on the door-step ready to hop off." Most of the administrative staff, he added, were returned Chinese students from America, "of the officious type, ready to take umbrage at any criticism however well meant and with a flair for believing themselves infallible."

Old Gambling Den

A gambling den, only accessible by means of an underground passage, with trap doors, double locks on all the exits and entrances and various other precautions, was last week raided by a strong force of Tokyo police.

For some time, the police had received letters of a secret gambling den where people had been "fleeced," these letters evidently coming from victims. None of them, however, disclosed either the identity of the writer or the location of the gambling house. The Police, however, had sufficient reason to believe that such an illegal house did exist and detectives disguised as merchants from the country, laundrymen, grocery store keepers and the like finally managed to locate the place. It had been constructed under the ground and was reached by a subterranean passage some 20 yards long. When the police posse burst in, some 20 persons were gambling. On one table, in front of a mirror, was a number of silver coins totalling about Yen 100 in value and a large number of worthless rouble and mark notes. The proprietor later admitted that these were for the purpose of impressing visitors, especially country clod-hoppers. In another room were mirrors cleverly arranged and from a neighbouring room, where the proprietor's "good and kind wife" made tea for the "guests," she was also able to see clearly the cards in the other players' hands and signalled to her husband by a pre-arranged code, which consisted of a rattling of spoons, cups, saucers, trays, chopsticks and the like, sounds which none of the visitors could suspect to be anything else than the work of the "good and kind wife" who was making tea for them. The wife and husband further said that they learnt this form of robbery in Shanghai. Both have been remanded for trial at the assizes, the judiciary taking a very serious view of the case.

SPECIAL AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN

Temporary Appointment Made by President Hoover

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Dec. 11.

Mr. William Castle Jr., assistant Secretary of State, was to-day confirmed as special Ambassador to Japan for the period of the naval limitation conference in London.

The nomination was made by President Hoover in the belief that, lacking a regular American Ambassador in Tokyo, it would be beneficial to place Mr. Castle on the ground in order to facilitate any discussions which might be necessary during the course of the London meeting.—United Press.

STRIKE AT HANKOW COTTON MILL

A Demand for Wages When Idle: Japanese Hold Out

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Dec. 6.

The employees of the Japanese cotton mill at Chiaokou, above Hankow, went on strike on Tuesday. The mill has been running for about ten years and has about 1,800 workers in regular employ. Last year, during the anti-Japanese agitation, the workers stayed away for seventeen days, and, when they returned, the employers refused to pay wages for these days. One of the terms of the settlement made then was that the mill would not pay wages for days when no work was done.

The strike began suddenly at three o'clock in the afternoon, when some 200 of the workers withdrew, the reason given being that wages had not been paid for the holidays which the workers took on the anniversary of the Republic and the Birthday of Dr. Sun. Matters remained uncertain for the rest of the working day, but, when the usual hour for leaving came, a general stoppage was announced. There was some little trouble, but the employers called in the police and the men left.

The leaders of the men went to the Bureau for Social Affairs and also called on the General Labour Union for help. The Bureau urged them to behave in an orderly way, but agreed to present the demands. These are stated in the Chinese press to include payment of wages for the two recent holidays, payment for the 17 days wasted in 1928, better treatment for the women, and double wages for everyone in December. These demands the employers have declined to entertain.

Yesterday, an attempt seems to have been made to prevent the resident Japanese staff from getting food, but, when the Japanese Consul-General reported this to the Superintendent of the City Police, he declared that orders had been issued for the Japanese to be protected.

HOTEL CONSTANCE
23-24 LANCASTER GATE, LONDON
A beautifully appointed Hotel for 50 guests. Delightfully situated at a corner, facing South and South-West, in full view of Hyde Park, but standing sufficiently far back from the main road to ensure perfect quiet. Within 3 minutes' walk of Tube Station, and a stone's throw of buses to all parts. The spacious public rooms are exquisitely furnished. All bedrooms have gas fire, bedside reading lamp. Running h. and c. water, already in many rooms, is being extended to all. Electric lift. Night Porter. The cuisine will be found entirely satisfactory. Single rooms from 3½ to 6 gns. double from 7 to 12 gns. weekly including full board, attendance, bath, etc. Some rooms have Private bathroom.

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KULING AMERICAN SCHOOL

Successful Autumn Term: Property in Fair Condition

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Kuling, Dec. 3.

After a most successful autumn term, the Kuling American School will close for the Christmas holidays on December 18. The school opened its autumn term on September 9 after having been closed for a period of two and a half years following the disturbances in the Yangtze Valley in the early part of January, 1927.

With the return of missionaries with children of school age into the Yangtze Valley, a need was felt for the reopening of the school; and last August Mr. A. H. Stone, who has been headmaster of the Kuling American School since 1919, returned to China with his family to undertake this work again. The school reopened with thirty pupils, drawn from the provinces of Anhui, Kiangsi, Hupeh and Hunan; and grades first to ninth inclusive have been offered during the Autumn term. With a staff of six teachers, the work of the school has progressed in a most satisfactory manner.

During the spring term the school will again offer the study of piano, a department of which in past years it has been justly proud. Miss Cornelia Richardson, who for four years, 1922-1926, was instructor of music in the school, has just arrived in China, and will again have charge of the music department of the school.

Property Intact

It was most gratifying to discover, upon the reopening of the school, that the property was intact. There was, however, certain serious deterioration of exposed wood work which was in slight need of repair at the time the school closed. Such repairs have now been put in shape, and the school plant as a whole is in excellent condition.

The central steam heating plant, to which friends in Hankow and other points so generously contributed, has been completely installed, and is working in a most satisfactory manner. The heating plant replaces some thirty or more stoves formerly required to heat the main building of the school, including dormitories and classrooms; and in addition to keeping a more even temperature in the building, the ever constant menace of fire has been reduced to a minimum.

The school has recently acquired additional property. The grounds comprising the large athletic fields and the tennis courts have until recently belonged to the Kuling Estate. At the time of the development of these grounds, the Estate did not wish to sell the property. An agreement was signed by the Estate and school authorities whereby the school should develop these grounds at its expense, and have exclusive control and use of them during the school year, they reverting to the Estate for general recreation grounds during the summer months. The school accordingly developed these grounds at a cost of some $6,000. During these years the school has held a first option on the grounds, in accordance with a clause in the original agreement; and when in the early fall the Estate gladly purchased them. The school decided to sell these lots, the school campus now comprises 10 large lots.

A Healthy Record

The health of the student body has been excellent this term, added proof of the healthful and invigorating climate of Kuling. The fall has been delightful,—little rain, and since the middle of October, crisp mornings with frost, sunny middays and chilly evenings. The fall has been splendid for picnickings and long hikes, and the school children have had wholesome and happy outdoor recreation. The first snow fell unusually early this year December 3. Before the rising gong had sounded, many of the pupils were out with their sleds; and shouts of joy greeted the announcement at the breakfast table that a half holiday was declared for coasting.

The school will reopen for the second term of the school year on January 29, 1930. Children from points beyond Hankow should be in Hankow not later than January 28.

WHEN THE STRONG HAND FAILS

Vivid Scene of Tragedy in Western Kueichow

The following report from Western Kueichow reaches us is a roundabout way and is therefore belated. But its vivid picture of conditions under which as many Chinese away from the light of publicity are living is worth recording.

Pichieh, Kuei.

Our Provincial Governor Chou, under whose rule conditions in the province had improved in many ways, was opposed by a strong foe, named Li Hsiao-ien. There has been severe fighting near the Provincial Capital and other parts, but as soon as the news was published that Governor Chou had been wounded and was missing, a state of chaos spread everywhere. Large robber bands felt that a good time had come for them once again. Both the General and Mandarin, as well as the soldiers had hurriedly left out city when word reached them that General Chou was dead; the place was left practically unprotected and open to anyone who would come first.

A small body of soldiers was sent from Piaor-ching for protection, but soon we heard that robber bands were approaching. The city gates were closed, the city walls watched day and night, the lights had to burn through the nights, and the night watchmen with the gong tried to keep all the people awake. We had still about 30 workmen busy with the building when the shooting began, but they had to stop as the shooting became more intense. The soldiers were so few they had to run from one place to the other on the city wall to make the robbers believe they were many. Each home had to send a man to help during the night. From our station, which is somewhat higher than most parts of the city, we could see many of the robbers on the adjoining hills, from where they had a good view of the city. The soldiers said they would try to hold on for three days, until reinforcement from Tating and Kiensi could come, but it seems that it was too much for them. The new Mandarin and a number of the gentry and people had come to stay with us, it was coming and going day and night.

City Police Turn Robbers

At last they agreed to leave very early one morning to let the robber leader under Hsi take possession of the city. How we pitied the people living in the streets outside the city gates; the robbers have robbed and wounded. The city police changed into robbers and opened the city gates for them, the robbers entered at once with flying red flags. However, their happiness at being in possession of the city lasted only for about an hour. Suddenly we heard whistling and everyone of them except the wounded snatched his gun and ran off for their lives. We wondered what had happened, and learned afterwards that the Kiensi-Tating soldiers had arrived, had entered through one gate and were chasing the robber-soldiers before them through the other gate. Before the robbers left they gathered large quantities of kerosene to burn the streets outside the city wall.

About a week later the robbers returned and fighting became more and more intense. Tuesday afternoon when the fight was at its height and seemingly hopeless for the city, firing was heard in the distance towards Tating. At this moment, many, like one voice, called out "Chiu ping lai liao," literally "Saving soldiers have come," and a fight for life and death began. Soon we saw the robbers flying in every direction up the hills.

Dreadful Rites

In a patch of ground outside the city, where the maize is fairly high, we saw many of the dark bodies. On the large exercise ground inside 46 of the robbers were stabbed to death. The dreadful thing was that from one of the leaders and others the people took out heart, tongue, etc. To eat this, is said to become more courageous! Outside the city gate towards the Tating road seemed one great battlefield. Going with the stretchers through the streets we saw nine dead robbers on a small bridge. We felt very sad for there were dead and wounded every where. People said that many had found their death in the river, colouring the water red.

Yesterday the head of the former police, under whom during the first siege the city gates were opened for the robbers, was executed in a most terrible way. He was actually cut in pieces and the inward parts were taken out of him. This was to be his punishment because he had been the cause of the death of many people. In many places the maize has been cut down which is a terrible loss to the poor suffering people."

STRIKE NARROWLY AVERTED

Tokyo Tramwaymen and Bus Drivers Back at Work

Tokyo, Dec. 7.

What was at first thought to be the beginning of one of the most serious strikes in the capital in years has been barely averted through the good offices of the Chief of the Metropolitan Police.

The strike of the municipal tramcar and omnibus employes, numbering some 25,000, which was declared by union leaders on Thursday morning, was called off late in the same evening as the result of a compromise having been reached between the strikers and the Municipal authorities. Mr. T. Maruyama, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, being conscious of the serious consequences of the strike, acted as mediater in the dispute.

At 8.40 Thursday evening, representatives of the striking employes and of the municipal electricity bureau met in the presence of Mr. Maruyama and signed a compromise agreement, which had been drafted by Mr. Maruyama.—Rengo.

SENTENCE ON JAPAN COMMUNISTS

Stiff Prison Terms for Thirty-seven Agitators

Osaka, Dec. 11.

The Osaka Court of Appeal has given sentences to thirteen Kobe Communists ranging from three to eight years imprisonment and twelve to two years imprisonment with probation. Twelve Kyoto Communists have been given similar sentences.

Students to Appeal

Dec. 12.

The Court of Appeal here has sentenced 58 Osaka Communists to terms of imprisonment ranging from one year to ten years and fifteen others to two years' imprisonment with probation.

Twelve other accused persons were acquitted.

Similar sentences were also passed on 21 alleged Communists belonging to the Students' Social Science Association, but they have decided to appeal to the Supreme Court.—Reuter.

An American correspondent writing from Pearl Harbour, T. H., says: "The papers are full of further revolutions in China. I wonder if they ever will cease fighting and get down to business. It is laughable the way they are always crying for the abolition of extra-territoriality. That is, it would be laughable if so many people at home did not swallow every bit of propaganda the National Government puts out as if it were gospel truth. There would not be so much love for the poor down trodden John Chinamen if some of these had to spend a night or two in a Chinese jail."

MILITARY CHIEF AND A BANK

Threat to Kill Officials of stitution in Amoy

Foochow, Dec. 8.

The Chinese-owned American Oriental Bank of Fukien, control of which was sold to a certain Mr. T. L. Chen, an Amoy Chinese, by American interests last August has been forced to close its doors because the lives of the native staff and the temporary American manager are being threatened by a Chinese military chieftain, who is stated to be threatening to kill them unless he is paid a sum of $50,000, which he deposited in 1928 with T. L. Chen, who issued what is alleged to have been a spurious receipt and who is now said to have absconded.

Attempts of former American interests to prevent the losses of legitimate depositors by payments in full are reported to have been interrupted by the violent coercive threats of certain military officials.

It is understood that payments will continue when adequate protection for the American representatives is assured.—Reuter.

***The officials of the American Oriental Bank in Shanghai, when interviewed yesterday, stated that the local institution has no financial interest in the American Oriental Bank in Fukien.—Ed.

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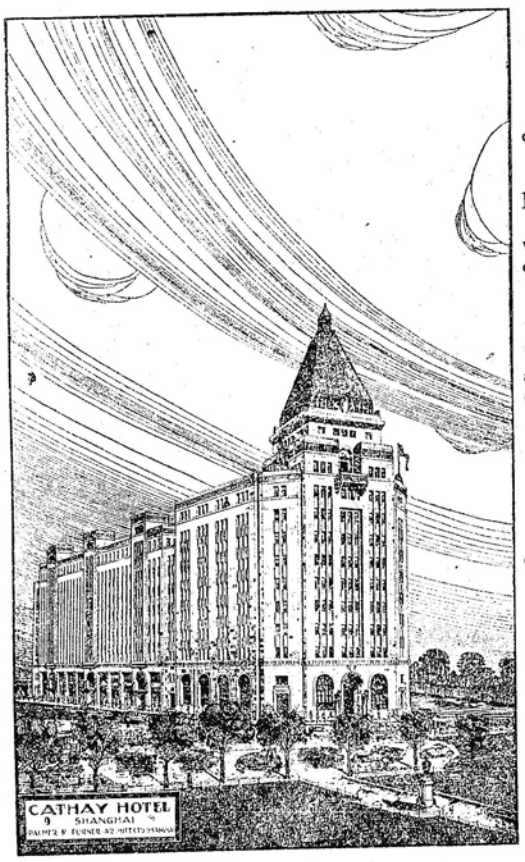

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CABLES:—CATHOTEL SHANGHAI

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SHANGHAI NEWS

SHANGHAI'S CHINESE POLICE FORCE

A Fine and Loyal Body of Men of Whom the Service is Proud: Their Records Against Armed Robbers

On December 11 the monthly review and inspection of the night force of the Chinese branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police took place at the Race Course with some 500 men in line.

They were reviewed by Assistant Commissioner Yao Tseng Moo and his assistants and after the inspection the men returned to their stations to report for night duty.

The men presented a fine appearance and onlookers remarked on their soldierly bearing and the general smartness they presented. They marched about the field and went through various army drills and withal gave every evidence that they are the capable force the Settlement residents know them to be.

The Force and Its Offshoots

The mobilized force of the Chinese branch of the S.M.P. consists of some 2,700 men in uniform with an additional force of over 300 plain clothes detectives attached to the C.I.D.

The men are assigned to 12 stations and under the reorganization scheme which will shortly go into effect, the uniformed men will be increased to 3,000 and there will be a small addition to the plain clothes branches.

This number does not include the many plain clothes informers, and offshoots of the system who are numerous and who operate under many plans, sometimes being retained by the S.M.C. on salary and sometimes working directly for the heads of detectives in the various stations.

In addition there are two reserve units of Chinese constables, numbering 50 and 100 men respectively. A further branch of the force is the large number of privately paid Chinese watchmen who work for various firms and individuals yet who are in a uniform and who are connected indirectly with the police department. These men are trained by the police and are given a grounding in the rudiments of law that a policeman should know, so that they will be capable and have a solid foundation in what a policeman may and may not do.

Perils They Daily Face

One of the latest available reports of the police department for a term of 15 months gives an idea of what the men are called on to face in the regular line of duty.

Eight men were killed by robbers, 17 men were wounded by robbers, seven men received the Distinguished Conduct Medal and 205 men were given rewards and promotions for successful action against robbers.

As for the men killed whilst on duty, their families are given a minimum compensation of $1,000 depending on the man's rank and length of service.

Contrasted with the policeman employed in the extra-Settlement territories, the man in uniform for the S.M.C. has much the better of the bargain.

A policeman in Chinese territory draws from $11 to $14 a month and his future prospects are very doubtful whilst it is sometimes a fact that his remuneration is several months in arrears. He need not be able to read or write and his knowledge of his duties is often limited to what he "thinks he can get away with."

The policeman employed by the Council, on the other hand, is much better off. A recruit draws from $16 a month with quarters upward and his pay increases to $18 when he is posted to a station. Every man on leaving the training depot is provided with a police manual in Chinese and English which contains instructions to meet all probable situations.

There is a gratuity for men of 20 years service, worked out at [illegible] per cent. of annual pay at the time of leaving for every year of service.

There is nothing approaching such good terms of service elsewhere in China.

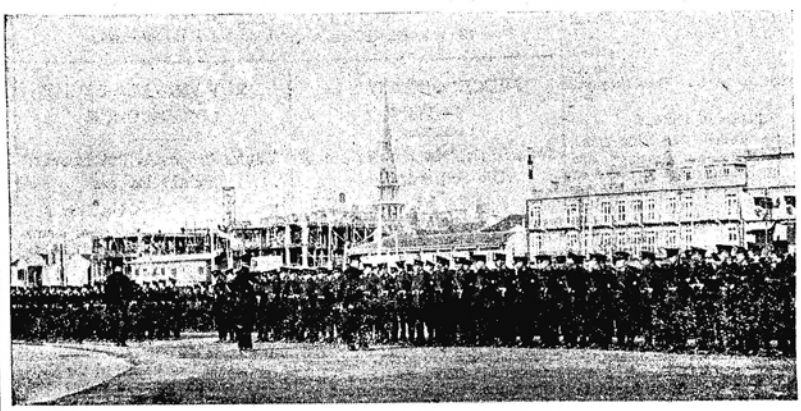
Further, a feature that is appreciated, is that the men have direct access to their superiors and can always take their troubles to the "higher ups" at the station with the knowledge that they will be listened to.

Insults Philosophically Borne

It is a fact that on the border of Settlement the Chinese constables are frequently abused by Chinese soldiers who discuss them in no light terms and who heap discomforts on them because they are employed by the foreigners. It is to the credit of the men that they have an excellent record of keeping out of the trouble the outsiders attempt to stir up and it is very infrequent that they lose their tempers.

Peace in Shanghai is the greatest hope of a prosperous China and with the known difficulties placed in their hands by outsiders and persons of communistic leanings who would not infrequently attempt to get them to strike and create disorders, it is greatly to the good name of the Chinese constables here that they stick to their guns and see to it that the would-be agitators are dealt with by their superiors.

However, it must be said in closing that, in occasional instances, Chinese constables sometimes do lose the command of their tempers. One case is on record, and is told with no little mirth, of a constable from a northern province who was somewhat too pugnacious and quick-tempered for the liking of his companions. He was always in hot water and finally when he absconded to avoid the dismissal he knew would eventually be his, he was reported by a brother constable as "last seen jumping on his uniform hat on Chapoo Road bridge."



Chinese Constables Parade on Race Course.

NORWEGIAN LINE FOR FAR EAST

Sharp Competition Expected on East Indies Run

Sourabaya, Dec. 7.

The Norwegian Klaveness Line is commencing, on January, a new service between American and Pacific ports and Java and Sumatra. The route will be Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Belawan, South Sumatra, Java, Macassar and Balikpapan, from which place steamers will return direct to America.

The service to north China will be provisionally combined with the Dutch East Indies service, but the latter will be maintained with five new 9,000-ton motor-ships.

The new line refuses to join the Dutch East Indies freight conference and sharp competition with the Java Pacific Line is expected—Reuter.

A RAILWAY STATION RIOT SCARE

Shots and Much Excitement but No Real Trouble

An example of the mental tension through which the extra-Settlement authorities are going at the present time was shown on December 11, following the rumour that the Shanghai North Station would be the target of an attack by Kuominchun adherents at 4 p.m. Martial law was declared in Chapei, pedestrians were searched and a general retreat into the Settlement was started by residents on the outside who were anxious to avoid the difficulties of another 1927 affair and who preferred the security of the armed forces protecting the Settlement boundaries.

However, the affair did not reach its apex until 4 p.m., when several shots were fired in the vicinity of Jukong or Paoshan Roads, which fortunately did no harm, and immediately the Chapei forces cleared the North Station and the vicinity took on the general air of war, with soldiers and police patrolling the district with pistols out and reserve units held in readiness.

Who fired the shots was a debateable point and, while some had it that Leftists were responsible, others held that police took the measure to hurry along reluctant pedestrians who were not moving swiftly enough. In any event, so far as is known, no one was hurt. The shooting resulted in the calling out of the S.M.P. Reserve Unit under Supt. Fairbairn and the big red motor van responded quickly, crowded with policemen and its top bristling with machine-guns and steel-helmeted reservists. They made a trip along the boundary and, after pausing a few minutes to look over the situation, returned to their station and were kept ready in case of trouble last evening.

Whilst the station was cleared, passengers on incoming trains were allowed to leave, after a strict search of their belongings, but no one was allowed on the outward track and the trains pulled out empty. Naturally, the disturbance created no end of wild rumours and, by the time word had reached the Bund, the story embraced everything from the North Station being razed to the capture of Chapei. As soon as the searching started, Chinese outside the Settlement started pouring in and for a time the gates were shut and none was allowed to enter, but, as the trouble subsided, a more orderly course was resumed and things went along as usual.

No Trouble in Settlement

So far as the Settlement was concerned, the second anniversary of the communist uprising in Canton passed off without any untoward incident and the usual unrest among the student class, which has been manifest on previous anniversaries, was happily absent. Though the police took no obvious precautions against trouble, nevertheless they were stationed at strategic corners such as Nanking Road and Honan Road, where crowds usually gather, and were warned to keep an extra sharp lookout for disturbers.

The day passed off with such calmness that it caused the police to wonder if it meant dissension in the local communistic ranks or a delay of action until some future time, but the officials took the attitude of "sufficient unto the day" and congratulated themselves that the anniversary went so smoothly.

Leaflets purporting to come from communist centres were picked up on Nanking, Yangtszepoo and Dixwell Roads but in no case was anyone caught distributing them and there were no arrests. The pamphlets urged the overthrow of Chiang Kai-shek and the establishment of a people's government and were of the old familiar kind that are seen so often when communist lairs are raided.

The French Concession was not so fortunate. At about 9.30 a.m., a crowd of some 40 Chinese of the working class attempted to hold a demonstration on Boulevard des Deux Republiques, at the Small East Gate, by distributing pamphlets and shouting communist slogans in reference to the Canton affair in 1927. A squad of French Concession police quickly appeared on the scene and arrested nine of the ringleaders and dispersed the rest.

Students Isolated

The timely assistance of the Municipal Police, under the command of Inspector O'Dwyer, in charge of Dixwell Road station, brought about the rescue of 25 students from St. Francis Xavier's College and two Fathers from a distant area in Chapei, after they had been isolated by reason of local martial law and the intensity with which the Chapei Police enforced it. Associated with the Municipal Police were Brother Faust and Captain A. E. N. Howard.

Word of the difficulty was received while the boys were playing football against students of the Chinese College situated north and west of the extension of Markham Road. While the football game was in progress thousands of Chapei people had taken refuge in the Settlement viâ the Markham Road bridge and the Old Stone Bridge. During the progress of the game no one had thought of possible disturbances.

The game was finished. The Shanghai North Railway Station was in turmoil, shots had been fired on Boundary Road and by the Chapei police as well, but the scene of the match was far beyond rifle fire from its incipiency.

The marooned students, numbering 25, were isolated and—until word was received by the Settlement authorities that they were in difficulties—no concern had been exhibited.

Return to Settlement Prevented

The football match began early in the afternoon. The game came to a conclusion and the players and supporters attempted to make their way from the football grounds to North Szechuen Road. Martial law having been declared, they were prevented from entering into the Settlement.

Word having been received at Dixwell Road Police Station at a belated hour, Inspector O'Dwyer began investigations. In company with the school authorities he proceeded to the point in question. In the meanwhile the football players had tried to make their way through the various cordons of Chapei police and military who were on duty. They were refused entrance until the co-operation of the Chapei Police had been procured. In touch with the precinct authorities Inspector O'Dwyer was able to get into communication with the isolated students, not, however, without considerable difficulties. Fortunately mutual friends were in charge and the Settlement Police were able to approach the vicinity wherein the footballers were marooned.

Home At Last

Their exit was not made without extreme difficulty, but with the assistance of favourably inclined Chinese authorities, the students got home about 10 o'clock at night, many hours after they had finished their game.

In this connection it is interesting to note that thousands of Chinese refugees poured from the Chinese North Railway station and its environs throughout the afternoon, carrying bag and baggage with them. The last train from the North arrived about 10 p.m. bringing among its passengers refugees from Quinsan, Huangtu, and points north. The police and military at the station were of kindly intent and did not subject the incoming refugees to undue hardships.

At the North Station however, after ten o'clock, no further trains were expected and the incoming refugees were taken care of by charitable committees.

During the afternoon large numbers of Japanese residents in Chapei came into the Settlement, assisted by the Chapei Police and the Municipal Police. As far as can be ascertained these refugees were adequately handled conjointly by the Japanese force and the Settlement Police.

CHINESE LITIGANTS IN SHANGHAI

Provisional Court to Apply New Three-Trial System

Nanking, Dec. 8.

Pursuant to a petition from the Shanghai Bar Assiciation, the Executive Yuan in an order issued to the Kiangsu Provincial Government instructs that for all cases coming under the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Provisional Court which involve only Chinese litigants but do not affect the status of the Shanghai International Settlement, the three-trial system should be immediately enforced in accordance with the new Chinese judiciary system.

The order points out that inasmuch as such cases concern only Chinese, the enforcement of the system will be in no way incompatible with the Renditicn Agreement which expressly provides that all laws now in force in the country shall also be applicable in the Provisional Court. Moreover, there can be no reason why the Chinese citizens residing in the International Settlement should be deprived of the benefit of a second appeal as provided by the law of the country.—Kuo Min.

Expedition of Civil Lawsuits

A general reorganization has been brought about by Dr. Hsu Wei-chun, president of the Shanghai Provisional Court, with reference to the judges and their duties. According to the new arrangements, Judge Chui Tseng-sch, acting president of the criminal division of the Court of Appeals, and Judge Chu Kan-lin will be transferred to the civil division, and Judges Tseng Wen-chia and Loo Zung-chi to the criminal division, the former being in charge of the criminal section of the lower court and the latter a member of the court of appeal. The composition of the Court will be as follows:—

President:—Dr. Hsu Wei-chun.
Chief Clerk:—Mr. J. E. Wheeler.
Civil Division of the Court of Appeals:—Dr. Yi-ku Hu, chief judge; Messrs. Han Tsou-shih, Chung Heng-sen and Chu Kan-lin, judges.
Criminal Division of the Court of Appeals:—Mr. Chiu Yu, chief judge; Messrs. Shen Hun, Kao Chun-hsian and Loo Zung-chi, judges.
Criminal Section of the Lower Court:—Judges Tseng Wei-chia, Sun Yuan, Tang Hsin-tseng and Koh Sze-hsuan.
Civil Section of the Lower Court:—Judges Li Ching-fu, Ying Shih, Quo Wei, Waung Liang, Kuo Huai-pe, Chu Tseng-cheh, Chang Tsung-yah, Lee Moo, Yang Chao-lung, Hsu Kia-shih, Chau Sin-kok, Wang Chien-tsu and Chen Un-poo.

All judges have received orders to deal with lawsuits, especially civil matters, as quickly as possible.

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THE CHILD WELFARE EXHIBITION

Dr. H. H. Kung's Interesting Address to Supporters

The National Child Welfare Exhibition this week attracted lively interest among the public, both Chinese and foreign. Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour, and President of the National Child Welfare Association, said:—

"I propose to dwell to-day on several points which were not touched upon in my last address delivered here several days ago. It has been an accepted fact that society is composed of adults who are deemed able to assume their share of responsibility toward society. Now we all know that each adult has gone through training in his childhood and boyhood; consequently the mainstay of society hinges upon good training of the adults in their youth. Child welfare work, therefore, is of paramount importance in the building up of a strong and vigorous manhood and womanhood, of a sound and progressive society and a strong and prosperous nation and race.

"The children of China are often neglected through the untimely deaths of parents or relatives, through poverty and other economic causes. Young boys are often handed over to selfish employers as apprentices, while young girls are in most cases sold into semi-slavery. These unfortunate boys and girls in many instances were badly treated by their masters. It is my conviction that the boys and girls of China should be well protected by their Government, and that the Government, in order to accomplish this worthy end, must extend to these unfortunates of society special protection and care.

The Juvenile Court

"The Governments of western countries have taken this matter into serious consideration. They have adopted the system of compulsory education, as a positive policy for the bringing up of better youths. Besides, they have devised Juvenile Courts to try young offenders. In other words, the governments of the west have come to regard crimes committed by youths as misdeeds perpetrated by them due to ignorance or lack of proper training or care, hence these governments take an attitude of sympathy and assistance toward the delinquents. They try to find ways and means to correct and mend and not merely to punish the unfortunate offenders.

"The sufferings of these poor unfortunate youths often over-looked by government and society, due to the fact that the conditions under which they lived were not revealed to the public or to the court, consequently they had no way of airing their grievances.

Nanking's Great Aim

"The National Government of the Republic of China, in accordance with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's spirit of liberty, equality and fraternity, strives to liberate these unfortunates of society and to give them equal protection before the law in society. For this purpose many eminent leaders of Chinese society got together and organized this National Child Welfare Exhibition. The aims of this Exhibition are to foster child education, health and happiness, to extend to children the equal protection of the law, and finally to build them into strong and virile young men and women. Any ill treatment meted out to children cannot be tolerated by this Society and shall be regarded as detrimental to the welfare of society and definite legal steps will be taken to correct such ill-usage and injustice.

A Plea for the Child

"We all know that in Western countries there are organized "Humane Societies" to abate cruelty to dumb animals. Even mute animals are treated kindly in Europe and America. Is it too much to ask our people to extend to children of tender years, who are as human as even you and I, the best treatment possible?

"We know to-day, in the ranks of Chinese society, there are many forms of semi-slavery, such as apprentices, child-wives, and child servants. We have consequently organized this Association. We shall strive to wipe out all these social evils and abuses just mentioned, and we shall not lay down our arms until we have succeeded in giving our children the fullest protection of the law, the best opportunities in life and the most liberal development for their innate abilities. Therefore, I ask you, Chinese and foreign friends of our Society, to render us all the assistance you possibly can to carry out our programme and to bring to a successful conclusion the noble mission on which we have set out."

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP COMPRADORE

Wayfoong Official Fatally Wounded by Gang

The compradore of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Mr. Zih Loh-sun, was fatally wounded by armed men on December 6 in a sensational daylight affair at the corner of Foochow Road and Chekiang Road, their object being to kidnap Mr. Zih. Police chased two of the kidnappers and killed one of them in a lodging house, while the other escaped.

Police fired 22 shots in their pursuit of the two gangsters: the kidnappers also fired some, and it is remarkable that nobody was hit by the bullets: with the crowds that throng this area the constables had to be very careful when they fired, but it is not unusual in cases of this sort for someone to be hit, by shots fired by the fugitives.

Mr. Zih, accompanied by his Shantung bodyguard and his chauffeur, had stopped his car at a shop at the corner of Foochow and Chekiang Roads, as was his daily custom, to buy some food for his dogs. The bodyguard entered the shop to make the purchase, and hardly had he done so when two men mounted the running board of the car and opened the door, to enter the car. Mr. Zih promptly got out of the car on the other side.

The two men grappled with Mr. Zih and fired their pistols at him, wounding him through the cheek and in the side, firing their pistols with one hand as they held on to him with the other. Then they ran away.

Police in Pursuit

Chinese Police Constable 1389, on point duty at Foochow and Chekiang Roads, heard the cry of "Jangdor" raised by a pedestrian, as well as the reports, and promptly gave chase to the runaway men, as did C.P.C. 1147, whose patrolling of a beat had just brought him to the corner. C.P.C. 1389 followed one man up the right side of the road, running towards Nanking Road, and lost him in an alleyway.

The other kidnapper was followed to the Hankow Road corner, where he turned left. C.P.C. 2037, on point duty here, then joined in the chase. Sprinting up the road, the kidnapper darted up an alleyway on the right, then twisted down a turning to the right, and entered the Zoey Sung lodging house numbered 645 Chekiang Road. He threw his gun away at the entrance.

The constables also entered the lodging house, and after crossing the small front courtyard saw their victim through a window. Promptly firing through the window, they shot him dead.

An alarm turned in to Louza Station brought a car load of police and detectives upon the scene very promptly but there was little that they could do. Mr. Zih was taken to the Lester Hospital, where an operation was immediately performed, and the bullets extracted.

Mr. Zih Loh-sun, the victim of this outrage, was the son of the late Mr. Zih-kung, who was compradore of the Wayfoong until his death some years ago, when Mr. Zih succeeded him. He was a native of Shanghai and had been with the bank for more than 20 years. Indeed, as soon as he had completed his education under private tutors, Mr. Zih entered the bank and he won the friendship and confidence of all with whom he came into contact, foreigners and Chinese alike.

Mr. Sih died on December 7 in the Lester Chinese Hospital.

THE Whangpoo Conservancy Board is reported to have ordered a new dredger from the Kiangnan Dock at a cost of $300,000.

"SIG" HART

The old-timer returns to China to review the situation.

JUDGE FEETHAM'S DUTIES

Council Explain the Nature of His Appointment

The following statement has been issued by the Municipal Council in connection with Judge Feetham's appointment and his duties in Shanghai:—

"Ever since the publicly announced policy of the foreign Powers, and particularly America and Great Britain, with regard to the gradual relinquishment of extraterritorial privileges in China, the Council has fully appreciated the important relation of this policy to the complicated problem of the future status of the International Settlement during the transition period which must necessarily ensue before such a policy can become fully effective, as well as the necessity of devising some constructive plan or scheme which, while giving full consideration to the aspirations of the Chinese people, will at the same time afford reasonably adequate protection during this transition period to the great foreign, commercial and business interests which have been developed in Shanghai.

"It has been unofficially intimated to the Council by persons intimately connected with government circles that the Council might well take the lead in formulating some such constructive plan or scheme and that in order to obviate, in so far as possible, any impression or suggestion of prejudice or bias with which any plan of merely local origin might possibly be regarded in official and unofficial circles, it is desirable that in formulating such a plan the Council should have entirely disinterested and open-minded advice of a high order.

"This idea appealed strongly to the Council and after careful consideration it decided by a unanimous vote, including the Chinese members, to seek the services of an expert of international reputation thoroughly to explore the subject and develop its practical possibilities.

"Upon investigation there appeared to be one outstanding figure in the person of Judge Richard Feetham of South Africa who by training, experience and achievements in Ireland, India, Johannesburg and Nairobi seems best qualified to undertake so difficult and complicated a task.

"An invitation was extended by the Council to Judge Feetham to act as an expert adviser to the Council. At the same time the Council appealed to General Hertzog, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, to grant leave of absence to Judge Feetham to enable him to undertake this important task and the Council is grateful to Judge Feetham for his acceptance of its invitation and to General Hertzog for his prompt and courteous acquiescence in granting him leave. Judge Feetham is expected to arrive in Shanghai about January 8."

PROVISIONAL COURT CONFERENCE

Counter-Proposals Put Forward by the Powers

Nanking, Dec. 9.

The Shanghai Provisional Court Conference opened here this morning, Great Britain, the United State, France, The Netherlands, Brazil and Norway being represented.

Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, in the course of an opening speech said that he hoped the Conference would reach a happy and speedy conclusion.

Mr. Aall, Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires, responded on behalf of the delegates of the Powers and declared that the decision of the Conference was likely to benefit the Chinese people as well as foreign interests.

Mr. Hsu Moh, Director of the American-European Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, presented on behalf of the Chinese delegation a draft plan as a basis of discussion.

The meeting was adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.—Reuter.

Japan Not Represented

Tokyo, Dec. 11.

It is stated in official quarters here that, as Japan is lacking representation at the Shanghai Provisional Court Conference at Nanking, she reserves all rights respecting any agreement which may be reached there.—Reuter

The Powers' Proposals

Nanking, Dec. 12.

At yesterday's meeting of the Shanghai Provisional Court Conference the Powers' delegates presented a counter-draft for discussion. Views were briefly exchanged.

The Conference will have its fifth meeting at three o'clock this afternoon.—Reuter.

THE committee appointed by the mayor of Greater Shanghai to organize a Greater Shanghai Citizens Union to be composed of the various street unions, have failed to carry out their work because the merchants refused to pay the expenses for the proposed Greater Shanghai Citizens Union. They declared that they would only assume responsibility for the expenses of the street unions.

THE COUNCIL AND CABARETS

New 2 a.m. Closing Order to Come Into Force

What is regarded as a death blow to the all-night cabarets in the Settlement sounded in an order by the Municipal Council regulating the closing of all cabarets, hotels, bars, restaurants and places of amusement at 2 a.m., beginning on February 1, 1930.

The new regulation comes as a distinct surprise to cabaret managers and the consensus of opinion is overwhelmingly that the cabarets, with professional dancing partners, as they exist to-day, are doomed.

Particularly does the order apply to these classes of entertainment places, as the majority of hotel ball rooms and restaurants are closed at that hour, or are about to close.

The order, applying as it does to the Settlement alone, raises the question in cabaret managers' minds as to what action, if any, the authorities of the French Concession and the extra-Settlement officials will take, but it is thought that the Council would not have taken this action without some assurance that the French Concession authorities will do the like.

It is pointed out in the few all night cabarets in the Settlement, both catering to foreign trade and Chinese, that the real business is not done until well after one o'clock and the psychology of the Shanghai cabaret frequenter is such that he will not go out for one or two hours entertainment in the evening, but prefers to make his nocturnal jaunt an all-night one.

The manager of the largest foreign cabaret in down-town Shanghai said that his place did not begin to pay its nightly cost of upkeep until at least three o'clock in the morning and that, if he were forced to close at two, it would mean putting up the shutters on his place of business.

His cabaret runs often until six or seven o'clock in the morning and it is in the early morning hours that the business begins to pay.

At the present time he is paying a tax of Tls. 100 per month for the permission to run a cabaret and dancing hall and in order to keep open indefinitely he has secured a special permit at a similar cost which gives him this privilege.

The managers of two of the Settlement's Chinese cabarets are of a similar opinion; that the enforcing of the new law means the suspension of business for them.

Their experience is that the heavy spending by Chinese patrons does not start until the morning is well under weigh.

The few bars that remain open after two o'clock are found only in the cabarets, and the restaurants that keep open until the small wee hours cannot pay expenses unless run in conjunction with professional dancing girls and the usual cabaret entertainment.

There is one allowance in the new order whereby cabarets may remain open on Armistice Day and the Christmas and New Year holidays. But this the managers regard as cold comfort.

SALE OF MAJESTIC HOTEL

We learn that the Majestic Hotel has been sold to a Chinese syndicate for a sum of Tls. 3,300,000. It will probably continue to be run as at present for a few months.

Reports of the sale of this splendid hotel have been current for several months past but could not be verified. Now, we understand, the sale is a fact.

MEMBERS of the Rice Merchants Guild have addressed a letter to the local authorities requesting that water police should be detailed to service on the Soochow Creek to prevent further congestion of junk traffic. They say that, on account of the congestion, they are finding it difficult to get their rice shipments to Shanghai, and so they are forced to raise their prices.

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THE UNION CHURCH LADIES' SALE

Attractive Exhibition Opened by Brigadier Borrett

The annual sale of work, given by the Union Church Ladies Society, was held on December 7 at the Church Hall. The sale was opened by Brigadier O C. Borrett. The proceeds of the sale are used for the comfort and assistance of the limbless soldiers and sailors, and also the Union Church.

In opening the sale Brigadier Borrett said: "I feel that it is a great privilege to have been asked to open this sale of work, the result of a further year's hard work on the part of your members and helpers which makes the sale deserving of the greatest success.

"As you know it is in aid of two objects,—the Union Church and the limbless sailors and soldiers.

"I am glad of this opportunity to pay a tribute to the officials and members of the Union Church for their many kindnesses to the troops since we have been in Shanghai. They have been unsparing in their efforts for the welfare of the men and we are very grateful.

To Aid the Deserving

"The second object appeals to me peculiary as a soldier, as I think that the men we are asked to help have lost both ways. Of course those who were killed and died in the war are worthy of every honour, but if there is any class who are as worthy, or even more so, it is these men who have been gravely handicapped throughout life, have lost a large percentage of the joy of living, and will not have the compensation of having their names inscribed on any memorial. I therefore feel that these men are deserving of anything which can make their lot a little better.

"I have never found Shanghai backward when any deserving cause has been brought to its notice, and do not think it necessary to add any further words commending the objects of this Sale of Work which I now have much pleasure in declaring open."

Special mention should be given to the Sunday School Stall prepared by the children of the Church—their first attempt. For the sum of twenty, thirty, and forty cents their dainty efforts along the line of small dolls, handkerchiefs, hand-made flowers etc. were sold. Some of their work was truly lovely.

Another stall which was outstanding was that of the samples of goods made by the limbless soldiers in Queen Mary's Hospital in London for this affair. Leather binders, pocket-books, purses, and diaries were excellent in quality and workmanship.

CUSTOMS REVENUE FOR SHANGHAI

November Figures Show a Drop: Total Collection Ahead

In the early part of this year Customs statistics were available for publication month by month, but it has been considered advisable by the Chinese officials that this practice should be discontinued.

It is, however, possible to secure round figures and from these it can be said that the Shanghai revenue collection for November indicates that trade is on the down grade, there having been a drop of something like six lakhs of taels as compared with the figures for the corresponding month last year. It is, however, a fact that the total duties received are still well over three million taels ahead for the year to date, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

The last available figures were those for July: the monthly collection then was Tls. 2,801,400, as compared with Tls. 2,718,206 in July last year. The total collection from January to July was Tls. 21,114,197, as against Tls. 17,822,755 in the same period last year, increase of Tls. 3,291,441.

These figures represent only the old 5 per cent. collection. The amount obtained from the surtax has never yet been published this year.

MR. F. N. SHUMAKER

FROM ELECTRICITY TO AVIATION

Mr. F. N Shumaker's War Days In Two Armies

An interesting character who has returned to Shanghai and picked up many old friends is Mr. F. N. Shumaker. Though an American, Mr. Shumaker, who had spent some three years in China with an electrical firm, was one of the earliest to leave Shanghai for the War, sailing for England in October, 1914. He was accepted for service and, knowing a lot about a variety of things except aviation, was promptly posted for duty as a private in the Royal Flying Corps. However, he had engineering knowledge and was at least interested in the young science of aviation, and he soon found a pleasure in his new duties.

Mr. Shumaker was immediately picked out as a useful man and before long he received a commission, eventually succeeding to a captaincy. When sent to the front, he did very good work—more than he will admit, for other flying men in Shanghai who did not know him before were quick to recognize him when he was introduced to them on his return here. On the entry of the United States into the war, there was a call for all Americans in the R.F.C. to transfer to the American Air Service. Mr. Shumaker confesses that it was with a distinct pang that he parted from his British comrades, but of course his own country came first and the transfer meant further successes for him and he rose to be a Major in the American Air Service.

Mr. Shumaker had left Shanghai with a letter of introduction to the family of Mr. R. R. Roxburgh (the China manager of Thornycrofts), one of his best friends here, and on presenting this he decided that the British Army, attractive though it was in every way, had rivals within the nation. Accordingly, he married Mr. Roxburgh's sister and he has been accompanied to Shanghai by his wife and three children.

Aviation's Scope in China

The purpose of Mr. Shumaker's return to Shanghai is interesting, as showing the firm belief in other countries that, with all her troubles, China offers a wealth of prospective business. He has come on behalf of the Aviation Corporation (usually referred to as the Harriman Group) to make a general survey of the Far East, and China in particular, as regards the possibilities for commercial aviation development. Mr. Shumaker unhesitatingly declares, of his own previous knowledge, reinforced by fifteen years' experience of aviation, that China probably offers the greatest scope of any country in the world for commerical aviation and he says the development must be rapid, whatever the difficulties, but the immediate problem is the lack of guarantees for anyone who wants to make a start.

The Aviation Corporation is under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Averill Harriman, and, though it is an American concern, it has large British interests, two of the most prominent people associated with it being Mr. J. D. Siddeley (Chairman of Armstrong-Siddeley) and Mr. James A. Richardson (Chairman of Western Canadian Airways). The Corporation operates approximately 27 per cent. of the scheduled airlines of the United States, it is connected with many aviation concerns in Brazil, and it is very heavily interested in a variety of South American air-lines. The Corporation is a big manufacturer of super-sea-planes.

ATTEMPT TO STOP THE PAPER HUNTS

Mayor of Greater Shanghai's New Move

The local Chinese authorities are persisting in their refusal to permit paper hunting in the territory of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the vernacular press have published another article in this connection.

Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, according to the Chinese papers, recently addressed a letter to various members of the Consular Body, through the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, requesting them to instruct their nationals to refrain from engaging in this form of sport in future as they were causing untold damage to the crops.

The Consular Body replied that the Paper Hunt Club was an international one and that it was composed of people of all nationalities, not only foreigners. They stated also that paper hunting was rewarded all over the world as a healthy form of sport and that the farmers were compensated for their losses.

The Chinese authorities. however, contend that, though paper hunting is a form of sport and amusement permitted by the law, the laws of foreign countries do not permit encroachments on the territory of others which are liable to cause damage and loss to other people. Moreover, the Chinese authorities say that an investigation has been made and no farmers have been found to have received any compensation from foreigners.

On account of these reasons, the Mayor, in addition to addressing a letter to the Consular Body asking them to instruct their nationals to refrain from paper hunting in future, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the sport in Chinese territory.

CAUSES OF FAMINE IN CHINA

Interesting Lecture by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby

There was a good turn-out of members of the Quest Society on December 9 to hear a lecture by Mr. A de C. Sowerby on the causes of famine in North China. The chair was taken by the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott and there was a considerable amount of interesting discussion following the lecture.

In the course of his address, Mr. Sowerby said that a great deal had been heard about the north China famine recently and the causes that had conducted to this state of affairs. There was a good deal of divergence and the speaker defined the conclusions of two camps as to the contributary causes. One camp claimed that famine conditions were largely due to the effects of civil war and the uncontrolled ravages of soldiers and bandits, to lack of adequate railway and other transport, and the general indifference of the officials to the sufferings of the people. The other claimed that it was mainly the unfavourable climatic conditions prevailing over a more or less protracted period that had brought about the present deplorable state of affairs. As a matter of fact, while both camps were in a sense right, neither went far enough.

The Yellow River Basin

The speaker than made a general survey of north China and said here was a great stretch of country showing wide variation in the physical features that characterized it. He then went on to describe the country and the basin of the Yellow River with its innumerable tributaries which drained the whole of a vast area of yellow dusty country, gathering enormous quantities of silt and carrying it down to the plains where it was deposited. The larger tributaries were muddy and charged with silt, while the innumerable ravines for the most part showed intermittent streams. Even comparatively large river beds were dry as a bone for the greater part of the year.

After dealing with the difference in the western part of the country and the south, the speaker said it had been asked "Why was there this difference?" and mentioned that the answer was that the climate differed. North of the Ching Ling Range the air was dry, so dry as at times to make one's very nerves tingle, while immediately to the south was the soft balminess of a genial moist climate.

The rainfall in north China was very much smaller than that in the south and even what rain did fall in the north mainly fell during a comparatively short period in the summer. After describing the floods, Mr. Sowerby mentioned that north China was dry, south China was moist. North China was periodically subject to protracted periods of drought, when there is no precipitation to speak of for a year, sometimes two, in extreme cases three years at a stretch. These periods might be interspersed with periods of phenomenal precipitation, when torrential rains occured daily for several weeks at a time, yet this excess of moisture did little to help. On the contrary, it did actual harm and tended to aggravate famine conditions rather than ameliorate them.

Borderline of Starvation

The general aridity of the climate of north China coupled, with periods of droughts, naturally tended to render agriculture a somewhat precarious occupation. The speaker then went on to deal with the difficulties of the farmers and said that what with periods of drought and periods of floods, the farmers were kept perpetually close to the borderline of starvation; that was famine, and it took very little to push them over that line, such as civil war, the passage of armies and a few bandit, raids. Added to this the fact that transport was inadequate, being slow and expensive, so that a stricken area could not be reached except with great difficulty from some more favoured area where there was a surplus of grain and it would readily be seen how easy it was for famine conditions to arise. Let these unfavourable factors be intensified and spread over a large area and they would see a very serious famine in full swing.

Mr. Sowerby laid his finger on the only possible and practical solution of the problem. North China had not always been as dry as it was now. That a very different climate and conditions prevailed in north China during the early period of Chinese occupation was evidenced by remains found in Honan. It was not a change to dry climate that did away with the forests and other heavy vegetation, but it was the disappearance of the forests and vegetation at the hand of man that ultimately changed the climate.

Afforestation Wanted

The only thing that could alter the unfavourable conditions in north China would be the reclothing of the hills and mountains with a rich vegetation. If a universal order went out, and was enforced, to the effect that all local magistracies were to undertake a certain amount of afforestation work and at the same time the people were prohibited from the promiscuous and wholesale cutting away of all the brush and scrub of the hills and mountains, it would not be many years before a very marked difference in climatic and other conditions affecting agriculture and the lives of the people in rural districts would be noticed. This, coupled with energetic conservancy work, the development of coal mines for fuel and the building of motor roads and railways to ensure adequate transportation facilities, would soon make north China a new and delightful country and such things as devastating floods and widespread famine would be things of the past.

IMPORTANT LAND DEAL

New Vault to be Erected for the Central Bank

On December 7 the Central Bank of China purchased the land adjoining the south side of the Central Bank on the Bund at the corner of Kiukiang Road. The plot is roughly two mow in area.

The plot was formerly owned by the Bank of Chosen from whom it was purchased. Mr. E. Kann acted as broker.

This plot was purchased for the purpose of erecting a new vault building for the Central Bank because of the inadequacy of present vault space.

At the present time, specie reserves are being deposited not only in the Central Bank vaults but also in rented vaults in the Shanghai Bankers' Association and the Kinchen Bank. It is found that the space is too limited and that the system of checking is too costly. The new vault building will be provided with every modern appliance both for the protection of the reserves and the rapid and accurate counting of the specie reserve.—Kuo Min.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

Annual Dinner of China Centre

The annual dinner of the China Centre of the Institution of Electrical Engineers took place on December 6 in the Jacobean banqueting room of the Cathay Hotel. The function was supported by an attendance of some 35 members and guests under the chairmanship of Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge.

The guests of the evening included Mr. Frank Gill, O.B.E., a past President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers; Mr. B. O. Anson, of the British Post Office staff; and Mr. W. S. Robertson, Vice-President of the American and Foreign Power Company.

An address upon "Engineering Economics" was delivered by Mr. Gill, and this was followed by an interesting discussion.

Mr. F. S. Heys referred to the loss which the China centre was to sustain owing to Mr. Aldridge's departure for London, and he expressed the good wishes of the members as to his continued success in his new work.

THE Chinese shipowners association have received information from the Central Government to the effect that, from now on, charter fees for vessels which have been commandeered by the Government for the transportation of troops, will be paid through Mr. Chao Tieh-chiao, managing director of the China Merchants S. N. Co.

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MR. SUJIMURA ON THE LEAGUE

Interesting Address to Pan-Pacific Association

Dr. A. Reinhardt, president of the Mills College, and one of the American delegates to the Kyoto Conference, was one of the speakers at a tiffin given on December 9 at the Cathay Hotel by the Pan-Pacific Association, in honour of Mr. Y. Sujimura, Under-Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Dr. Reinhardt mentioned the good work done by the association in instituting pacific relations, and stated that Shanghai was a good base for the association's activities in China. Mr. Fukushima, prominent business man, and vice-president of the Pan-Pacific Association, introduced both speakers in a few words.

Mr. Sujimura said in part:—"To give you a general idea of the mechanism and activities of the League of Nations I would like to first explain to you in a few words the main outline of the organization.

Organization of the League

"The League of Nations is a free and permanent association of sovereign States. It was founded to assure the maintenance of peace and to promote collaboration between nations. Its principal organs are the Assembly, the Council, and the permanent Secretariat.

"Round the Assembly and Council there are a number of auxiliary organizations. To the technical organizations such as those concerning Health, Economic and Financial questions, Communications and Transit and the consultative commissions such as those on military, naval and air questions, mandates, etc., etc., can be added many others.

"These committees in their turn are divided into sub-committees of inquiry, experts, and so on. During the last year 124 sessions of these committees were held under the auspices of the League. The Assembly meets once a year and lasts about a month.

"It brings together the heads of Governments, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and many leading statesmen; European powers are constantly represented by their Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

The Council which is in effect the highest executive organ of the League, has hitherto held four regular sessions a year. An alteration to this rule was adopted in September, by which it was decided to hold three regular sessions a year.

Some Brilliant Gatherings

"At the seat of the League of Nations there are about twenty permanent Government delegations accredited to the permanent secretariat, and more than 84 newspaper correspondents from all countries have their headquarters in Geneva. A great number of journalists come to Geneva for all important meetings. In September, particularly during the Assembly, Geneva presents a dazzling sight. Leading men in the political world are brought together there, and the most interesting and absorbing problems are discussed under the shade of the trees situated along the shores of Lake Leman. Brightly coloured flags of more than 50 nations flutter in the breeze and in the harmony of their variegated tones seem to hold out a promise of another and a richer harmony amongst the nations of the world. Geneva becomes the centre of international politics, indeed the very heart of civilization.

Speaking on the subject of disarmament, he said:—"There is criticism sometimes at the slowness in the work of disarmament. If we note against that there are no people or Government to-day who would dare to attempt to enter upon a race for armaments, we can affirm, with satisfaction, that all the patient and persevering work of the League has already borne fruit in the dry desert of disarmament. Disarmament directly touches the question of life or death of a nation. Its importance and gravity often exceed both the limit of power of a Government and the responsibility of a single generation. It is work that is infinitely complex and difficult. Great tenacity and unceasing efforts, that will go thankless, are needed. We must allow neither optimism to blind us nor pessimism to conquer us. Let us, therefore, face reality, not in order to seek motives for discouragement, but rather to find new stimulus for action."

Photo by the Carson Studio

Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford.

MARY PICKFORD'S DOG "ZORO"

The Story of a Bad Critic, Who Watched His Mistress on the Screen and Then Bit Her

Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks, motion picture stars famous the world over, have been delighting local cinema enthusiasts by arriving here for a six-day visit. They were besieged by an international host of reporters and photographers and smilingly acceded to all the requests made of them.

While they would naturally like to stay much longer than they have done at various places, the calls of business have proved too strong and they are now on their way back to Hollywood. "We tried to stretch out our holiday a little longer" said Mr. Fairbanks, "but we have been called back." He and Mrs. Fairbanks have been rushing round the world on this trip, as he remarked "Like the American who 'did' the Louvre in Paris in an hour and a half; he complained that the floors were too slippery, and if he had worn rubber shoes he could have done it in an hour."

The conversation during the interview granted by the pair to the Press centred upon the "talkies." Mary Pickford told the reporters a great deal about them, and said that they still suffer from many defects, but that one day some small invention or other will suddenly put them right.

Mary on the "Talkies"

The chief fault is that it is impossible to achieve silence on the talkies during the progress of a play, and as the result of this it is impossible to obtain subtle effects achieved in stage productions. "Surface" noises occur all the time, as in the static interruptions on the early radio sets and as on old gramaphone records; from radio and gramaphones they have been eliminated by the progress of science, but this has not yet reached the talkies, although it is bound to come.

Then it will be possible to produce anything that can be produced on the legitimate stage, including grand opera, and the legitimate theatres will really suffer. Now it is necessary to use melodramas, musical shows or anything in which talking or music occurs continuously, in order to cover up the noises made by the apparatus. There is another great problem in the different sizes of theatres in which films are shown, their different acoustic qualities, and in the operators of equipment. The slightest degree of carelessness may ruin a good talkie.

The Conversion of Hollywood

The picture in which Doug and Mary are appearing together for the first time, "The Taming of the Shrew," is claimed to show great improvement in sound reproduction. Development in movie and talkie equipment and technique is extremely rapid, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks aver, and because of their having been away from the States for three months they have not made any plans for the immediate future. Last time they went off on a holiday trip Hollywood was dead set against the talkies, but when they returned ten weeks later they found that the talkies had come to stay and everybody was going in for them.

Having had this experience they are returning with open minds. Some new invention, meaning improvement in one direction or another, may open up the field of suitable scenarios, and some play, hitherto of no value for talkie purposes, might be their next choice. Mrs. Fairbanks stated that her company is to investigate the claims of a German scientist whom she met in Baden-Baden, who says that he has discovered how to obtain correct stereoscopic reproduction on the moving picture, without the audience needing to use spectacles with one red and one green lens. If this is correct one of the greatest hopes of the movie world will have been realized, and yet another advantage of the legitimate stage will have been added to the movies. With the characters actually appearing to move up and down the stage the pictures will appear actually to be the real thing, instead of just the reproduction on a flat screen that they are now.

"Doug's" Story of the Dog

On this subject Mrs. Fairbanks referred to certain savages and illiterates who had never learned anything of drawing. On being shown a movie they were unable to understand that they were seeing a reproduction of persons or things, everything being entirely unintelligible. Here Douglas chipped in with the remark "But Zoro, Mrs. Fairbanks' dog, knew her on the screen. He stood and looked from the picture on the screen to his mistress standing beside him, greatly puzzled, and after looking once or twice again, he bit Mrs. Fairbanks." This is rather a remarkable statement, but, according to Mrs. Fairbanks, Zoro is a remarkable dog; "almost human."

Thief of Bagdad

Referring to the Thief of Bagdad, and in answer to questions regarding the accuracy of details on films, Douglas Fairbanks said that the movies were not an historical record, but plays, for entertainment purposes, and small alterations for the improvement of a story were often worth-while. With a choice between the authentic and the dramatic he would always choose the latter, avoiding, of course, hopeless inaccuracies. Poetic licence was allowed to poets, and a certain licence was claimed and taken by himself with regard to the movies.

Actually every studio has its own censor board, which picks out inaccuracies in every film produced, and there are experts on almost every subject in Hollywood; there are some 100,000 persons there of all types engaged in the cinema industry. Errors in films usually occurred in those produced in "Poverty Row," where small companies turn out pictures as cheaply and as rapidly as they can. Mr. Fairbanks agreed when reporters told him that more experts on China were needed in Hollywood studios.

A List of Prohibitions

Producing films is not easy, as there are so many things that cannot be done, according to the laws of many States in America. In some of them the word "Damn" may not be used, so, in one film where this word occurred, the producers just blotted it out on the records distributed to these states; the result was that the villain uttered an indistinguishable noise, while his lips clearly shaped the objectionable word. "From the list of things a producer is not allowed to do," remarked Mrs. Fairbanks, "one would think that everybody had evil minds." It sometimes seems impossible that a picture could ever be made at all.

Back to hard work again, after three months of hard travelling, is the lot of Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford, for the entertainment of countless thousands. Even their holiday will have been partly in the nature of business, as they must have been listening to and seeing everything they could. Every detail must have been registered and analysed, consciously or unconsciously, as they prove of value in their cinema business. Everything that happens, practically, is of interest to them, just as it is to a newspaperman.

A Charming Couple

Douglas Fairbanks is a man who keeps fit, boxing, wrestling, fencing, riding and carrying out all forms of athletic activity when he is on the job. On this trip, he said yesterday "I haven't done a darned thing. Look at my face—I'm getting fat. I've got a trained athlete with me, to help me train, but I haven't called for his services once, except as a secretary." So at any rate he has had a holiday from his normal strenuous activity.

Both "Doug and Mary" displayed the greatest charm in their talk with the reporters and spent considerably more than a promised five minutes with them; this stretched out into a good half-hour, despite the fact that Mrs. Fairbanks wanted to go out shopping. All the local Press representatives, Chinese, Japanese, American and British, left the Majestic Hotel pleased to have met Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford not only as cinema stars of the first magnitude, but also just as themselves.

CHAPEI FIREMEN SHOT AT

False Alarm: Brigade Greeted with Shower of Bullets

The third division of the Chapei Fire Brigade had an anxious time on December 10 when they halted outside a police station off Kiangwan Road to make inquiries regarding a false alarm which had been put through to them, when a fusillade of bullets greeted the two fire engines as they came to a stop.

No-one was hurt, however, and the firemen took refuge in the police-station for a little time until they were told that they had better be moving off before the station was attacked by the unknown men who, the police are inclined to believe, are Communists.

A call was made from the police-station to the effect that a fire had broken out in a residence on Kiangwan Road. The brigade made a prompt response but did not sight any fire and on their way back called at the station to get further information.

As the two trucks stopped they were greeted with a number of bullets which seemed to come from some distance up the road.

The Watchman's Story

At the station the firemen learned that a watchman had made the report, saying that his mistress's house was afire. This man was questioned and said that he had made a mistake, as, when his mistress had returned home, she found the lights turned on in the rooms and thought that burglars were inside. She told the watchman that the house was alight, and as the word conveyed two different meanings, in Chinese as well as English, he thought the house was on fire, and made a report at the police-station.

FOREMAN OF A MILL MURDERED

Man Who Would Not Join the Labour Union

A foreman of the Tao Jute Mill Co. situated in Robison Road was assassinated early on December 12 when he was on his way to work, and was found lying a little distance from his house with bullet woulds in his head and body.

It appears from the evidence given at the inquest that the deceased had had a quarrel with some workmen in the same employ, who had asked him to resign his post and join the labour union where he would be better off. The deceased did not agree and received two threatening letters saying that, if he did not do as he was asked, his life would be forfeit.

GERMAN A. D. C.

From Ultra-Modern Comedy Back to the Classics

The German A.D.C. presentation at the Embassy Theatre on December 11 was attended by a practically full house. In marked contrast to their recent offerings, which have been ultra-modern, a strictly classical programme was given, consisting of Goethe's "Vorspiel auf dem Theater" from Faust, Hofmannsthal's "Der Tor und der Tod" and Kleist's "Zerbrochener Krug." Incidentally a special amateur orchestra under the leadership of Dr. E. de Meglio played with excellent taste and effect "Orpheus Overture," Selections from Gounod's Faust and Schubert's Military March comprised their repertoire, and with an accomplished pianist, strings and flute, the quality of their execution reached a high standard.

Of the Prologue to Faust we have little to say, except that its interest as a dramatic creed has long since faded, along with other similar declarations such as Hugo's Prologue to "Hernani," equally guiltless of any connexion with the play to which it is prefixed. However, it is a treat to hear Goethe's classical alexandrines again, although the leisurely manner in which the stage manager, the poet and the fool discuss dramatic values is apt to prove rather tiring.

"Der Tor and der Tod" in which Claudio, on being confronted with death, pleads for a respite, but upon being shown the failures of his past life resigns himself, might have been presented with more dramatic action. Dr. Walk was extremely good in the small part of a servant. A. Canetti, as "Death" was effective and interpreted his part well, while Irmgard Foss, as Claudio's dead sweetheart, was most appealing. The parts played by the other characters of the piece were well maintained.

"Der Zerbrochene Krug" was, in contrast to the other two presentations, a broad comedy of peasant life. The scenery in itself provided a good background for some charming costumes and, although the action of the play was somewhat accelerated owing to the lateness of the hour, the entertainment afforded was most pleasing. Herr O. Sönksen, as Walter, and Frau Erzinger as Marthe were outstanding, while the rest of the caste provided excellent characterisations.

SCOTCH WHISKY and WINES AGENT WANTED

Messrs. HEDGES & BUTLER, LTD.,
153 Regent Street,
London, England,
established A.D. 1667.
Wine Merchants by appointment to H.M. the King and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, wish to appoint an Agent for the sale of their well-known Wines and Spirits in Shanghai. None but first-class firms considered. Please give trade references in the United Kingdom if possible. Preference given to a general store.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY & EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

BAR SILVER 22 5/16

DEMAND SELLING RATES

£1 at 2/2 5/16=₮9.04 at 72.25=$12.51
G$100 at 53½=₮185.61 at 72.25=$256.90
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling ₮72.65
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying ₮72.25
Native interest per day on ₮1,000 ₮.08
Copper cash per ₮100, 376,000
New York on London G$4.88 1/16

OPENING SELLING RATES

LONDON—Tel. transfer	2/2¼
Demand	2/2 5/16
NEW YORK—Tel. transfer	G$53¾
Demand	53¾
PARIS—Demand	Francs 1372
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 148½
BATAVIA—Demand	Guilden 133½
HONGKONG—Demand	Dollars 76½*
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 90⅞
SINGAPORE—Demand	Dollars 105

OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—Demand	2/3 3/16
4 months' sight credits	2/4
4 months' sight docts	2/4½
6 months' sight credits	2/4 7/16
6 months' sight docts	2/4 7/16
NEW YORK—Demand	G$55⅝
4 months' sight credits	57½
4 months' sight docts	57½
PARIS—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. 1445

* Nominal.

American Oriental Bank

BANK CLOSING RATES

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS			
U.S.	G$100.00	Mex.	$253.96
Stg.	£1.0.0	"	12.44
Fcs.	100.00	"	10.18
Yen	100.00	"	124.74

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS			
U.S.	G$100.00	Mex.	$248.57
Stg.	£1.0.0	"	12.12
Fcs.	100.00	"	9.69
Yen	100.00	"	123.02

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin/Hamburg T/T
Tls. 100=Rm. 225.00
Berlin/Hamburg T/T
Mex. $100=Rm. 162.45

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Belgas 3.88 ₮1
Belgas 2.79 $1

The Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES

It. Lire	10.34	₮1
Lire	7.46	Mex. $1
Swiss Frs.	2.78	₮1

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—
Morning 100=₮72.425
Afternoon 100=₮72.3625
KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=₮62.375
Afternoon 500=₮62.8
CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=₮62.15
Afternoon 500=₮62.15
COPPERS:—
Morning 377,500 coppers=₮100
Afternoon 377,500 coppers=₮100
SMALL CHANGE:—
5 silver 20-cents and 35 coppers=$1
272 coppers=$1
23 coppers=10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 3 coppers=10 cts. big money.
Mex. $1=₮.72425
₮1=Mex. $1.38

Native Interest (Per Day)

Morning ₮.20 per ₮1,000
Afternoon ₮.20 per ₮1,000

Domestic Exchange

Hankow	₮1,000=	"	₮1,029
"	$1,000=	"	$1,002
Tsinanfu	$1,000=	"	$1,012
Tsingtao	$1,000=	"	$1,010
Chefoo	$1,000=	"	$1,014
Foochow	$1,000=	"	$1,019
Amoy	$1,000=	"	$1,012
Mukden	$1,000=	"	$1,018
Nanking	$1,000=	"	$1,002
Hangchow	$1,000=	"	$1,003

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Macintyre & Drakeford report business done on December 13 as follows:—

INTER BANK MARCH DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	2/2 1/8	2/2 1/16
U.S. G$	54⅞	54⅝
Yen	89⅞	89⅝

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING		
£ T.T.	2/2 1/16 del.	December
G$ T.T.	54⅛ del.	"
Fcs. T.T.	1380 del.	"
Rs. T.T.	149¾ del.	"

BANK BUYING		
£ 4 m/s. l.c.	2/3 3/16 del.	December
G$ 4 m/s. l.c.	56 del.	"
Fcs. 4 m/s.	1422 del.	"
Rs. 7 d/s.	152 del.	"

BULLION

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Gold Bars	433.50	432.00	432.60

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd.
Lond. pence per std. oz.	22 9/16	—
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	49 1/16	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	51.05	—

Bombay off-take 126 bars.
Market closed steady.

Customs December Exchange Rates

The following will be the Rates of Exchange to the end of December 1929:—

£1		Hk. Tls.	8.11
Gold $1		Hk. Tls.	1.67
Hk. Tls.	1	French Francs	15.28
"	1	Yen	1.23
"	1	Hongkong	$1.41
"	1	Singapore	$1.06
"	1	Rupees	1.65
"	1	Reich Marks	2.51
"	1	Guilders	1.49
"	1	Italian Lire	11.49
"	1	Swiss Francs	3.10
"	1	Belgas	4.34
"	1	Swedish Kronér	2.23
"	1	Norwegian Kroner	2.24
"	1	Danish Kroner	2.24
"	1	Spanish Pesetas	4.26
"	1	Czecho-Slav. Kronen	20.30
"	1	Austrian Shillings	4.19
"	1	Mex.	$1.54

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

At the close of business on December 12 the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 88,573,000 and $138,410,000.

These figures include Tls. 24,830,000 and $114,120,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 7,361 bars.

Bar Silver

Arrivals:—
2,876 bars from America
66 " " Japan
2,942 bars
Shipments:—
551 bars to Hangchow

Sycee

No Movements

Dollars

Arrivals:—
$1,050,000 from Hangchow
200,000 " Chinkiang
200,000 " Wuhu
$1,450,000

Shipments:—
$2,050,000 to Tientsin
1,000,000 " Dairen
1,000,000 " Tsingtao
300,000 " Monkden
50,000 " Soochow
$4,400,000

Silver

Latest quotations were 22 5/16d. ready and forward, a fall of 1/16d. in both positions from last week.

China was reported a small buyer during the week. India was a small buyer at a decline, the Continent was not mentioned.

The highest quotation during the week was 22 1/16d. ready and forward, the lowest 22 5/16d.

Exchange

The official rate for selling T.T. is unchanged at 2/2¼d. which figure has held good since October 9. The highest quotation during the week for near interbank T.T. was 2/3d., the lowest 2/2 13/16d.

The Speculators position is estimated at oversold in Yen 23 million and oversold in Sterling and Gold Dollars the equivalent of £3 lacs.

Selling T.T. 2/2¼d., December/January, 2/2 1/16d., February/March. U.S.$54⅜ December, 54⅛ December/January, 54⅞ February, 54 13/16 February/March.

Buying 4 m/s 2/3 1/16d. December/January, 2/3⅜d. February/March. U.S. $56 December, 56 1/16 January, 56½ February, 56 5/16 March.

LONDON STOCK QUOTATIONS

The following are yesterday's noon quotations on the London Stock Exchange.

	Dec. 10	Dec. 13
Chinese Govt. Loans:—		
Reorg. Gold Loan 5% 1913	£62	61
Gold Loan 4% 1895	96½	96
Gold Loan 5% 1896	96	95¾
Gold Loan 4½% 1898	77¾	77
Gold Loan 5% 1925	70	70½
Rlys. North China 5% 1899	69	69
Shai Nanking Rly. 5% 1903	61½	60
Honan Rly. 5% 1905	22	18
Canton Kowloon Rly. 5% 1907	22	20
Gold Loan 5% 1908	50	49
Shai Hangchow Rly. 5% 1908	73	73
Hukuang Rly. 5% 1911	30	29
Crisp Loan 5% 1912	43	42
Tientsin Pukow Rly. 5% 1908	22	22
Tientsin Pukow Rly. 5% 1910	18	18
Lunghai Rly. 5% 1913	18	18
Marconi 8% 1918	16	16
Vickers 8% 1919	14	14
H. & S. Bank	125	124
B. A. T. Co.	6 5/32	6 5/32
Shai Tramways	45	45
Shell Transport	4¾	4 11/16
Gula Kalumpong	1 1/16	1 1/16
Chinese Engineering	2¼	2 1/16
Imperial Chemicals	27/9	27/7½
5% War Loan	99 13/16	99 13/16
Bank Montreal	62½	62½

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS

	London 12th inst. closing	New York 12th inst. closing	S'pore 13th inst. Noon
December	8	16½	27
Jan.-March	8 1/16	16¾	28¾
Apr.-June	8¼	17¼	29½
July-Sept.	8⅜	—	30½
	Quiet	Easier	Steady

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Uncertainty of General Situation in China Continues to Overshadow Most Markets: Both Kungping and Yuenfong Cancel Piece Goods Auctions

Dec. 14.

The uncertainty of the general situation in China was reflected to a very great extent in our markets during the past week. Indeed, both Kungping and Yuenfong decided to cancel their weekly Piece Goods auctions. Accordingly there is little to report. Commenting on the situation Kungping writes that the market is necessarily somewhat disorganized by the Nanking Government's many difficulties and by many alarming reports that are current daily, but trade is not by any means at a standstill. There is a fair demand from Wuhu, Hankow and the north for Black Twills, Velvets and White Shirtings and dealers expect their recent sales to clear very shortly. We decided, after discussion with brokers, not to hold an auction this week and are filling actual trade orders in brokers' hands at last prices. Sales are small and we hope there will be sufficient return of confidence to resume auctions next week.

Yuenfong reports that deliveries were fair and that providing nothing untoward occurs, an auction will be held next week.

Cotton

During the past few days there has been a distinctly better feeling and Yarn has advanced on the local Exchange to over Tls. 3 a bale for December delivery as compared with a week ago, while forward months are Tls. 1.50 or more, higher, Cotton, too, is rather firmer and advanced three to four mace a picul.

China Cotton

Writing on the position in the markets, Messrs. J. Spunt & Co., say that throughout the past week our market displayed a steady tendency and ends at a net advance of a few mace. Spinners takings have been on a fair scale and their position to-day may not be considered as warranting any attempt to force prices. The high grades and better staples are not as plentiful as would be desired, however, a great deal of the demand inclines more toward that direction than toward that of the inferior grades. For the present it seems as if our market has all the ear-marks of having reached a temporary halting place with little disposition on either side to try more than scalping operations until it becomes better demonstrated whether present prices are cheap or dear in the long run. Meanwhile the market will continue to be governed by the position in the U.S. A. and Indian markets as well as the holding policy of the farmers who do not appear to be over-anxious to market their cotton at lower rates. As to the immediate future the indications are more in favour of steadiness with fluctuations within a narrow range, advising as it were the most profitable policy of buying on any and every break.

Yarn

Since the issue of our last report our market assumed a more or less firm aspect and prices advanced by about two to three taels higher than that current during the previous period, this being mainly due to the active covering by Shorts coupled with the good buying support from the Bulls. Some 3,000 to 4,000 bales of 10s yarn have changed hands for export to Yunnan and Szechuen and it is also reported that a certain quantity of Japanese yarn both for spot and forward deliveries has been bought up by the Canton dealers. The outlook at this time is rather encouraging and as soon as the political situation evinces any peaceful prospect some more improvement in the yarn trade may be looked forward to.

PRICES

	Tls.
Tungchow, Spot ex-mill	35.00
Ningpo, Spot ex-wharf	31.00
Shanghai, Spot ex-mill	33.00
M-Ginned, Spot ex-mill	33.00
Shensi No. 1, Spot ex-mill	34.75
Shensi Ordinary, Spot ex-mill	33.50

Tone of the market: steady.

Silk

A very dull week has been experienced with practically no inquiry. No business has been done although prices are weaker but not law enough to interest potential buyers.

Produce

The market is dead there is practically no interest from Home buying centres and the few inquiries mention prices considerably below holders' ideas.

Timber

This market is also lifeless and there is nothing to report.

BANK RATE BACK TO 5 PER CENT.

Pleasant Surprise in Reduction Earlier Than Was Expected

London, Dec. 12.

The Bank rate was reduced to-day from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.

The reduction had not been expected before the end of the year and came as a pleasant surprise. It was on September 26 that owing to the threat to British gold holdings brought about by speculation in New York, the bank rate was raised to 6½ per cent. which was the highest rate for 8 years.

Then came the New York slump which eased the world money position and increased the bank's chances of increasing its gold holding. On October 31 the rate was lowered to 6 per cent. Three weeks later it was reduced to 5½ per cent.—British Wireless through Reuter.

REPORTS reaching Dairen state that, as no hold space has been booked beforehand, the resumption of exports from Vladivostok is not likely to take place earlier than next March.

As a result of an investigation made by the district magistrate of Shanghai hsien, it has been found that there are six Taoist and 28 Buddhist temples, 14 Roman Catholic churches, and four other Christian churches in the Shanghai district. These figures, of course, do not represent the entire number of churches and temples in the foreign concessions, or in the Municipality of greater Shanghai.

AMERICAN COTTON

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Co., quoted the following prices for American cotton yesterday, December shipment:

	Cts. per lb. c.i.f.	₮ per pic. ex wharf
Strict Middling	19.77	50.40
Middling	19.32	49.20
Strict Low Middling	18.57	47.40
Low Middling	17.82	45.50

Quotations for week ending. December 13. December shipment:

Middling 7/8 inch.

	Cts. per lb. c.i.f.	₮ per pic. ex wharf
December 7	19.63	49.65
" 9	19.50	49.35
" 10	19.26	48.85
" 11	1945	49.45
" 12	19.38	49.45
" 13	19.32	49.20

Market report dated New York, December 12.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Narrow trading continues. Government report without influence. Private estimates indicate moderate decrease in domestic consumption. Demand for actual cotton fairly good, especially character cotton. South continues selling. Piece goods and yarn business irregular.

As an experiment, the South Manchuria Railway Company are employing Russian waitresses to serve on the express trains running between Dairen and Changchun.

THE Ministry of Agriculture and Mines has appointed Mr. Niên Hui-yu to mediate in the dispute between the Ministry and the cotton merchants of north Kiangsu over the enforcement of the regulations governing the examination of cotton in north Kiangsu. The merchants are bitterly opposing the enforcement of these regulations, on the ground that they are detrimental to their interests.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Sporadic Bear Drives Meet Little Success: Irregular Tone

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Dec. 11.

Stocks churned about in active trading over a narrow channel on the New York Stock Exchange today, says the daily review of the Dow Jones Financial News Agency.

Sporadic bear drives swept the list occasionally with little success, and all attempts at an advance throughout the list failed likewise. A decidedly irregular tone prevailed throughout.

R. C. A. Attain New High Level

Radio Corporation of America enlivened the list during the last half-hour by a burst of strength, reaching a new high for the movement.

Columbia Graphaphone showed intense activity and closed at 36½, up 3⅜.

Several of the leaders declined below their previous close. These included Allied Chemical & Dye, down 13⅝ to 265; American Can, down 1¾ to 121; Anaconda Copper, down 3⅞ to 79½; General Electric, down 7 to 244½; Trans America, down 1½ to 44⅞; Union Pacific, down 3⅜ to 223; Vanadum, down 12⅜ to 56, and Westinghouse E. & M. common, down 5½ to 149⅜.

Following the weakness in Anaconda, coppers were easy. Kennecott was down from yesterday's 62½ to a close to-day of 60⅞, but both Calumet & Hecla and Nevada Consolidated were up slightly, the former by ⅜ to 33⅜, and the latter by ⅛ to 33⅜.

Utilities were slow. Consolidated Gas of N. Y. was off ⅜ to 102. Columbia Gas & Electric rose slightly, going up ⅜ to 79⅜.

Rails Quiet

Rails were quiet for the most part, the Dow Jones average for 20 rails being off .78 to 151.08. Pennsylvania held at 82½, New York Central was off 2½ to 178, Erie was off ⅞ to 62½, Canadian Pacific was off 1⅜ to 196.

The Dow Jones average for 30 industrials was off 3.76, to 258.44.—United Press.

OSAKA COTTON SPINNERS ASSOCIATION

Decision to Cut Output

Osaka, Dec. 12.

The General Committee of the Cotton Spinners Association decided to day to curtail the production of cotton yarn and appointed a special committee to recommend the extent and method of curtailment by January 15 next.

Curtailment is considered necessary because of the increased production of yarns during recent months and the declining prices.

The newspapers are vigorously criticizing the action of the Spinners because they consider curtailment will artificially increase the price.—Reuter.

BANK RATE REDUCED

London, Dec. 12.

The Bank of England has reduced its discount rate to 5 per cent.—Reuter.

TWO LONDON HOTELS

Rembrandt

Rubens

These Hotels are situated in the most desirable positions, easy of access from all parts of London. Under one management and highly recommended, they offer the maximum of luxurious refinement combined with the latest hotel improvements at very reasonable rates. Bedrooms with Private Bathroom. All rooms are heated and have hot and cold running water, etc.

HOTEL REMBRANDT, South Kensington, facing the Victoria and Albert Museum.

HOTEL RUBENS, Buckingham Palace Road, facing Buckingham Palace.

Tariff on Application to Manager.

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SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEKLY OFFICIAL LIST

No. 29/51 for Week Ending December 13, 1929

Rubber has been very much steadier this week on better advices from Singapore, where Dealers Stocks are reported to be lower, and from New York, where manufacturers are reputed to be going on to full production the first week in January. Stocks in London and Liverpool are again up 1063 tons, making the total 71,353, but this increase was not so much as has become the custom to expect during the past few months. Generally the tone is more hopeful.

Comparative figures with last week's are as under:—

	London Spot J/M	New York Spot J/M	Singapore Spot J/M
Last week	8 8-3/16	16 16¾	27 28¼
To-day	8 8-3/16	16½ 16¾	27 28¼

On the local market *rubber* shares still remain very hard to obtain in reasonable lines and any fair quantities reported as having been done were set-offs against commitments for December. Quotations this week show rises in practically all shares. Anglo-Javas close the week with buyers at ₮8 and sellers at ₮8.10, round about which prices shares have been passing during the past three days. The Alma buying price has risen from ₮5½ to ₮6 but no shares came out. Three thousand Anglo-Dutch changed hands at ₮4.75 December and buyers would probably pay about the same price to-day. Langkats Single have been in good demand and business has been done at ₮8.75 cash and December and further shares are in request. Senawangs are unobtainable, as are also Consolidated, at anything near present buying quotations. Some 30,000 Tanah Merahs changed hands at ₮1.10 cash and December and there are orders in hand at the same figure, but sellers are asking ₮1.12½. Ziangbes are very difficult to find, only a few hundred come out at ₮6.50 cash.

Cottons:—Ewos continue to reflect the uncertainty of the poltical situation and after sagging from ₮14.50 at the end of last week, to as low as ₮13.90 for cash and ₮14 for December had a reaction to-day, business having been done this afternoon at ₮14.50 for cash and December. Yarn to-day is up a tael or so on all positions. Shanghai Cottons Old have been practically neglected. There are buyers at ₮74, and ₮48 for the New. Zoong Sings are slightly better than earlier in the week, business having been done at ₮9.10 cash. There are sellers to-day at ₮9.15 with no buyers in evidence.

Shipping:—A fair amount of New Engineering Ord. have been passing at prices between ₮6.50 and ₮6.70 but to-day there are sellers at ₮6.65 Docks have appreciated, probably influenced by the daily announcement that has been appearing in the N.C.D.N. but fair quantities have been coming out. At this morning's auction sellers rather predominated and after opening at ₮103½ buyers were forced to drop their price half a point. A few Tugs have been done at ₮77 but sllers remain reserved. Wharves are quiet, a small business passing at ₮175 December and later at ₮177½ for cash.

Mining:—Kaipings have declined quite considerably on the London market, and in this market buyers are to-day only quoting ₮23 as against ₮27 last business done earlier in the week.

Insurance:—This section has been neglected.

Lands:—A couple of hundred Shanghai Lands represents the only business done in this section, at ₮164 and ₮164½ December and buyers would probably still pay the same price, sellers asking ₮165.

Miscellaneous:—Telephone have not as yet recovered the decline of last week, and shares are coming out at ₮66¾ and ₮67.

Buses and Trams:—Omnibuses have been done at ₮15.25 for cash and December Trams Reg. at ₮19.80, whilst the Bearer ditto, after being done at ₮20.75 earlier in the week, close to-day with buyers around ₮20.50.

Greyhounds:—G.R.A. Ord. have been steady, with business done at $18. Founders have come to hand at $74. S.I.G.'s and French remain neglected.

Debentures continue to have a keen demand which in S.M.C.'s cannot be met. 6 per cent. have been done at ₮101½, 7 per cent. at ₮103 and 8 per cent. at ₮103½. F.M.C. 6½ per cent. are at par and 8 per cent. at ₮103. Waterworks 8 per cent. have been done at ₮106. The Industrials remain quiet only ₮20,000 6 per cent. Lands having passed at ₮101. American Club debentures 8 per cent. are coming to hand at ₮101.

Bonds and Railways:—There has been rather more business in this section, Chinese Government Gold Dollar 5 per cent. Bonds having been done at G.$62 and G.$62⅜, Hukuang Stamped at £30 and £31, S.H.N. Rly. at £72. The following are the latest London cable advices:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, B.I.	£61.	5.	0	(Middle Price)	
" " " F.I.	60.	0.	0	"	Cum. B.I.R.S.
" " " Gold Loan 1912	42.	12.	6	Sellers	" "
" " " Imperial Rly. Gold Loan	69.	2.	6	Buyers	" "
" " " Shanghai-Hangchow Rly. Bonds	72.	0.	0	"	" "
" " " Hukuang Rly. Bonds	29.	0.	0	Nominal	" "
" " " Shanghai-Nanking Rly. Bonds	60.	15.	0	"	" "
" " " Lung Tsing U Hai Rly. Bonds	20.	0	0		" "
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "B"	2.	16.	0	Middle Price	
British-American Tobacco Co. "B"	6.	0.	7½	Buyers	
Imperial Chemical Industrial Co. (Ord)	1.	8.	4½	Sellers	

The following business has been recorded during the week:—

J-January Settlement; M-March Settlement

DECEMBER	7th Cash	7th Dec.	9th Cash	9th Dec.	10th Cash	10th Dec.	11th Cash	11th Dec.	12th Cash	12th Dec.	13th Cash	13th Dec.
PLANTATIONS												
Anglo-Java .. Tls.	7.90	7.90	..	..	8.10	..	7.90	8	8.10	..	8	..
" "	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.95	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Dutch "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.75	..	..	4.60	..
Bukit .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.27½	..	..	..	..	..
Chemor .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
" "	..	..	..	..	..	1.27½	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chempedak .. "	..	..	..	..	5.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consolidated.. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.60	..	..	..
S Jonso'd "	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.65	..	1.75	..	..	..
Ke[illegible]an .. "	..	..	..	..	2.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kota Bahroe "	..	..	..	..	..	..	75c.	..	..	..	..	..
Langkats "S" "	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.70	8.70	8.75	..	..	..
Repah .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.35	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Seremban "	75c.	..	..	..	75c.	..	75c.	..	77½c.	..	..	77½c.
Senawang .. "	..	..	..	..	..	1.65	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Klebang "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60c.	..	..	..
S'hai Pahang "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.10	..	..
Tebong .. .. "	..	..	..	1.75	1.75	..	..	1.75	1.82½	..	..	1.80
" "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.80	..	..	..
Tanah Merah "	..	..	..	..	..	1.07½	..	1.10	..	1.10	..	1.10
Ziangbe.. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6½	..	6.40	..
COTTONS												
Ewos (Ord.) .. Tls.	..	14.55	14.10	14.40	13.90	14	14	14	14 05	14.10	14.15	14.15
" " "	..	14.50	..	14.20	..	13.95	14.10	14.15	14.10	14	14½	14.20
	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.05	14.10	..	..	14.75	14½
S. Cotton (Old) "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..
Zoong Sing .. "	..	..	9	9	..	9	..	9	9.10	..	..	..
MISC. STOCKS												
Ch.Eng.&Mng."B" Tls.	27	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploration .. "	1.42½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Eng.(Ord.) "	6.70	6.75	..	..	6.70	6.75	..	..	6.55	..	..	..
S. & H. Wharf "	177½	..	..	..	..	175	..	..	177	..	..	..
Trams "B" .. "	20.75	..	..	20.70	20½	..	..	20.70	..	..	..	..
" "R" .. "	..	..	..	..	19.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shanghai Docks "	..	..	102	101	102	..	103	..	104	..	103½	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	101½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	102½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Tug (Ord.) "	..	..	77	..	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Loan ... "	..	..	..	..	385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Omnibus .. .. "	..	..	..	..	15	15.10	..	..	15¼	15¼	..	..
S'hai Land .. "	..	..	..	..	164	..	164	..	164½	..	..	..
Telephone . "	..	..	..	..	66½	..	66.75	..	67	..	66½	..
W'ks. "A" Regd. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	..	..	..
H. & S. Bank M$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1425	..	..	..
5% G$ Bonds G$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.3/8	..	..	..
6% H'kuang Rly. £	..	..	..	..	31stpd	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
Union Insce .. H$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	357	..
5% S.Hangchow Rly. £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..
GREYHOUNDS												
S. I. Greyhound $	..	..	..	8½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G.R.A. (Ord.) "	..	..	..	..	18	..	18	18	..	..	17½	..
" (Found) "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..
DEBENTURES												
S.M.C.8%,1921 Tls.	..	..	..	..	103½	..	..	..	104	..	103½	..
S.M.C.7%,1922 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	..	..	..
S.M.C.6%,1923/6 "	..	..	..	..	101½	..	101½	..	101½	..	..	..
F.M.C.8%,1921 "	..	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.W.W. 8%, 1921 "	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Am. Club 8%, 1922 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..
S.Land 6%,1922 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..

Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

The Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.—A dividend has been declared at the rate of 2/- per share free of income tax payable January 6, 1930, Bearer Coupon No. 55 to be presented.

The Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.—The 19th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 35 Peking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, December 17, 1929, at 11.45 a.m.

To pay a dividend of 8 cents per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 9 to 17, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.—The 9th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, December 20, 1929, at noon.

To pay a final dividend of 15 candareens per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 16 to 20, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantations Co., Ltd.—The 20th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 35 Peking Road, Shanghai, on Friday, December 20, 1929, at 4.30 p.m.

To pay a final dividend of 30 candareens per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 13 to 20, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Municipal Council—The Transfer Books of the Municipal Loans will be closed from December 16 to 31, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Alma Estates, Ltd.—The 20th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, December 18, 1929, at 11.45 a.m.

To pay a final dividend of 50 candareens per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 14 to 18, 1929, both days inclusive.

Greyhound Racing Association (China), Ltd.—The 3rd Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, December 20, 1929, at 11.30 a.m.

To pay a dividend of $3.10 on Ordinary shares.

To pay a dividend of $16.40 on Founders shares.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 13 to 20, 1929, both days inclusive.

THE WEEK'S RUBBER PRICES.

	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Dec. 9
London Spot	8d	8d	8d
Market	Steady but quiet	Steady but quiet	Very quiet nothing doing
Singapore Spot	27	27	27
Market	Inactive	Dull	Quiet

	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 12
London Spot	8d	8.1/16d	8.1/16d
Market	Quiet	Steady but quiet	Quiet
Singapore Spot	26¾	27¼	27½
Market	Steady but quiet	Steady but quiet	Easier

London and Liverpool Stocks:—Were reported 71,353 tons, an increase of 1,063 tons on last week's figure.

Singapore Auctions:—Catalogued 934; sold 675 tons.

DEBENTRRES.

LOANS				Quotations 11-12-29 Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Loan Amount out-standing	Interest payable at end of
				Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
S.M.C.	6%'09	(20)	Tls.	100	99½	..	300,000	June-Dec.
"	6%'10	(")	"	100½	99½	..	313,800	do.
"	6%'11	(10/30)	"	100½	101	..	350,00[illegible]	do.
"	6%'12	(")	"	100½	101	..	340,[illegible]	do.
"	6%'13	(")	"	100½	101	..	756,[illegible]	do.
"	6½%'13	(10/50)	"	98½	98½	..	500,000	do.
"	6½%'14	(10/30)	"	98½	98½	..	900,000	do.
"	6½%'15	(")	"	98½	98½	..	800,000	do.
"	6%'16	(")	"	100½	101	..	1,400,000	do.
"	7%'19	(10)	"	100½	100½	..	1,793,300	do.
"	7%'20	(")	"	100½	100½	..	2,240,000	do.
"	6%'20	(10/30)	$	98½	98	..	750,000	do.
"	8%'21	(")	M$	102	100	..	1,000,000	do.
"	8%'21	(")	Tls.	104½	102½	..	5,096,[illegible]	do.
"	7%'22	(")	"	103½	103	..	8,000,[illegible]	do.
"	6%'23	(")	"	101½	101	..	4,920,00[illegible]	do.
"	6%'24	(")	"	101½	101	..	5,000,000	do.
"	6%'25	(")	"	101½	101	..	2,000,000	do.
"	6%'26	(")	"	101½	101	..	1,860,000	do.
"	7%'27	(10)	"	103	103	..	1,750,000	do.
"	7%'28	(5/10)	"	103	103	..	1,600,000	do.
F.M.C.	6%'11	(10/30)	"	96	..	..	324,400	May-Nov.
"	6½%'14	(")	"	93	..	..	457,500	June-Dec.
"	6½%'16	(")	"	93	..	..	329,300	do.
"	8%'21	(")	"	103	103	..	2,000,000	do.
"	6%'23	(")	"	98	..	..	800,000	May-Nov.
"	7%'24	(")	"	100	..	..	800,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	6½%'25	(")	"	100	..	..	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
"	6½%'26	(")	"	100	..	..	1,000,000	Jan.-July
"	7%'28	(10)	"	102	..	..	500,000	15/4-15/10
"	7%'29	(")	"	103	..	..	1,200,000	10/5-10/11
W'works	8%'21	(10/30)	"	106	104	..	2,000,000	June-Dec.
"	8%'22	(")	"	104½	104	..	500,000	do.
"	7%'22	(")	"	102½	102	..	1,000,000	do.
"	6%'25	(")	"	101½	101½	..	500,000	do.
S'hai Land	6%'11	(5/20)	"	100½	100½	..	750,000	Various(3)
"	6%'12	(")	"	100½	100½	..	250,000	June-Dec
"	6%'13	(")	"	100½	100½	..	750,000	Various(3)
"	6%'14	(")	"	100½	100½	..	250,000	June-Dec.
"	5½%'16	(5/25)	"	96	96	..	237,600	do.
"	6%'22	(")	"	100½	101	..	1,250,000	Various(2)
"	6%'25	(")	"	100½	101	..	500,000	do.
"	6%'26	(")	"	100½	101	..	500,000	Mar.-Sept.
A. Fr. Land	6%'11	(5/20)	"	100½	100	..	300,000	June-Dec.
"	6%'24	(")	"	100½	100	..	440,500	do.
Telephone	7%'28	(")	"	102	102	..	1,500,000	do.
Land C'ford	6%'14	(")	"	96	..	..	130,000	do.
"	6%'15	(")	"	96	..	..	110,000	Mar.-Sept.
Hall & Holtz	7%'14	(")	"	98½	98	..	284,282	Jan.-July
Country Club	6%'01	(Perpl)	"	97½	97½	..	139,000	June-Dec.
Am. Club	8%'22	(10/20)	"	102	100½	..	750,000	August
Race Club	6½%'23	(25)	"	101½	100½	..	1,200,000	Feb.-Aug.
French Club	7%			81	..	83	—	June-Dec.

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

FORWARD SETTLEMENT FOR 1929

December 23, Monday.

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1930

January 28, Tuesday	July 29, Tuesday
February 20, Thursday	August 26, Tuesday
March 25, Tuesday	September 30, Tuesday
April 29, Tuesday	October 28, Tuesday
May 27, Tuesday	November 25, Tuesday
June 24, Tuesday	December 23, Tuesday

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lb.)	Production costs last fin. year	Output from end of last fin. year to 31-3-29	1929 April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
					lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-29	490,000	c) -/6.1d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,406	40,000
Amherst (New)	" 104,982	31-10-28	235,330	b f) -/12.43d.	126,556	24,000	22,150	7,000	Nil	Nil	31,510	43,070	39,000
Anglo-Dutch	" 1,575,000	31-12-28	942,727	d) -/6.41d.	334,000	120,000	115,000	106,500	105,000	96,000	84,500	88,500	91,500
Anglo-Java	" 2,093,011	31-12-28	2,278,341	d) -/5.26d.	773,000	285,000	293,000	266,000	147,000	172,000	230,000	239,000	249,000
Ayer Tawah	" 335,499	30-9-29	805,753	..								73,830	65,319
Batu Anam	" 400,000	31-12-28	313,300	c) -/7.37d.	107,200	37,000	36,000	36,000	41,000	39,000	38,000	41,300	32,500
Bukit	" 500,000	31-3-29	467,448	c) -/6.80d	..	49,400	53,100	55,200	60,000	61,900	65,000	72,400	63,400
Bute	" 300,000	31-12-28	229,000	c) -/8.23d.	88,000	28,000	33,500	34,000	33,000	30,000	34,000	34,500	33,000
Chemor United	" 360,000	31-12-28	388,817	c) -/7.86d.	135,300	43,700	44,600	51,300	55,200	55,200	45,600	56,700	54,100
Chempedak	" 232,177	31-10-28	154,300	c) -/9.84d.	83,900	15,500	16,400	16,800	15,900	18,300	15,600	17,400	16,600
Cheng	" 274,875	30-6-29	287,002	..	..	..	..	..	24,600	25,500	22,000	27,000	21,500
Consolidated (1914)	" 281,250	31-12-28	731,500	c) -/6.24d.	299,650	85,550	93,500	98,500	106,800	108,500	92,700	102,500	92,200
Dominion	" 166,745	31-12-28	431,406	c) -/8.59d.	148,265	49,137	53,698	55,467	57,660	60,128	53,764	55,109	52,650
Gula-Kalumpang	$ 665,000	31-12-28	1,429,947	..	500,000	160,000	185,000	175,000	185,000	180,000	180,000	205,000	202,000
Java Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-28	937,347	d) -/4.20d.	753,200	88,000	96,500	79,700	78,000	68,000	64,000	64,700	70,000
Kapayang	" 148,000	31-12-28	163,015	d) 27.74c.	46,139	19,746	18,671	20,444	21,000	20,000	16,500	20,000	15,500
Kota Bahroe (1921)	" 292,500	30-6-29	533,305	c) 6.85d.	..	..	..	..	51,185	53,998	45,941	55,857	46,570
Kroewok	" 473,000	31-12-28	862,890	d) -/4.46d.	244,000	90,000	92,000	79,000	72,000	67,000	66,000	75,000	77,500
Langkat	" 1,325,000	31-10-28	1,047,903	a) -/7d.	422,078	65,605	75,510	88,423	90,156	87,225	87,443	87,072	..
Padang	" 500,000	30-4-29	265,806	c) -/8.33d.	..	..	25,600	25,880	30,325	26,500	23,300	30,220	25,220
Pengkalan (1921)	" 150,000	31-3-29	221,300	b) 25.49c.	..	14,000	18,390	19,000	18,806	18,061	15,597	17,000	..
Permata	" 226,585	31-10-28	99,389	b) -/8.97d.	52,028	10,514	9,000	12,551	9,529	9,587	11,023	12,738	..
Repah	" 460,000	31-12-28	440,006	e) -/8.57d.	191,300	64,300	68,100	77,700	72,500	82,000	70,900	87,000	67,000
Samagaga	" 411,000	30-9-29	360,931	(Not given)	..								
Semambu	" 300,000	31-12-28	242,000	c) -/9.42d.	67,000	25,000	21,800	24,300	27,500	25,200	24,500	23,000	22,500
Senawang (1921) (Ord. / Pref.)	" 285,000 / 33,943	31-1-29	631,023	c) -/5.76d.	91,300	49,000	60,000	55,000	60,300	63,500	53,500	64,700	53,200
Shanghai Kedah	" 300,000	30-9-29	641,279	c) -/4.72d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54,800	58,382
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	" 350,000	31-12-28	179,700	c) -/10d.	36,900	16,500	18,700	20,800	21,878	22,930	19,374	20,234	
S'hai-Klebang	" 313,613	31-12-28	174,800	c) -/7.05d.	66,900	16,000	17,500	21,200	23,200	20,000	16,100	22,100	17,500
S'hai Malay (ord. / prf)	" 300,000 / 273,800	31-12-28	398,941	c) -/7.95d.	184,500	63,500	57,000	60,100	63,800	68,200	65,700	69,500	57,300
S'hai Pahang	" 200,000	30-6-29	296,900	c) 7.79d.	..	..	..	..	35,100	29,400	28,200	31,200	29,700
S'hai Seremban	" 325,000	31-12-28	169,151	c) -/8.30d.	77,600	25,300	26,500	28,500	30,400	27,500	24,300	29,500	26,800
S'hai Sumatra	" 384,780	31-10-28	704,819	eg) -/8d.	278,737	49,162	53,040	58,550	59,701	55,159	51,619	54,226	..
Sua-Manggis	" 270,000	31-12-28	182,500	(Not given)	..								..
Sungala	" 150,000	31-3-29	157,778	b) -/6.74d.	..	13,850	15,220	13,670	15,115	18,450	15,112	18,746	..
Sungei Duri	" 340,000	30-6-29	461,900	c) 5.65d.	..	..	..	..	36,027	42,686	39,744	47,596	42,973
Taiping	" 200,000	31-12-28	71,575	b) 37.95c.	30,797	9,332	7,700	9,505	9,510	10,925	11,688	12,658	..
Tanah Merah (1916)	" 1,300,000	31-3-29	1,174,432	c) -/6.05d.	..	107,019	99,486	105,906	107,627	110,517	103,336	120,696	101,157
Tebong	" 710,000	31-1-29	936,000	c) -/6.75d.	255,000	92,000	137,000	145,000	144,000	145,000	140,000	148,000	126,000
Ziangbe	" 1,030,043	31-12-28	1,167,406	d) -/4.64d.	330,000	121,000	128,000	118,000	109,000	114,000	118,000	114,000	109,000

(a) No restriction estimated output present financial year. (b) All in Cost. (c) F. O. B. including duty and Shanghai Expenses. (d) F. O. B. only.
(e) Estate Cost. (f) Excluding Debenture Interest. (g) Estimated. (h) No tapping. (i) Reduced output due to wintering

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CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, DECEMBER 13, 1929.

STOCK		Last business done or nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£	124	—	—						
	M$	1430	...	...	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Interim £3. 1929 subject to deduction I/T	6-8-29
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London.	£	18⅝	—	...	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Interim 14% 1929	12-9-29
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton Ld. ...	H$	357	...	...	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) for 1927, Interim 24s. %, 1928	25-5-29
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld. ...	M$	50	...	...	250,000	150,000	M$10	Dec.	M$3.50, 1928, Ex. 73	27-6-29
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld. ...	T	22	...	...	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1928	27-6-29
Canton Insurance Office Ld.	H$	700	695	...	10,000	10,000	H$100	Dec.	Final H$22 (mkg. H$40) for 1927, Interim H$18 % 1928	23-5-29
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ...	H$	815	...	...	8,000	8,000	H$50	Dec.	H$43. 1927	26-3-29
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ...	H$	310	310	...	20,000	20,000	H$20	Dec.	H$9 and Bonus H$6 for 1927, Interim H$3% 1928	25-5-29
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F	100	...	...	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	.....
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld.	G$	300	—	...	6,000	1,000	G$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921	.....
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld. 6% cum. pref.	H$	47.50	46	...	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 12/- @ Ex. 2/0½=$5.94% 1924-25	19-6-29
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld. def. ord. ...	H$	70	...	...	120,000	49,589	£5		Def. 30/- @ Ex. 2/6½=$11.90% 1921	24-5-22
Shell T'sport & Trading Co., Ld. ord. (Bearer) ...	£	96/3	...	...	30,000,000	23,971,361	£1	Dec.	Interim 2/- Free of I/T 1929) Coupon 55	Pending
Shell T'sport & Trading Co., Ld. 5% cum. 1st pref.	£	...	...	...	300,000	200,000	£10			
Shell T'sport & Trading Co., Ld. 7% cum. 2nd pref	£	...	...	...	10,000,000	500,000	£1			
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. ordinary .	T	76	77	...	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec	Ord. T5, 1928	11-3-29
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. 7% pref. .	T	51½	51	...	10,000	10,000	T50		Pref. T3.50, 1928.	11-3-29
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	H$	26½	...	...	20,000	20,000	H$50	Dec.	H$4 for 1924	28-3-25
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld.	H$	26½	...	...	80,000	80,000	H$15	Dec.	H$1 for 1928	19-2-29
Star Ferry Co., Ld.	H$	70	...	...	100,000	80,000	H$10	Dec.	H$2 & Bonus H$1½, 1928	15-2-29
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. ...	T	103½	103	103½	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	T7.50, 1928-29	26-7-29
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld. ...	H$	32	32.75	...	200,000	67,640	H$50	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1924)	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ld. ordinary ...	T	6.75	...	6.65	500,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.40, 1928	14-3-29
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ld. 8% cum. pref	T	5.30	5.20	...	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1928.	14-3-29
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld. ...	T	175	174	...	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Interim T3-1929	12-9-29
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. ...	H$	147	...	...	80,000	80,000	H$50	Dec.	H$8, 1928	7-3-29
MINING.										
Chinese Eng.&MiningCo.,Ld. "Bearer"	T	27	23	...	2,000,000	1,400,000	£1	June	Int. 2/-free of I/T, 1928-29 (Coupon 34)	16 5-29
London	£	61/3	...	...	...	...	...			
Chosen Syndicate Ld. "Bearer" ...	T	15/-	...	...	500,000	496,506	£1	June	Int. Div. No. 1. 3d. Final Nil.	— 10-1-28
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ld.		11/3d	...	...	500,000	358,780	G$10	Dec.	G$0.50, 1928 (No. 50)	26-11-28
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld.	H$	12	...	...	200,000	200,000	£1	Mar.	Int. Div. 1/6d. 1929-30...	Pending
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ..	T	163	163	165	140,400	140,400	T50	Dec.	Interim T3. 1929	31-7-29
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld.	H$	67	64½	65	400,000	240,000	H$25	Dec.	Interim H$2, 1929	2-8-29
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ld. .	H$	14.40	...	...	150,000	150,000	H$10	Dec.	H$0.80 and Bonus H$0.20, 1928 ...	8-2-29
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T	...	...	...	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1928	8-3-29
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. ...	T	155	...	...	25,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Interim T4, 1929-30	20-9-29
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine ...	T	104	...	...	10,000	10,000	T100	Dec.	8%, 1928	27-2-29
West End Estates, Ltd.	T	4	...	...	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926	23-4-27
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd, .	H$	10	11.40	...	1,000,000	796,357	H$10	Dec.	Final H$0.60 (mkg. H$1.20, 1924) ...	8-4-25
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. ...	M$	101½	101½	...	20,000	15,000	M$100	Dec.	8%, Cash dividend 1928	18-2-29
									25%, Stock div. in addition to above	3-5-29
Raven Trust Co., Inc. ... ... ord. .	G$	10	...	...	100,000	32,540	G$10	Dec.	Ord. 100%, stock div., 1925	20-2-28
Raven Trust Co., Inc. ... ... pref. .	G$	10	—	...	—	32,030	G$10		Pref. 7% P.A. (19 quarterly divid.) ...	1-10-29
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld.	T	5.30	6	...	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29) ...	Pending
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld. ...	T	0.10	0.10	...	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1925/6	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld.	T	4.60	4.60	4.80	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	First Interim T0.15, 1929	14-9-29
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	8	8	8.05	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	First Interim T0.40, 1929	11-9-29
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ld.	T	3	...	...	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.40, 1928-29) ...	Pending
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld. .	T	0.65	...	...	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926) ...	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. ...	T	1.37½	1.27½	...	500,000	500,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27) ...	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ld.	T	1.20	1.15	...	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	3-4-28
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld. ...	T	1.27½	1.27½	...	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1929	1-10-29
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld. .	T	6	5.10	...	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27) ...	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	0.90	0.90	...	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Divid. T0.10. 1928-29	18-9-29
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ld..	T	2.82½	2.60	...	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Interim T0.10, 1929	13-8-29
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	2.95	...	...	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Interim Divid. T0.10, 1929	4-10-29
Gula-Kalumpong R.E. Ltd. ... old fully pd.	T	9	...	...	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Divid. 1/6d. 1928 less 1/T 4/ in £ (Coupon No. 29)	10-4-29
Gula-Kalumpong R.E. Ltd. ... new fully pd.	T	8½	...	...						
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld. ...	T	1.70	1.70	1.75	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	First Interim T0.10, 1929	4-9-29
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld.. ...	T	6	...	...	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ...	T	10	...	...	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, 1927	14-12-27
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921) Ld. ...	T	0.90	0.75	...	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Divid T0.10, 1928-29	27-9-29
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld. ...	T	2.25	2.05	...	700,000	550,000	2/-(10.86)	Dec.	First Interim T0.1[illegible]29	4-9-29
Padang Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.45	...	...	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Divid. T0.06, 1928-[illegible]	19-7-29
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld. .	T	0.80	0.90	...	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	15-7-29
Permata Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	2.10	2	...	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Final T0.40, (mkg. T0.65 1926-27) ...	2-2-28
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld. .	T	1½	1.30	...	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1929	20-9-29
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.85	0.85	...	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Divd. T0.08, 1928-29	Pending
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	0.75	...	...	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1928	13-4-28
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ld. ... ordinary ...	T	1.95	1.70	...	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Int. Divd. T0.10, 1929-30	4-10-29
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ld. ... 12% cum. pref.	T	...	...	...	100,000	33,943	T1			
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld. ...	T	2.10	2.10	...	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.15 (mkg. [illegible]0, 1928-29) ...	Pending
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld. .	T	0.50	47½	...	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	8-10-28
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld. ...	T	0.65	0.60	...	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1929	22-8-29
S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ld. ... ord. ...	T	6	...	...	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Interim T0.50, 1929	20-9-29
S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ld. ... 8% cum. part. pref.	T	8	10	...	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1928	9-4-29
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ld. ...	T	1.10	1	...	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Divid T0.10, 1928-29	26-9-29
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld. ...	T	0.85	0.75	...	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1929	22-8-29
S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ld. ...	T	7.90	...	...	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Interim T0.25, 1928-29	10-8-29
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.65	0.70	...	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.08, 1928	5-4-29
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	1.10	1	...	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	20-6-29
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ld. ...	T	9½	9.10	...	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Divid. T1.25, 1928-29	4-10-29
Taiping Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	0.40	0.40	...	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1926) ...	30-4-27
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld. ...	T	1.05	1.05	...	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.08, 1928-29	21-6-29
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	1.80	1.77½	...	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Interim T0.10, 1929-1930	11-10-29
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	T	6.40	6.35	...	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5⅓	Dec.	First Interim T0.40, 1929	6-9-29
COTTONS, ETC.										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. ordinary ...	T	14.15	14.75	14.20	1,000,000	900,000	T5	Dec.	Interim T0.40; 1929	23-8-29
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. do. 8% cum. pref.	T	109½	110	...	10,000	9,000	T100		Pref. T8, 1928	14-3-29
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. old	T	73	74	...	80,000	80,000	T50	Apr.	T2½, half year to 30-10-29	25-11-29
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. new	T	50	48	49½	40,000	40,000	T25	Apr.	T1¼, half-year to 30-10-29	25-11-29
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld.	T	10	...	9.15	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Divd. T0.60, 1928-29	11-10-29
INDUSTRIAL.										
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord)	T	11½	...	...	200,000	140,000	T10		Incorporated in May, 1929	.....
do. 8% cum. pref.	T	11¼	...	...	100,000	80,000	T10		do	.....
China Im.& Ex. Lumber Co., Ld. ...	T	350	...	...	5,000	5,000	T100	Feb.	T8, 1927-28	31-5-28
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	H$	0.95	...	...	80,000	80,000	H$25	Dec.	In Liquidation	.....
Gordon & Co., Ld.	T	25	...	...	6,000	4,757	T25	Feb.	T1.25, 1928-29	26-4-29
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. com ..		12.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	.....
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. old ...	H$	9¼	...	...	400,000	400,000	H$7.50	Dec.	H$0.80 on old shares, 1925	17-3-26
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. new .		3	...	...	400,000	400,000	H$1.00		H$0.10 666 on new shares, 1925 ...	
Maatschappij, etc., In Langkat ...	T	8½	8.95	...	250,000	250,000	Fls. 10	Oct.	Divid. T0.50, 1926-27	5-4-28
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T	3.85	3.85	...	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	T0.75, 1926	15-2-27
S'hai Exploration & Developt, Co., Ld	T	1.40	1.40	...	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	... ...	.....
Major Brothers, Ld.	T	5	...	...	6,000	5,500	T20	Dec.	... ...	.....
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T	52	...	...	50,000	36,000	T50	Dec.	Interim T2, 1929	20-8-29
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. Regd "A"	T	227½	...	...	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Int. Div. 15/- 1929 (Coupon No 31) ... at Exch. 2/4½	25-7-29
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. Bear "A"	T	230	...	...						
do. Regd. "B"	T	8.80	8.90	...	195,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	Int. Div. 9d, 1929 (Coupon No. 4) .. at Exch. 2/4½	25-7-29
do. Bear. "B"	T	9	9.10	...						
do. 8% "C") .	T	8.90	...	...	250,000		£1		Int. Div. 6d, 1929 (Fully Pd) ..	25-7-29
									Int. Div. 3d, 1929 (10/-Pd) ..	25-7-29
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ld. ...	T	1.15	1.10	...	500,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	8%, 1928	20-3-29
Culty Dairy Co., Ld.	T	14½	...	...	10,000	10,000	T10	June	T1, 1928/29	14-10-29
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. .	T	20½	20½	...	700,000	690,000	£1	Dec.	Interim 5% 1929 Free of I/T, Coupon No. 38	1-11-29
"Bearer" London ...	£	...	...	...						
China General Omnibus Co., Ld. ...	T	14¾	15	...	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.60, 1928	21-2-29
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld.	T	107	100	...	5,400	5,400	T50	Dec.	T4, 1926	2-6-27
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld ...	T	66½	66	...	50,000	50,000	T50	Mar.	T4, 1928-29	18-6-29
Malabon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. ...	H$	27	...	...	14,000	14,000	Pesos30	Dec.	Pesos 3, 1928	11-4-29
Lih Teh Mill Co., Ltd.	T	5	...	...	15,000	5,200	T50	May	T2½, 1926-27	4-11-27
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	H$	...	...	12	120,000	120,000	H$10	Dec.	H$0,80, 1928	28-3-29
STORES.										
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	M$	8	8.10	...	28,000	26,342	M$20	Feb.	M$0.60, 1927	31-5-27
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	M$	30	...	...	1,200	1,200	M$60	Dec.	$6, 1922	12-5-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld.	M$	100	...	...	10,000	8,195	M$50	Mar.	Interim $3, 1929-30	1-12-29
Weeks & Co., Ld.	M$	11½	12	...	30,000	21,822	M$20	Feb.	$1.60, 1921-22	3-5-22
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	M$	50	44	...	2,500	2,500	M$100	Feb.	$5, 1925-26	5-6-26
Kelly & Walsh, Ld.	M$	15	14	...	75,000	45,000	M$10	Mar.	Interim M$0.50, 1929-30	6-12-29
MISCELLANEOUS.										
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ld. (Luna Park) ord.	M$	17½	17½	...	44,000	44,000	M$10	Oct.	M$2.10, 1928-29	Pending
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ld. (Luna Park) found.	M$	75	...	...	6,000	6,000	M$10	Oct.	M$16.40, 1928-29	Pending
S'hai International Greyhounds Ld. (The Stadium)	M$	8	...	9	50,000	48,000	M$10	Dec.	Divid. $0.75, 1928	3-4-29
Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) ord.	M$	6½	6½	...	6,000	6,000	M$20	Dec.	... ...	.....
Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) found.	M$	7	6½	...	6,500	3,000	Free	Dec.	... ...	.....

For all Mex. Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

In order to ensure the accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested please to advise any alterations and omissions to J. P. BISSET & CO., 12 The Bund, Shanghai, compilers of this report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Shanghai Exploration Co., Ltd. (Mentoukou Mines)

Total coal output for the year ending 31st October, 1926, Tons 161,760.
" " " " 31st December, 1927, Tons 124,599.
" " " " 31st December, 1928, Tons 80,000.

The Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd.

Coffee outputs for Year:—
1926 Dec. 8,287.85 piculs
1927 " 3,967.86 "
1928 " 5,578.00 "

Coffee outputs for Month:—
1929 Jan. 90 Piculs
Feb. 55 "
March 32.75 "
April 71.50 "

Coffee outputs for Month:—
1929 May 198.07 Piculs
June 456.62 "
July 698.68 "
Aug. 1,148.94 "
Sept. 1,196.70 "
Oct. 600.00 "
Nov. 330.00 "

The Kailan Mining Administration Co., Ltd.

Total Sales for the year ending 30th June, 1926, Tons 2,900,452.00.
" " " 30th June, 1927, Tons 3,685,280.00.
" " " 30th June, 1928, Tons 4,562,818.00.

Coal Output for the month of July, 1929, Tons 439,414.00 Sales Tons 311,819.00
" " " Aug., 1929, Tons 439,980.00 Sales Tons 364,189.00
" " " Sept., 1929, Tons 337,739.00 Sales Tons 296,568.00
" " " Oct., 1929, Tons 382,556.00 Sales Tons 349,160.00

Coal Output week ending 2nd Nov., 1929, Tons 103,771 Sales Tons 77,373
" " 9th Nov., 1929, Tons 105,239 Sales Tons 93,955
" " 16th Nov., 1929, Tons 84,960 Sales Tons 73,702
" " 23rd Nov., 1929, Tons 105,424 Sales Tons 79,828

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SHANGHAI EXCHANGE AND FINANCIAL MARKETS

Review for the Week Ending December 7: Continued Depression in Silver Despite Political Rumours

By E. Kann

Silver continued on its downward course, as is evidenced by further low records, namely 49¾ cts in New York and 51.04 in Bombay. Only towards the close was there a recovery, emanating entirely from Shanghai and being due to the serious political situation brought about by new mutinies and further fighting in the Interior.

Interbank business for December delivery was done at 2s/3⅛, G.$55 7/16 and 88⅞ for yen. Merchants rates for this month were at the close 2s/3d, 54¾ and 136 for guilders. Export rates for near were quoted at 2s/3¾d, 56⅜ G.$ and 14.28 francs.

The reason for the apparent strength of our market is directly connected with the troubles inland and the general uncertainty as to the eventual consequences. It is not likely that large stocks of silver will be drawn from Shanghai and shipped to the front. Neither have there been any runs locally, an eventuality against which banks are seemingly well prepared. It is merely sentiment which foresees, in the event of a prolonged and more serious struggle, a tendency on the part of the population towards exchanging notes against silver.

Otherwise there appears to be no cause to look for a sharp rise in the price of the white metal. Silver continues to be supplied in growing quantities not only to those who want it, but also to those who would prefer to be neglected until further notice. Shipments from San Francisco and New York to China during the week are valued at about Tls. 1,500,000.

One of the large Japanese banks shipped during the period under review 2,900 gold bars, valued at about Tls. 1,200,000, to the mint at San Francisco. At the moment there are merely a few hundred bars on our market. In times of trouble the population prefers to hold gold, because it is so much more easily hidden and carried away in times of distress.

The Chinese speculators, who in the course of the week have been buying a little, have turned sellers again at the close. Their present commitments are estimated at a minimum of £4,000,000 oversold in all gold currencies. The gold dealers were good sellers of yen which, however, were easily absorbed by the banks. In cover the latter were good sellers of sterling and dollars.

Business and Exchange

The fact that the demand from importers is becoming lamentably small is being offset by an almost total absence of export paper on our market. That import business is notoriously bad is explicable and understandable in the light of political upheavals, general uncertainty, increased customs tariff and very low exchange. But that exports are equally poor, in spite of most favourable exchange and notwithstanding the fact that we are supposed to be in the midst of a flourishing export season, requires some research. Transport difficulties and excessive taxation in the interior are given as barriers existing on this side of the ocean; low world prices and reduced buying power of the Occident are made responsible for the attitude on the other side.

Cow hides from China could today be laid down in New York at probably 50 per cent. below last year's gold price. Weasel skins from Shanghai could be consigned to the States at about 60 per cent. below last season's prices. Goat skins, for which the market just opened here, could be shipped at a cost of about 25 per cent. below last December's values. All this includes the consideration of from 15 to 20 per cent. lower silver levels. Tael prices for raw silk are about the same as last year, but exchange makes consignments abroad much cheaper. And yet exports are at a complete standstill.

Many of the filatures are merely marking time; others will be forced to close down, as they are already working at a loss. Chinese raw silk has to follow the Japan market, and seeing that the demand for luxuries has recently declined considerably, the immediate future is not too bright. New York is indicative as regards raw silk, and therefore the following figures might prove of interest:

Imports of raw silk into New York are indicated as follows:

Oct. 1929	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1928
bales	bales	bales
66,500	62,900	48,100

Stocks of raw silk in New York are given as follows:

Dec. 1, 1929	Nov. 1, 1929	Nov. 1, 1928
bales	bales	bales
76,500	64,100	49,800

A gentleman who quite recently returned to Shanghai from an extended stay on the upper reaches of the Yangtze, described to a Shanghai merchant the economic conditions prevalent there. In referring to the underlying causes for an ever-decreasing trade, he pointed to three factors: Firstly the excessive taxation levied by militarists on an already pauperized population whose buying power has been pressed down to the lowest point. Secondly. . . .

Here the merchant intercepted, saying: "Recently I invited an acquaintance to join with us in a game of poker. However, my man replied: 'I cannot play poker for three reasons. Firstly, because I have no money.' 'Stop,' I interrupted, 'in your two other reasons I am completely disinterested.' And so it goes with the other factors which are responsible for poor trade on the upper Yangtze. The first cause is so convincing that it would be useless to attempt elucidating your further reasons."

Government Finance

It naturally becomes tempting to refer to the doings of the local bonds market in the light of the recent upheaval. Bonds react to political news still more than gold bars do. Consequently there has been a very heavy drop in quotations during the week.

However, our task being to begin with the beginning, we have to resist temptation and open the discussion of this particular subject from the start, continuing it in chronological order.

As already said in last week's review, one can conveniently divide the history of China's internal loans into three categories, of which the first one depicts the initial attempts in this direction of the defunct Manchu dynasty.

The very first attempt to raise a silver loan within the country was due entirely to the imperative need for funds to carry on the war against Japan. It was made in 1894 and styled "The merchants loan." The name was selected because the Government expected the merchants of the country to subscribe towards this loan. Wide margins were left to the merchants, for apparently no limit as to the total amount authorized was ever mentioned. But the merchants did very little, perhaps because they had never heard of internal loan bonds, —perhaps because they had but little trust in the Manchu Government. It was clearly visible that the Treasury officials lacked experience, for they permitted the indicated security against this loan to be different in every province. The result of getting a paltry sum of 11,000,000 taels only,—of which probably very little was supplied by the merchants,—forced the Peking Government to have recourse to foreign loans.

Another attempt was made in 1898, when the "Trust Loan" was opened for subscription. Here the upper limit of issue was at least indicated, namely 100 million Kuping taels. Very much less came in by way of subscription,—so little that the amount is not generally known. Nominally the issue was secured on the salt and land taxes, interest was fixed at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and redemption was to take place after 25 years. Subscribers of Tls. 10,000 or more were promised official titles, but in spite of this and other coercion the issue proved a complete failure.

These experiences convinced the Manchu Government that it would be useless to appeal to the co-operation of its people. No further attempt was made in this direction for about 13 years. And only when the power of the Manchus was on the wane did the Imperial Government, driven by desperation, resort to the issue of the "Patriotic loan" which was sponsored in 1911 by the late Yuan Shih-kai. It called for more modest sums, namely only $30,000,000, repayable in nine years at 5 per cent. interest per annum; secured on the receipts of the Imperial Treasury. The outbreak of the revolution in Wuchang was, if further excuses were needed, an additional cause for the failure of this loan. The provinces of Chihli, Shansi and Honan subscribed altogether $1,646,000, and although the Imperial House and the nobles of the country signed for another 10 million dollars, the loan flotation was just as unsuccessful as the attempt of the Manchus to stay on.

It would be difficult to try adding further details to the history of the internal loan experience of the old Manchu House. Admittedly the three attempts ended in complete failure.

And yet, in fairness it ought to be pointed out that there were mitigating circumstances. First of all, every beginning is hard. The Chinese population of those days did not know what internal loan bonds were. The security was vague, and the suspicion with which the populace were inclined to regard the doings of their rulers, was probably justified. This is the sentimental side of the story.

There were also obstacles of a practical kind. First of all, as no bond market or exchange existed then, loan bonds were not negotiable. At that time no modern Chinese banks existed, and neither Chinese insurance companies who had to look for suitable investments for their reserve funds. The rate of interest was far too low to become tempting to would-be investors. In a word, everything was then against the successful flotation of internal loan bonds in China.

TEA PRODUCTION CUT

Dutch Growers Co-operating with British

Amsterdam, Dec. 9.

At a meeting of the Netherlands Tea-Growers it was decided to co-operate with British-Indian growers in reducing production by 10 per cent.—Reuter.

STEEL BAR PRICES

Franco-German-Belegian Combine

Brussels, Dec. 9.

A message from Charleroi states that French, Luxembourg, German and Belgian iron and steel representatives have confirmed an agreement for a uniform export quotation for steel bars at a minimum of £5.10: f.o.b., Antwerp.

It is considered that this action will conduce to the stabilization, or even strengthening of prices.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Estimated Yield Creeping Up

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Dec. 9.

A Department of Agriculture estimate of the 1929 cotton crop, issued to-day and based on statistics as of December 1, said that there are indications of a production this year of 14,919,000 bales.

For the year 1926 the production was close to 18,000,000 bales, but the following year it dropped to less than 13,000,000 bales and the year before it had been 16,103,679 bales. —United Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9: — The Federal Reserve Board to-day approved of a reduction in the Federal Reserve Bank's rate at Atlanta, Georgia, to 4½ per cent.—United Press.

REAL ESTATE IN SHANGHAI

Review of November by the Asia Realty Co.: A Brisk Month in Trading: Building Construction in Every District

November has been a very brisk month in real estate trading. An unusually large number of transactions were consummated, the Central District being the centre of activities. The south-west corner of Bubbling Well and Thibet Roads, known as the New World, was reported as sold to Chinese; Sassoons acquired the corner at Kiangse and Foochow; the Far Eastern Hotel with adjoining Chinese houses at Thibet and Pakhoi Roads is reported to have changed hands; the Peking Road lot of the Shanghai Power Company was sold to the National Commercial Bank, and another Chinese bank acquired a property on Ningpo Road. Expressed in figures, these transactions amounted to approximately Tls. 2,550,000.—altogether a lively month for the Central District.

Nor was the Western District slow in the trade. A 20 mow lot at Avenue, Sinza and Kiaochow Roads sold for a handsome figure; an old foreign estate of 27 mow on Avenue Haig went into Chinese hands; the corner of Love Lane and Bubbling Well is reported as sold; the corner of Avenue and Kiaochow Roads was secured for the New Masonic Hall, and smaller lots on Avenue Haig and Jessfield Road were purchased by a foreign firm. Even Hungjao Road shared the business with an 8 mow lot for a new Radio Station.

Northern and Eastern Districts had also several transactions; notably a large acquisition on North Szechuen Road by Wing On; the old Italian Club was sold. A number of small lots were bought in Yangtszepoo by industrial concerns, mostly to round out or enlarge their holdings.

French Town was fairly active with transactions too, 10 mow on Avenue Joffre changed hands; a Chinese property on Rue Bourgeat was disposed of and several residences were acquired by Chinese buyers.

Prices in every instance show steady advances over prices previously paid, which is easily explained by low silver, plentiful money, slow export-import, political conditions strengthening, growing population and confidence in the City of Shanghai.

Building Construction

Booming in every district. No matter where one looks, new construction of every conceivable type goes on: Chinese houses and shops, godowns, factories, three theatres, an amusement palace, several large apartments, office buildings, and many residences. Particular mention should be given to the projected Hamilton House and Metropole Hotel at Kiangse and Foochow Roads, which location promises to be a second Piccadilly Circus when the four corners are rounded out as planned by the Public Works. The new department store and Chinese hotel at Nanking and Fukien Roads will further enhance the Great White Way of Shanghai. A huge structure of 7 storeys height with about 600 feet of frontage on North Soochow Road, between Kiangse and Honan Roads is planned to contain shops and flats. The new Masonic Hall, the new Lyceum Theatre and the new Headquarters of the China Inland Mission, all projected, speak well for the fact that Shanghai does not neglect its cultural institutions amidst the hubbub of a trading metropolis.

Financing

Continues to be easy, and every decent mortgage proposition, whether for developed property or construction, finds ready accommodation. It is likely that even more money will be available now that the bears got hold of the Stock Exchanges of both New York and Shanghai, although the reported liquidation of the Kuominchun campaign and the settlement of Sino-Russian controversy will again open up the much-needed avenues of import and export which naturally require heavy financing.

Rentals

Quite a problem as far as modern family residences are concerned. No vacancies in that line, nor in apartments. Shops and offices filling up; large office space requirements difficult to satisfy. Generally speaking, the rental situation is stiffening, but will be eased when present heavy construction is completed. Rents are rising in all class of properties.

Future of Shanghai

Our distinguished visitor, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, M.P., the son of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, speaking at the meeting of the Pan Pacific Association on November 23, drew an interesting analogy between the administration of London and Shanghai apropos the discussion regarding the future of Shanghai at the Kyoto conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Whilst Great Britain has a Labour Government, the administration of London still rests in old hands, simply for the reason that the Labour Party, though 30 years old, recognizes its inability to take over a job requiring so much skill, knowledge and experience. Undoubtedly, the administration of Shanghai is a far more delicate job, requiring even more those attributes of management. The point blank questions arise: Are our Chinese friends ready to handle such job? Have they proved their experience in a purely Chinese city comparing favourably with Shanghai? Or do they possess the wisdom of the Labour Party?

THE SHANGHAI SILK MARKET

Messrs. William Little & Co.'s Report Dated December 6

The market continues to rule very quiet indeed in conformity with the depression in consuming markets which are affected by the further weakness in Japan and the somewhat large stocks in America.

Cables from Japan quote Filature No. 1, Yen 1,190.

New Style.—Ostrich Ex. 1, Tls. 662½ av.

Yellow Steams.—Mienchow Filatures Automobile 1, 2, 13/15 Tls. 1,040.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Have developed further weakness Extra A 1, 2, selling at Tls. 400/395 av. for small lots.

Settlements	1929-1930 piculs.	1928 piculs.	1927 piculs.
Europe, etc., White	6,500	5,500	7,800
Europe, etc., Yellow	6,500	6,000	6,000
America etc., White	6,500	3,500	3,700
	19,500	15,000	17,500
Stk. in S'hai, White	2,000	1,000	500
Stk. in S'hai, Yellow	3,000	3,000	3,000
Vis. Supply for season to date	24,500	19,000	21,000
	Wild	Wild	—
Stk. in S'hai, Tussah Filatures	200	500	100

GENERAL ELECTRIC MEETING

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Dec. 6.

A special meeting of stockholders in General Electric has been called for January 15 in order to vote on a proposal to split common stock on a four to one basis and to place new stock on a $1.60 annual dividend basis.—United Press.

NOVEMBER RUBBER OUTPUT

	lb.
New Amherst	39,000
Batu Anam	32,500
Chemor United	54,100
Chempedak	16,600
Repah	67,000
Semambu	22,500
Tebong	126,000
Shanghai Malay	57,300
Alma	40,000
Bukit Toh Alang	63,400
Cheng	21,500
Shanghai Klebang	17,500
Senawang	53,200
Shanghai Seremban	26,800
Padang	25,220
Consolidated	92,200
Shanghai Kedah	58,382
Bute	33,000
Tanah Merah	101,157
Dominion	52,650
Shanghai Pahang	29,700
Sungei Duri	42,973
Kota Bahroe	46,570

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COMPANY DIVIDENDS

Greyhound Racing Association (China), Ltd.

We are advised by the secretaries, Messrs. Thomson & Co., that, subject to audit, the profit of the Greyhound Racing Association (China),Ltd., for the year ended October 31, 1929, was $267,956.84, to which must be added the balance carried forward of $24,-734.97, making a credit to profit and loss of $292,691.81. The sum of $107,339.30 an amount reserved for estimated expenditure in 1928 and not required must be added, making a total of $400,031.11.

At a meeting of the directors it was decided to recommend the following appropriation at the third annual general meeting of the shareholders to be held on December 20, at 11.30 a.m.

	$
To pay a dividend of $3.10 per share on the ordinary shares	136,400.00
To pay a dividend of $16.40 per share on the founders shares	98,400.00
To place to general reserve	150,000.00
To carry forward	15,231.11
Total	400,031.11

Shanghai Kedah Plantations

The directors of the Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd., state that the profit for the year amounted to Tls. 103,047.07 which, added to the amount of Tls. 23,318.38 brought forward from the previous year, makes a total of Tls. 126,365.45. After deducting Tls. 150,000 being Interim Dividend paid on July 5, 1929, there is a balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account of Tls. 111,365.45 which the Directors recommend be appropriated as follows:—

	Tls.
To Pay Final Dividend of Tls. 0.15 per share (15%)	45,000.00
To Place to General Reserve	30,000.00
To Write off Development Account	14,381.21
To Write off Buildings and Furniture	2,021.81
To Write off Live Stock and Carts	82.35
To Write off Wells and Water Supply	96.35
To Donate to British Forces Recreation Centres Fund	250.00
To Carry Forward	19,533.73
	111,365.45

Alma Estates, Ltd.

The directors of the Alma Estates Ltd., submit the following report and accounts for the year ended September 30:—

The profit for the year is Taels 76,366.65, to which must be added the balance of Taels 22,220.76 brought forward from last year, making a total of Taels 98,587.41, out of which an interim dividend absorbing Taels 17,500.00 was declared. There now remains a balance of Taels 81,087.41 which your Directors recommend be dealt with as follows:—

	Tls.
To pay a final dividend of 50 Candareens per share (making 75 Candareens for the year)	35,000.00
To write off Development Account	7,119.06
To write off Buildings and Furniture	11,999.00
To carry forward to New Account	26,969.35
	81,087.41

REGULAR DIVIDENDS FOR WESTINGHOUSE

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Dec. 11.

To-day Westinghouse Electric placed its common stock on a $5 dividend basis, to be paid regularly on a plan of $1.25 each quarter.

The chairman of the board reported that earnings for the year will be approximately $10 a share.—United Press.

LONDON, Dec. 11:—The Board of Trade returns for November show that Imports into Great Britain amounted to £108,218,000 and Exports to £63,125,000. This is an increase of £1,396,000 in Imports but a decrease of £642,000 in Exports compared with November, 1928.—Reuter.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF CHINA

Supervisory Committee's Report on Year's Working

Shanghai, Dec. 9.

It was officially learned to-day that the Supervisory Committee of the Central Bank of China has just completed a thorough examination of the general affairs of the Banking Department of the Bank, showing its position after one year's working.

From the committee's report to the Board of Directors, the following statement is taken:

Banking Department

LIABILITIES:		
Capital		$20,000,000.00
Deposits		$35,713,922.96
Other Liabilities		$ 1,770,016.63
		$57,483,939.59
ASSETS:		
Cash in vault		$12,751,637.42
Silver Dollars	$3,893,048.40	
Sycee Tls. 2,300,790.39 @ 73	$3,151,767.66	
Silver Bars Tls. 565,457.09 @ 125	$ 706,821.36	
Deposits with Banks		$16,827,612.65
Local Banks	$15,555,710.38	
Outport Banks	$ 1,271,902.27	
Loans against Securities and Bills Discounted		$13,710,036.12
Loans against Securities	$11,195,539.26	
Bills Discounted	$ 2,514,496.86	
Investments in Government Securities		$ 7,035,939.15
Bank Premises		$ 2,328,729.63
Other Assets		$ 4,829,984.62
		$57,483,939.59

The Supervisory Committee, it may be recalled, is charged with the dual function of

(a) reporting on the specie reserve of the Bank every ten days. Its published reports have shown that adequate specie reserves have been consistently held by the Bank against its Note issue, and it is pointed out that the specie reserve against Note issue is held in separate vaults distinct from the cash of the Banking department.

(b) conducting periodical examinations into the affairs of the Bank, which has been done regularly in the past twelve months.

The Committee consists of: Li Ming (Chekiang Industrial Bank); C. L. Wang (representative of the Government); Tsu-yee Pei (Bank of China); Z. C. Zing (Native Bankers' Association); Yu Ya-ching (Chamber of Commerce); K. H. Lin (Shanghai Bankers' Association), and C. M. Shu (National Commercial Bank).—Kuo Min.

R. M. S. P. CO. NOT TO PAY DIVIDEND

Handsome Profits Made but Big Loan to be Met

London, Dec. 11.

The directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. resolved to-day not to pay the half-yearly dividends on their preference stocks or an interim dividend on their ordinary stock.

The notification to the shareholders adds that Lord Kylsant, the chairman, has informed the directors that the attacks made on the company and the publicity they received have resulted in a heavy fall in the market value of its shares and debentures.

The auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. who had been instructed to examine the position, have now reported that the profits of the group in 1928 after the payment of debenture and other interest exceeded £3,400,000. The results in 1929 are expected to show a very similar position.

Reference was made to the ample provision in respect of depreciation and also to the reserves, which exceed £7,000,000.

Result of Agitation

The Trade Facilities Loan of £2,550,000 to the Royal Mail Steam Packet meat transports, which the R.M.S.P. Co. guaranteed, is repayable in the autumn of 1930 and, as public attacks have at present rendered an issue of shares impracticable, application has been made for an extension of the period of repayment and suspension of the dividends.

Meanwhile it has been decided to issue an order to conserve cash resources.

Recently there has been a very severe fall in R.M.S.P. stocks.

***The following message from London, dated July 16, should be read in conjunction with the above:—

A remarkable circular has been issued by Viscount St. Davids, as a trustee of the first and second debenture holders of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., indicating disagreement with his brother Lord Kylsant, the chairman of the company.

The company's stocks, which it is estimated have dwindled by £3,300,-000 in value since the beginning of June, were particularly weak yesterday.

Viscount St. Davids' circular states that the first intimation he had of the issue of Second Debentures in July last year was through the newspapers. The company was apparently entitled to make a new issue without notifying him, and he reluctantly, "perhaps unwisely," decided not to make the facts public at the time. He says that although he does not possess any legal right, he has been refused permission to interview the company's auditor with a view to arriving at the company's true position. Finally he announces his impending retirement from the trusteeship as his duty to the second debenture holders might conflict with his duty to the first debenture holders.—Reuter.

P. & O. CO.'S ANNUAL MEETING

Pulverised Coal's Good Future: China Unrest Affects Trade

London, Dec. 11.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the P. & O. S. N. Company to-day Lord Inchcape said there seemed every prospect of a successful future for pulverised coal, especially in cargo boats, while if the present experiments proved satisfactory they might be forced, for reasons of economy, to adopt it in passenger as well as cargo steamers.

Referring to the unrest in China, which he said was militating against a revival in trade there, Lord Inchcape read a letter from Hongkong dealing with the piracy of a Japanese steamer from Formosa to Hongkong on September 21 and trusted that the renewal of piracy would result in a change of the decision of the British authorities to cease providing naval and military guards on April 1, 1930.

The outlook for tramp steamers, he declared, was probably never gloomier than it was to-day. The general freight situation was now deplorable. Things might improve, he said, but at the moment it looked as though cargo tonnage would have to be laid up as freights in almost all trades were insufficient to cover costs of running.—Reuter.

CANBERRA, Dec. 11:—Further tariff alterations have been announced, including increased duties on certain electrical goods, fur, hats, oils, paints, chinaware and motor accessories. A duty of ninepence per pound will be imposed on wool-tops, which up to the present have been free of duty.—Reuter.

LAW REPORTS

H. M. APPEAL COURT

CHARN SINGH *v.* PARRY AND KEMP

The full appeal court sat at H. M. Supreme Court on December 12, their Honours Judge Sir Henry Gollan, Chief Justice of the Hongkong Supreme Court, Judge Sir Peter Grain and Assistant Judge Mr. G. W. King, O.B.E., being on the bench. Two appeals from judgments made by Judge King as Acting Judge were heard

The first case was that of Charn Singh v. F. Parry and C. S. Kemp for the return of $500 allegedly advanced to them on the security of a promissory note, the lower Court having dismissed the case on October 17. This was the occasion upon which plaintiff fainted in court when hearing the decision. The full court dismissed the appeal, with costs.

This case turned upon the point that the addition of extra provisos invalidated a promissory note, and upon this Sir Henry Gollan explained at length. These additions to what was required by statute were that Charn Singh, or the person from whom they had allegedly obtained the money, had exacted a promise in writing that in the event of their failing to repay the sum allegedly advanced they were to liquidate all expenses which might be incurred in Court proceedings, and were to accept liability for all pleadings and responsibility for subsequent adjudication.

Mr. Wing contended that in this case these provisos were only an anticipation of default, and that, also, it was a case in which money only was concerned: it was not a question of paying so much money and handing over a horse in addition, for example. He held that all the conditions of the statute regarding promissory notes had been fulfilled. Sir Henry then stated that they had, but there were these extra provisos which vitiated and consequently nullified the document as a promissory note: he told Mr. Wing that he could not treat it like the curate's egg, part good and part bad.

Before giving his judgment Sir Henry remarked upon the extraordinary form which the proceedings had taken, as two causes of action had been set out in the same case: there were two notes made by different parties and, properly speaking, there should have been two sets of proceedings. Both parties had been content that it should be so, according to Mr. Wing, but Sir Henry did not propose to deal with that aspect of the case, which fell to the ground because of the additional provisos. Sir Peter Grain and Mr. King concurred with Sir Henry's decision.

CHING YUE-CHEE *v.* ANGUS AND OTHERS

Judgment was reserved in the second appeal, against Acting Judge King's judgment in favour of defendants in the Thirty Club case. Ching Yue-chee, plaintiff, had claimed from Captain P. Y. Angus, Messrs. J. L. Wade, C. Thompson, L. F. Sequiera and R. H. Purcell, as committee of the Thirty Club, the sum of $6,333.83 for furniture supplied to the order of Mr. G. O. Wootten, then president of the Club, in August, 1926, for use in the Club's new premises in the Chartered Bank building.

The origin of this case was the purchase of furniture from Mafel & Co. by Mr. Wootten for the use of the Thirty Club's new premises in September, 1926. The committee managing the Thirty Club's affairs placed the whole matter in the hands of Mr. Wootten, and, in February and March of this year, Ching Yue-chee, who formerly traded as Mafel & Co., brought suit against the committee of the Club for payment of the cost of the furniture. The whole case depended upon wheher Mr. Wootten was acting as the agent of Ching Yue-chee or of the Club committee, as the committee had paid Tls. 4,250 to Mr. Wootten. Acting Judge King found for defendants, the Club committee.

There were long legal arguments regarding the agency problem, Mr. M. Reader Harris appearing for Ching Yue-chee and Mr. E. L. Hartopp for the Club committee. Sir Henry Gollan soon pointed out that the Club itself was not actionable as it was unincorporated, and that the managing committee was responsible.

The argument presented by Mr. Reader Harris was that Mr. Wootten was the agent of the committee and that plaintiff had the right to sue the principals when satisfaction could not be obtained from the agent, provided he had not "elected" to deal with one party only: the principal may be excluded specifically but not by usage. Liability was established when Mr. Wootten was established as the agent of one party or the other. Any contract with an agent applies to the principal, even if he is "undisclosed."

Mr. Wootten as an Agent?

On this point there was further argument, it being held by the defence that Mr. Wootten was a principal, and that the Club committee was dealing with him, not using him as an agent. Mr. Reader Harris pointed out that every entry in Mafel's books related to the Thirty Club, Sir Henry remarking that this could not be used as evidence against defendants. In all the committee's payments to Mr. Wootten there was no reference to furniture in the receipts. With the exception of Tls. 250, all the other cash, Tls. 4,000, was paid to Mr. Wootten before the furniture was delivered. Mr. Harris held that the agency of Mr. Wootten had been established.

Mr. Hartopp challenged the agency argument, and said that Mr. Harris was putting a different interpretation upon Judge King's summing up. He said that the committee had contracted with Mr. Wootten for the furniture, and that Mr. Wootten had been a member of a firm of architects, Messrs. Wootten & Patstone. Mr. Hartopp himself only learned recently that Messrs. Mafel had supplied the furniture, and there was no entry in the Club's minute book as to Mr. Wootten being its agent.

Regarding the late date at which the case had been brought it was stated that Ching Yue-chee had been in Hongkong and that later on there had been a case in the Portuguese Court which necessitated the use of the necessary books there. Mr. Wootten had received the bill in January, 1927, and had promised to pay cash at the end of September when he had collected money from the club members. Ching did not write to the treasurer of the Club about it as he had been promised cash.

Mr. Hartopp stated that, as the case had been brought two years after the goods had been delivered and a year after Mr. Wootten had left Shanghai, he must have realized that he had little chance of getting his cash and had brought the case as an afterthought. The plaintiff and Mr. Wootten had been on close terms of friendship.

Or As an Architect?

Mr. Reader Harris summed up his case by stating that he relied on the evidence of witnesses, common sense, and a letter he had received from Messrs. Teesdale, Newman & Macdonald regarding the original case. In this it was stated that Mr. Wootten was asked to carry out the furniture purchase, as he could do this more cheaply than the other members, having, as an architect, had many dealings of this sort in his business. This, in his opinion, showed Mr. Wootten as an agent of the Club, as, if Mr. Wootten were a principal, a definite sum would have been agreed upon and Mr. Wootten would profit by any cheap prices, not the Club.

Further, the trial judge, he thought, had been misled by a feeling of sympathy for the Club committee, who might have to pay for the furniture a second time: also there was no clear reason given for the payment of cash to Mr. Wootten by the committee. Here Judge King pointed out that debentures had been raised.

The Court reserved judgment.

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H. M. SUPREME COURT

DIVORCE SUIT

A *decree nisi* was granted by Judge G. W. King in H. M. Supreme Court on December 6 in the petition of Mrs. Margaret Elsie Mitchell seeking a divorce from David Mitchell, respondent. Petitioner was represented by Mr. Tycho Wing and respondent was without counsel.

Evidence was given that the couple were married in London in 1923 and had come to China the following year. There are no children by the union.

Witnesses testified that on two occasions in July the respondent had been seen entering and remaining for some time in a house in Soochow Road which in the opinion of witnesses was a house of ill repute.

Judge King found for the petitioner with costs.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

SUIT AGAINST PUBLISHING CO.

The case of Colonel Frances Harden against Valentine Weisbrod, secretary and treasurer of the Asiatic Publishing Co., 103 Broadway, was continued in the U. S. Court on December 6.

Colonel Harden brought suit against Mr. Weisbrod for the sum of $154 which he claimed was due for work to October 14, and in addition one month's salary in lieu of notice. Colonel Harden acted as his own counsel and Mr. N. E. Lurton, of Messrs. Schuhl & Lurton, was for the defence.

The question of Colonel Harden's citizenship was again brought up. Mr. Weisbrod informed the court that plaintiff had once told him that he was sorry to say he had no country.

Colonel Harden contended that as he had seen military service his citizenship could not be disputed.

The Question of Editorship

Several articles, said to have been written by Colonel Harden, including short stories and editorials, were produced. He demanded to know whether or not Mr. Weisbrod had hired him to write the articles. Mr. Weisbrod replied that all of the articles had been submitted to him and he had accepted them as an act of charity.

Colonel Harden then produced one issue of the magazine and implied that although Mr. Weisbrod was editor of the magazine he had written nothing whatsoever in that issue. The matter threatened to become a question of "when is an editor not an editor" until Mr. Weisbrod said that he had written everything in the issue except a few articles which Colonel Harden had "contributed." Various keys were also produced by the plaintiff as evidence that he had been given free rein in the editorial office. Mr. Weisbrod informed the court that he had given Colonel Harden the key to the office because he didn't like to have him standing out in the street in the cold. Colonel Harden retorted that it wasn't exactly "cold" during the months of June, July, and August, when he was in possession of the key.

An amusing incident took place when Mr. Weisbrod suddenly demanded that the plaintiff stop looking at him. Upon being questioned by Commissioner Krisel as to his reason for such a request Mr. Weisbrod replied that Colonel Harden was "baring his teeth" at him. Whereupon Colonel Harden, with a sleight-of-hand gesture, removed his teeth, and putting them in his pocket, displayed a toothless grin to the court, stating that he was incapable of baring his teeth at anyone since he had none.

The Decision

Further evidence appeared that Colonel Harden had been employed officially when magazines, on which his name as "Associate Editor" was printed, were produced. Colonel Harden produced a July issue of the magazine in which there was an article written by him. Mr. Weisbrod admitted that the article was his but claimed, nevertheless, that Colonel Harden had not been put on his staff until July 12.

Mr. Weisbrod contended that in September the plaintiff had asked to be put on a salary and was refused. In spite of the refusal the plaintiff offered to "carry on." According to Mr. Weisbrod the Colonel had helped to put out the July, August, September, and October magazines.

Decision was rendered whereby the plaintiff was allowed the sum of $70 for his 14 days employment during the month of October and the court costs. His claim for $110 for one month's salary and rent in lieu of a month's notice was not allowed.

PROVISIONAL COURT

INTIMIDATION AT A MILL

A Chinese oiler of the Hung Tsang Cotton Mill at 35 Markham Road was sentenced to four months' imprisonment by Judge Sun, and Mr. Meinhardt, Senior Consul's Deputy, at the Provisional Court on December 11, when charged with intimidating 3,000 mill hands and causing a stoppage of work.

From evidence given by D.S.I. Hunter, it appears that the accused entered the mill and told all the workers to strike, explaining that when they had stopped work last week a rise of pay was given to all. He said that they must stop work and demand more pay from the management.

During the short period of stoppage last week the management called on the police and the accused came forward and said that he was appearing on behalf of the workers and explained the trouble.

The strike, declared previously and now, had had an effect on several workers who had lost money through it, they doing entirely different work. They seized the accused and locked him up in a small room, for the police to arrest him on their arrival.

Court Inspector Mills said that the prisoner was undoubtedly a member of the Labour Union. The mill hands, he said, were working peacefully and appeared satisfied until the accused had caused two strikes. Insp. Mills went on to say that it was all very well for mill workers to strike when they were dissatisfied, but they were not. They had even locked the accused in a room to ensure their own safety. He stated that the mill hands knew that the accused had outside influence and it would not be well for them later, should they openly disregard him.

DEPUTY'S INSTRUCTION OVER-RULED

A final hearing was set for December 12 in the criminal action instituted in the Shanghai Provisional Court by Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. against Chen Tze-hsun the manner of the Heng Loon Bank, for alleged fraud in connection with a mortgage covering all of the assets of the Heng Dah Cotton Mill in Pootung including the mill power plant and machinery, which under the terms of the contract of sale was still the property of Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Mr. C. S. Franklin, of Fleming, Franklin & Allman, appeared on behalf of Andersen, Meyer & Co., and with him was associated Mr. Wang Yu-ling, ex-Minister of Justice.

When the Court opened the attorneys for the defendant produced a telegram which they had received from Ningpo stating that he was sick and unable to be present and asking for an adjournment. Mr. Stevens, the American Consular Deputy, asked why the defendant had left the jurisdiction of the Court without the Court's permission while a criminal action in which he was involved was in process of trial.

The lawyer for the defence stated that the defendant's intention to visit Ningpo had been told to the Court and that the record of the hearing on November 19 would show such statement.

Mr. Stevens then called for the record and the statement referred to could not be found.

The Deputy's Order

Mr. Stevens then announced the action of the defendant in leaving without out permission constituted contempt of court and was just another attempt to thwart the proper administration of justice. He instructed the police to effect the arrest of the defendant immediately upon his return to the jurisdiction of the Court and to keep him in detention until he had appeared before an American Consular Deputy.

The Chinese Judge announced that he did not agree with Mr. Stevens' ruling and instructed the police to disregard the same. Mr. Stevens then stated that he desired to enter a protest against the change of two of the three Chinese Judges sitting in the case at the last moment, pointing out that the presiding Judge and one associate Judge then on the bench had not been present at any of the previous hearings of the case and were totally unfamiliar with what had transpired at such previous hearings.

Mr. Franklin then requested Mr. Stevens to report the afternoon's proceedings to the Commission now sitting in Nanking in connection with proposed changes in the Provisional Court and Mr. Stevens replied that not only the afternoon's proceedings but the entire case from beginning to end would be reported to such Commission as the case had been an open scandal for years.

JUDGE AND DEPUTY DISAGREE

A disagreement occurred in the Provisional Court on December 12 between Judge Yang and Mr. S. L. Burdett, Senior Consul's Deputy, in the civil division, which caused the latter to record the following rider on the case file: "The judge has made a decision. I have not been consulted with regard to it and do not agree with it. There is therefore no valid order of the Court."

The case is one of a claim brought by Harvey Cooke & Co. against Van Lee Yuen & Co., W. T. Khaung and D. Z. Ling—the latter two are alleged to be guarantors—for Tls. 3,968.96 representing the total amount of merchandise of which the first defendant was alleged to have refused to take delivery, after making a written agreement to do so. The two other defendants, it was stated, had promised to pay for the goods should the first defendant not pay for them.

The case was brought up for judgment which was given for the plaintiff, and was withdrawn when it came up for execution yesterday as a result of the defendant deciding to settle the claim.

The judge then made an order not allowing the case to be withdrawn and referred to the merchandise as the defendant's property, which the plaintiff was to put at the Court's disposal within one week to be sold at auction, payment then to be settled.

After a long consultation the judge made a written order as follows: "The plaintiff is to hand over his property to the Court within one week." Mr. Burdett then said that he entirely disagreed with this and endorsed the rider as stated.

FLAGRANT IMITATION OF TRADEMARK

Judgment was given in the Criminal Division of the Provisional Court on December 12 against a Chinese who was charged with infringement of trademark by selling a great quantity of dyestuffs which were packed in similar boxes to those sold by the Deutsch Farben H.-G. Waibel & Co., with identical labels, save for a few minor changes in them.

The case is an echo of the raid by the police in a shop situated, off Canton Road when about 600 tins of spurious dyes were seized together with thousands of labels ready to be set on the prepared boxes.

The case was heard by Judge Dan, and Dr. F. Wilhelm appeared for the complainants, while three Chinese lawyers defended.

Dr. Wilhelm, in outlining the case, said that one of the representatives of the complainant was sent to the accused's shop which was named Shao Shing & Co., and bought one of the tins of dye, which he immediately recognized as being a copy of his firm's merchandise. This tin was shown to the police and the shop was raided.

The first witness was Det.-Sgt. Williamson who said that on entering the accused's premises he saw stacks of the tins. The top packets, he said, were the original tins sold by the complainants and the others were found to contain spurious dyes.

Witness then asked for the proprietor of the shop and the accused admitted that he was the owner. He was detained and taken to the station. On the tins, witness said, the brands of the "Eagle," and "Peach Willow Harpsicord and Chess" were inscribed.

Complaints by the Public

Counsel for the complainant then showed the judge the two different tins saying that they were so identical in colour, and the labels bore the same figures, that the public were cheated on many occasions and complaints were received to the effect that a poor quality of dyes was being sold.

The lawyers for the defence held that, in the figure which was printed on the labels, a man was holding on to a stick and not a bird and that the labels were consequently good ones and were not meant to be the same as those the complainants had affixed to their packages.

A sentence of one month's imprisonment which was to be suspended for two years was imposed and the labels found in the accused's premises were ordered to be destroyed. No statement was made as to the disposal of the dyes.

AFTER having been employed in Hongkong since 1921 with Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. (now the Imperial Chemical Industries, China, Ld.) a Chinese who occupied a position of trust disappeared from his post on September 13 last, leaving behind two letters, in one of which he confessed to having embezzled large sums of money belonging to his employers, and the other bidding a touching farewell to his wife. He was supposed to be dead, but a sceptical police officer obtained a warrant, and after an interval of two months he was arrested in Canton. The supposed "dead man" appeared at the Magistracy in Hongkong on November 27, and was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment on four charges of embezzlement.

PERSONAL NOTES

LADY Alston (widow of Sir Beilby Alston, who was Minister to Peking from 1920 to 1922), is back in London with her son and daughter, after five years abroad.

HIS many friends will be pleased to know that Mr. Ellis Hayim, the well-known broker, is now much better following his recent accident. Mr. Hayim is expected to be out of hospital in a few weeks' time.

A TELFORD Premium has been awarded by the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers to Dr. H. Chatley, D.SC., M. INST. C.E., of Shanghai, for his paper on "Problems in the Theory of River Engineering."

A welcome visitor to Shanghai is Mr. Archie David, who has been living in England for the past five years. He was for some time a prominent figure in the local racing world, both as owner and jockey, riding under the name "Mr. Knoll".

A new addition to the Medical Corps of Shanghai is reported in the person of Dr. Med. E. Stolar, a well known Hungarian surgeon and former assistant professor at the University Clinic of Budapest. Dr. Stolar has opened his office at 21 Museum Road, Capitol Building.

DR. E. W. Wallace, a prominent missionary and educator in West China and since 1924 the associate general secretary of the China Christian Educational Association, has recently, on account of the ill health of Mrs. Wallace, resigned his post and accepted the chancellorship of Victoria University, Toronto.

MR. F. W. Carey, ex-Commissioner in the Chinese Customs Service, is returning to the Far East in the interests of the Fairey Aviation Company, makers of military aircraft to the Government. Mr. Carey, who retired from the Customs Service last year, after more than thirty years' experience of all parts of China, was to leave England on November 9 for Bangkok. He will eventually take up his headquarters at Shanghai.

THE marriage arranged between Mr. Walter Fiddes Wilson and Miss Leila May Clarke will take place in Hongkong on January 6.

ON the departure of Mr. F. S. Harrison for Hongkong shortly, Mr. R. H. Wild will assume charge of the local branch of the South British Insurance Company.

MR. A. E. Newland left Peking on December 3 for Nanking to take up his duties in connection with the Salt Administration. Mrs. Newland and children will continue in Peking for the present.

THE late Mr. Arthur Hewett, of Holbeche, Braybrick road, Maidenhead, who was Secretary of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, left £19,321 (nett personalty £15,333).

DR. A. H. Swan and family contemplate leaving Tientsin for America about the middle of this month. Dr. Swan has been replacing Dr. Colbert for several months at Tientsin and does not expect to return to China.

JUDGE Sir Peter Grain arrived on December 9 in the P. & O. S. Rajputana. He was accompanied by Sir Henry Gollan. Sir Peter looked very fit indeed after his holiday in England and his cheery smile was much in evidence as the vessel came alongside the wharf.

THE announcement is made of the birth, at 6 Lower Common South, S.W. 15., of a son to Doris, wife of Lt.-Commander Morice Blood, R.N. (retired.) Mrs. Blood is the niece of Mrs. Percy Lavers and Mr. H. F. Bell, and the parents and relatives are well known locally.

A REPORT received in Peking says the appointments were gazetted on October 26 of Mr. A. H. George, to be one of His Majesty's Consuls in China (with effect as from May 21, 1929), and Mr. C. R. Lee, to be one of His Majesty's Vice-Consuls (First Grade) in China (with effect as from May 21, 1929).

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS SHANGHAI

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

THE INTERNATIONAL WALKING MATCH

Former Record Beaten by W. J. Young by Eight Minutes

The fifteenth International Walking Match, these events having been instituted in 1904, was opened on December 8 at the intersection of Bubbling Well and Carter Roads, when the majority of 31 entrants began their walk over the course through the country of 17 m., 100 yd. W. J. Young, a veteran Irish walker, finished the course in 2 hr., 29 min., 53½ sec., beating the record of Y. Y. Chow made last year by just under eight minutes. It will be recalled that Chow beat Sakurai's time made several years ago by a little over a minute.

Although the winner established a record, which, it seems, will stand for some little time and which would have been greatly improved upon had not the inclement weather absolutely ruined Brennan and Rubicon Roads, his team mates, who finished in second place, could not maintain the pace set by their leader.

Well Grouped Walking

The strategic and well-prepared style of walking of the Chinese, the team winners, is worthy of highest commendation. They finished second, third, fourth, and fifth for an almost minimum team score of 14 points, a record which was nearly equalled by the Irish team in 1926.

The Chinese left the starting line walking as a unit, and along the seventeen-mile stretch maintained a pace which almost permitted the last member to be in the same group as his three mates. This policy, it is evident, had been outlined previously, as was plainly shown during their training season. As the first Chinese, K. S. Shih, came on the race course, his fellows were not far behind. Even at the 14-mile mark they occupied four of the first six places, the Englishman, A. Seaborn, being well along in fourth place. Y. Y. Chow, and K. Z. Hui, who were each 500 yd. behind Seaborn at this point were urged on by their pacers and joined their comrades several miles ahead, Seaborn finishing in 7th place. As the first Chinese crossed the finish line he was greeted by cheers and applause from several thousand compatriots who lined the rail in the Race Course. As Shih was followed at short intervals by his team mates the crescendo of applause reached a higher pitch, and when the 4th Chinese entrant definitely established China's place in the match foreigners and Chinese alike cheered spontaneously.

Young's Good Plan

To revert to the individual winner, W. J. Young, "Paddy" has in the past six years won four of the six races. In yesterday's match, however, he established himself firmly as the best toe-and-heel walker of recent years in Shanghai. He took it upon himself to lead his team mates and the field over the 17-mile course. More need not be said, inasmuch as he pursued the course upon which he had decided. Bunched with the leaders at the start he maintained a set pace and at the three-mile mark began forging ahead. With him were two Chinese walkers at the entrance to Jessfield Park. They were bunched. Whether his pace was increased or whether the Chinese leaders could not continue with their initial spurt is a matter of conjecture but nevertheless while walking over the muddy Brennan Road he established a lead of 1,000 yd. This distance he improved upon over the winding and treacherous muddy Rubicon Road and at the Hungjao Golf Club he had increased his lead. At this point Z. C. Chang, pace making for the Chinese team, increased his stride and as the two leaders moved along Hungjao Road, Chang began to pick up on "Paddy." Young's pacers, however, "were on the job" and as long as the runner-up did not force the pace they, (the pacers) did not urge their man along. At the 11-mile mark, the railway crossing on Hungjao Road, Young still had a lead of ½ mile, perhaps six minutes.

Shih's Manful Struggle

At the Nanyang College point Young was still going strong. Not being over pushed he permitted the No. 2 man to approach him in the stretch between the University and Avenue Petain. In this instance the former No. 2 man had dropped out as pace maker and the eventual runner-up, Shih, stepped into the breach and was only 75 yd. to the rear. In the three-quarter mile to the American School, Young added to the distance separating them, but Shih was urged by his advisors to spurt and, on arriving at the corner of Rue Lafayette and Avenue du Roi Albert he was within about 5 seconds of the leader. At the Yates Road Corner with Weihaiwei Road corner "Paddy" had again increased his lead after a severe struggle in which Shih virtually clung to his heels.

From here on the ding-dong fight came to a conclusion. With their parting words—they no longer being permitted to continue—his pace-makers informed Young that his lead was less than 100 yards. With a quick glance, right and left, over his shoulders "Paddy" began "digging in." With each stride he increased the distance separating them. His pace was slightly faster, his stride more picturesque, and moving like clock-work, "Paddy" approached the Mohawk Road gates to the Race Course several hundred yards in advance of his rival. Crossing the finish line, as willing friends wrapped him in blankets, he realized from them, that Shih had just entered the straightaway.

Then came the Chinese, 2, 3, 4, and 5, being pressed by W. Neugebauer, the single and individual German entrant.

First Englishman in

The first Englishman in was A. Seaborn who finished 7th; France's first representative, M. Fournage was next, number 8. F. H. Moysey (England) was next to cross the line amid the cheers of the Sassenachs. J. Remedios, a Portuguese who was the winner of the Marthon earlier this season, came in next.

The order of finish follows:

1.	W. J. Young	Ireland
2.	K. S. Shih	China
3.	Y. Y. Chow	"
4.	C. Z. Cheng	"
5.	K. Z. Hui	"
6.	W. Neugebauer	Independent
7.	A. Seaborn	England
8.	M. Fournage	France
9.	F. H. Moysey	England
10.	J. Remedios	Portugal
11.	D. Murphy	Ireland
12.	M. J. Wong	Independent
13.	S. Z. Chow	Independent
14.	L. Dedun	France
15.	A. Green	England
16.	A. J. O'Shea	Ireland
17.	P. Duhur	France
18.	Y. D. Loh	Independent
19.	L.B.S. Golds	England
20.	J. Rey	France
21.	M.H.M. Varndell	Independent
22.	J. J. Ross	Ireland
23.	A. Ozorio	Portugal
24.	R. S. Larson	Independent
25.	I. Likarieff	"
26.	S. U. Yao	"
27.	N. S. Isaacs	"
28.	C. G. Ross	"

THE ROSE BOWL NEW YEAR GAME

Pittsburgh to Meet University of Southern California

N.C.S.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Los Angeles, Dec. 6.

It was decided to-day that Pittsburgh will be the opponents for the University of Southern California football team in the annual Rose Bowl game to be played on January 1. The decision that the University of Southern California would represent the West was reached some days ago.—United Press.

CHICAGO CUB AS MOST VALUABLE PLAYER

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Dec. 9.

Rogers Hornsby of the Chicago Cubs was to-day voted the "most valuable player" of the National League, polling 60 votes out of a possible maximum of 80.

O'Doul ran second with 54 votes. Terry third with 48 and Grimes fourth with 35.—United Press.

CHINA LIGHTWEIGHT BOXING TITTLE

Benton Defeats Sacramento After Tame Exhibition

At the Town Hall on December 7, in a bout for the lightweight boxing title of China Rudy Benton, U.S.M.C., gained a victory over the veteran former holder, Joe Sacramento, which left much to be desired. At all times Benton had considerable respect for Joe's famous right, and possibly a recollection of the knockout he suffered some time back at the hands of the Filipino boy. Certainly in the first five rounds there were hardly a dozen blows struck and not until the close, when Benton took it upon himself to carry the fighting, did the victory become assured.

Sacramento, on the other hand, was suffering from a recently cut left eye, and he took no chances of having the cut reopened. At it was, his part of the programme was nothing at all to shout about and, though he lost, it was in the Sacramento manner of still being on his feet, smiling, and seemingly unhurt at the final bell.

SHANGHAI'S DAY AT RUGBY

Easy Victory Over the United Services

Shanghai's Rugger players seem at last to have settled down for the season, as they showed excellent form on December 7 in three games. The big match of the day between Shanghai and the United Services resulted in a runaway win for the local men, who piled up a total of 45 points while the Services failed to score at all.

In the early game, a Shanghai "A" fifteen lost to the United Services "A" by a narrow margin, 11 points to 8, after close play throughout, while the other Shanghai "A" team beat the United States Marines "A" at the Canidrome by 3 points to nil, after having the best of the game throughout.

SHANGHAI SOCCER

The wretched weather conditions on December 7 spoiled a very promising programme of Soccer, besides being a deterrent to many would-be spectators, who decided to remain indoors instead of braving the elements to witness the two principal games played on the Race Course. In the circumstances, however, both the Wiltshires *v.* Worcesters, and the Recs *v.* Police encounters were surprisingly well attended, and, despite the grounds being all against good play, thrills were fairly frequent.

After being three goals down, the Police vanquished the S.R.C. in the replayed Skottowe Cup game by subsequently finding the net on five occasions. Play fluctuated at various stages in a match which either side might have won, the treacherous surface causing many mistakes by the defenders.

The Worcesters were far below form on the heavy ground, and were more decisively beaten by the Wiltshires than the final score of four goals to two suggests. This is the first defeat inflicted on the Worcesters, and at present Loh Hwa hold the honour of being the only unbeaten side in the first division.

Probably the reserve players of the S.F.C. will long remember their second league match against the Wiltshire reserves yesterday. The final score reached the alarming proportions of 14 goals to four against the S.F.C.

Scores and details follow:—

SKOTTOWS CUP, 1ST ROUND REPLAY
Police 5: S.R.C. 3.

FIRST DIVISION
Wiltshires 4: Worcesters 2.

SECOND DIVISION "A"
Wiltshire Reserves 14: S.F.C. 2nd 4.
H.M. Navy 5: R.A.M.C. 3.

SECOND DIVISION "B"
Hanbury 3: Erin Villa 3.
P.S.A. 4: J.A.C. 2.
St. Xavier's 0: R.A.O.C. 1.

NON-COMPETITION GAME
Worcesters Reserves 7: R.A.S.C. 4.

STRIBLING'S WIN OVER CARNERA

Huge Italian Disqualified in Seventh Round

Paris, Dec. 7.

In a fifteen-round boxing contest this evening, the American, Young Stribling, beat the giant Italian, Primo Carnera. The latter was disqualified in the seventh round.

Thirty thousand spectators witnessed the fight.

It will be recalled that some weeks ago Stribling lost to Carnera on a foul in the fourth round.

The fight was scheduled for ten rounds, not fifteen.

The unhappy incident which occurred at the Albert Hall, London, last month was repeated when Carnera was disqualified for flooring Stribling with a low right hook after the gong had sounded for the end of the seventh round. The referee ordered Carnera to his corner amid excitement. His seconds, clinging to his wrists, dragged him to his corner, where he struggled with them with an intensely ferocious look on his face. He said he did not hear the gong.

Pandemonium reigned after the foul blow.

Carnera was completely outclassed and was unable to connect with his punches. On the other hand the American fought strongly and repeatedly landed left and right to Carnera's stomach and face.

In the sixth round Stribling piled up enough points to win the contest, even if he lost the remaining rounds. He staggered the Italian with a right to the point, but was unable to land the finishing blow.—Reuter.

Dearth of Good Heavyweights

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Dec. 9.

The present dearth of good heavyweight material is strikingly shown by the fact that the English canvaskisser Phil Scott and the German windmill Otto Von Porat, both admittedly second raters despite occasional flashes of class, have been thrust to the front of the heavyweight ranks.

They are to box 12 rounds for the Christmas Fund and in my opinion it's a good thing that this will be a charity affair; otherwise the ballyhoo would be ridiculous.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that heavyweight "elimination fights" at present are meaningless; as there simply aren't any sheep to be separated from the goats.

Madison Square Garden

Either Phil Scott of England took the "easy way out" here to-night or he is far more fragile than the average human.

Before a record crowd, Otto Von Porat of Germany landed a light tap below Scott's waistline in the second round of their scheduled 12-round Christmas Fund battle, and Scott took the "fight" on a foul.

It seemed incredible that such a blow could cripple Scott. The Englishman hesitated for a moment, however, then sank gradually to the canvass, grimacing.

Jack Dempsey, who was acting as referee, seemed puzzled as to what he should do. He stooped over and picked up Scott and urged him to continue. Scott declined to go on, however, and Dempsey was compelled to award him the decision on a foul.

Boxing Commission doctors conducted an examination of Scott and testified that he had suffered no injury from the light blow.

Von Porat had a margin the first round.—United Press.

From Baseball to Boxing

Chicago, Dec. 9.

Arthur Shires, White Sox first baseman, in his first professional boxing match here to-night knocked out Ban Daly after 11 seconds of furious slugging in a scheduled 10-round fight.—United Press.

Castana Knocked Out

New York, Dec. 11.

Harry Wills, negro heavyweight, knocked out Andre Castana in the third round of a scheduled 10-round battle here this evening.

Black Bill, Cuban flyweight contender, took a decision over Freddie Latanzio in 10 rounds.—United Press.

VARSITY RUGGER MATCH

Win for Oxford: Cambridge v. the British Empire

London, Dec. 10.

The annual Rugby football match between Oxford and Cambridge was played to-day at Twickenham and resulted in a victory for Oxford by 9 points to nil.

This year's match has been dubbed an "Empire" match, or in some quarters Cambridge v. the British Empire, because of the unusually large proportion of men from the Dominions in the Oxford team, namely six South Africans and one New Zealander.

The customary crowd, consisting of many hundreds of old Oxonians and Cantabs as well as the general public, gathered to watch the game and among those at Twickenham was the Prince of Wales who is himself an old Oxford man, to whom the teams were presented before the start of the game.

The number of spectators was about 40,000.

Cambridge had won for the last four years, three times by very large margins, while last year the result was much closer, and they only needed a win to-day to create a record for these contests by a fifth successive victory. Cambridge were frequently within an ace of pulling off the match and establishing this record but aided by luck, great tenacity and merciless tackling, Oxford managed to keep their lines intact and win as above stated.

Cambridge's Furious Attack

Cambridge have piled up some big scores in matches this season and it was thought that their attack was superior to their defence and the general opinion was that if their fast three-quarter line, which included both English and Welsh internationals, could be given a sight of the ball they would overwhelm the Oxford defence. For once, however, the Cambridge attack failed.

Cambridge pressed from the start. The forwards had rather the best of the scrums and heeled frequently, with the result that the backs were constantly on the run, and the Oxford defence was severely tested. Time after time it seemed as if a Cambridge score must come, but Oxford withstood assault after assault and just when the Cambridge section of the crowd was preparing to cheer a try a man would be brought down with a deadly tackle almost on the line. Oxford were rarely dangerous, but twenty minutes from the start, the ball was carried towards the Cambridge end of the ground and Robson got across with a good try, which Black converted.

Cambridge then attacked vigorously up to half-time but failed to equalize and at half time the score was: Oxford 1 goal (5 points), Cambridge nil.

The Try That Came Not

In the second half Cambridge again were in Oxford territory most of the time and Oxford were rarely dangerous, though they had a little more of the play than in the first half. As in the first half it seemed on many occasions as if a try for Cambridge must come but Oxford managed to hang on to their lead and though there were many exciting incidents Cambridge failed to penetrate their opponents' defence.

No further score took place until the last minute of the game and then with play in the Cambridge twenty-five, Robson Oxford's right-centre three-quarter, who was the most outstanding player on the field to-day, confirmed the issue by a dropped goal from about the 25-yards line, this effort being greted with tremendous cheering from Oxford's supporters.

A moment later the whistle sounded for "No side" leaving the score: Oxford 1 goal, 1 dropped goal (9 points), Cambridge nil.—Reuter.

NEW BILLIARDS RECORD

London, Dec. 7.

Walter Lindrum, the Australian billiards player, created a world's billiards record to-day while playing against Willie Smith, the English professional, by making a break of 3,262.—Reuter.

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Photo by Ah Fong

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THE INTERNATIONAL WALKING RACE

The Chinese, winners of the team event. Mr. W. J. Young, winner, who broke all Previous Records.

RACING AT C. J. C.

The Chinese Jockey Club's meeting last week-end marked the close of the season. On both days there was an extraordinary collapse of favourites and the racing resulted in a long procession of outsiders first past the judge's box.

The results in detail follow:—

DECEMBER 7.

1.—The San Domingo Plate

For C.J.C. Sub.-Griffins of 1929, that have not won more than one race since September 1, 1929, provided they have not won more than two races during the 1st half of the year.—One mile.

1.—C. H. Koo's La Marguerite, T. Y. Tung, 155.
2.—S. S. C.'s Gaillardia, J. B. Lok, 157.
3.—Chow & Co.'s Shepherd, L. P. Quincey, 157.
Won by a half-length; three-quarters.
Time, 2 min. 09⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $14.50. Places, $6.30, $8.80, $6.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 381, 74, 153.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 181, 239, 72, 15.

2.—The San Francisco Plate

For China Ponies of "Y" Class that have start and not won a race since September 1, 1929, provided they have never won a race of 5 furlongs or under.—Half mile.

1.—A. Cohen's Dominador, F. Noodt, 155.
2.—Day's Comradeship, A. N. Dallas, 160.
3.—Fah Kee's Old Diamond, H. Collaco, 157.
Won by one length; a head.
Time, 59⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $30.20. Places, $9.60, $11.50, $14.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 362, 354, 127.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 121, 368, 154, 116, 282, 318, 199, 268, 49, 99, 406.

3.—The Sub-Griffins Handicap ("A" Class)

For Sub-Griffins at any time of any race club of Shanghai.—One mile.

1.—Raymond's Prince Walbert III, H. C. Pih, 162.
2.—Five Bats' Poeny, T. Y. Tung, 153.
3.—Fah Kee's Interruptive, H. Collaco, 153.
Won by a half-length; the same.
Time, 2 min. 06⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $61.10. Places, $21.90, $21, $18.30.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 270, 92, 281.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 80, 383, 89, 286, 254, 156, 198, 116, 258, 108, 109, 419.

4.—The Sub-Griffins Handicap ("B" Class)

For Sub-Griffins at any time of any race club of Shanghai.—One mile.

1.—Y. S. Doo's On the Rush, N. Deitz, 144.
2.—Ment's Argument, T. W. Tsiang, 152.
3.—J. V. Botelho's Quartetto, F. Noodt, 140.
Won by a head; a head.
Time, 2 min. 06⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $283. Places, $57.10, $16.40, $15.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 357, 440, 173.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 168, 204, 96, 654, 213, 508, 3, 396, 354, 412, 452, 491, 151, 302, 9, 100, 35.

5.—The San Salvador Plate

For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Griffins of 1929.—Three-quarter mile.

1.—Z. I. Yang's Fei Ying, H. C. Pih, 158.
2.—Mr. Gendah's Trombone, S. A. Judah, 158.
3.—C. S. Mao's Bill Merchant, Y. S. Chang, 158.
Won by two lengths; one.
Time, 1 min. 31⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $22.70. Places, $8.80, $15.40, $9.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 363, 104, 620.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 612, 356, 471, 48, 296, 239, 475, 345, 378, 22, 165, 90.

6.—The December Handicap ("A" Class)

For China Ponies of "Y" Class.—One mile.

1.—F.C.C. & T. Z. L.'s Adalin, T. W. Tsiang, 148.
2.—Fah Kee's Old Friend, H. Collaco, 148.
3.—Plane's Bombing Plane, H. Huang, 158.
Won by three-quarters; two.
Time, 2 min. 03⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $55.60. Places, $16.70, $15.90, $11.10.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 160, 107, 36.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 212, 79, 78, 316, 140, 4, 377, 328, 242, 419.

7.—The December Handicap ("B" Class)

For China Ponies of "Y" Class.—One mile.

1.—S. A. & D. B. Judah's Ptolemy, A. N. Dallas, 152.
2.—C. S. Mao's Jack of Diamonds, Y. S. Chang, 152.
3.—R. H. McNair's David Garrick, T. J. Rothe, 152.
Won by 1½ lengths; two.
Time, 2 min. 06⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $81.10. Places, $43.40, $36.20, $42.40.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 361, 289, 395.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 446, 235, 703, 47, 705, 373, 693, 214, 24, 591, 685, 636, 246, 115, 383, 234, 664, 190, 603, 114, 738, 80.

8.—The December Handicap ("C" Class)

For China Ponies of "Y" Class.—One mile.

1.—Admiral Co.'s Stardom, J. B. Lok,
2.—The Early Birds' Merry Chance, T. J. Rothe, 144.
3.—Col. & Co.'s Navigation, T. M. Collaco, 138.
Won by a half-length; a head.
Time, 2 min. 10 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $30.50. Places, $13.60, $48.30, $59.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 383, 52, 220.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 423, 38, 133, 312, 241, 301, 375, 107, 583, 103, 221, 370, 387, 277, 571, 98.

9.—The C.J.C. 76th Novices Cup

For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Griffins of 1929, that have not won a flat race.—One and a quarter miles.

1.—The Early Birds' Ben Dochy, A. L. Caplan, 154.
2.—H. F. Lee's Voltero, H. Herzberg, 154.
3.—Deitz's Fairy Sprinter, Y. K. Wouh, 151.
Won by one length; three-quarters.
Time, 2 min. 46⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $55.70. Places, $12.80, $7.90, $12.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 197, 270, 429.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 616, 638, 75, 545, 563, 50, 73, 137, 187, 3.

DECEMBER 8.

1.—The San Paula Plate

For Sub-Griffins of 1929, that have not won more than one race.—Seven furlongs.

1.—Mrs. Jack Liddell's Alverbank, J. Pote-Hunt, 157.
2.—Mr. J. V. Botelho's Quartetto, H. C. Pih, 149.
3.—Mr. Ment's Argument, T. W. Tsiang, 154.
Won by two lengths; one and a half.
Time, 1 min. 56⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $44.70. Places, $7.40, $6.40, $5.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 64, 373, 252.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 83, 26, 359, 68, 376, 104, 199, 381, 100.

2.—The Griffins 2nd Handicap

For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Griffins of 1929, that have not won more than two races.—Three-quarters of a mile.

1.—Miss Ada Law's Merry Maker, Y. S. Chang, 148.
2.—Ment's Betterment, T. W. Tsiang, 145.
3.—Gendah's Merry Dancer, A. N. Dallas, 141.
Won by three-quarters; a head.
Time, 1 min. 35⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $82.10. Places, $19.50, $9.10, $17.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 118, 53, 44.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 146, 310, 233, 311, 232, 374, 30, 50, 60, 339, 92, 336.

3.—The Santiago Plate

For Sub-Griffins at any time of any race club of Shanghai that have not won more than two races since September 1, 1929.—Nine furlongs.

1.—Mr. C. S. Mao's Bill Merchant, Y. S. Chang, 162.
2.—Mr. Raymond's Prince Walbert III, H. C. Pih, 162.
3.—Mr. Fah Kee's Interruptive, H. Collaco, 159.
Won by one length; a head.
Time, 2 min. 32⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $32.40. Places, $8.30, $8.60, $9.60.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 348, 307, 59.
Unplaced staters:—Nos. 445, 415, 29, 79, 267, 486, 321, 474, 499, 175, 151, 366.

4.—The Griffins 1st Handicap

For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Griffins of 1929.—One and a quarter mile.

1.—Fah Kee's Old King, T. W. Tsiang, 147.
2.—Jolly Bird's Wings, H. Huang, 148.
3.—Lee Kuanshien's Long Bill, N. Deitz, 134.
Won by a head; a neck.
Time, 2 min. 48⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $216.50. Places, $41.80, $14.20, $23.40.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 490, 105, 215.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 381, 306, 258, 403, 437, 172, 208, 394, 171, 38, 515, 14, 115.

5.—The Off-Chance Selling Race

For China Ponies of "Y" Class.—One mile.

1.—C. S. Mao's Merry Lord, Y. S. Chang, 158.
2.—Shayer's Beautiful Rush, N. Deitz, 149.
3.—S. A. & D. B. Judah's Black Diamond II, S. A. Judah, 157.
Won by 1½ lengths; two.
Time, 2 min. 10⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $92.10. Places, $20.70, $24.70, $23.50.
Winner entered to be sold for $1,000 sold to Mr. J. H. Liddell for $1,150.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 199, 121, 183.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 57, 14, 738, 351, 409, 712, 282, 716, 180, 185, 464, 49, 416, 248, 369, 504, 247, 77, 127, 361.

6.—The Santuao Plate

For China Ponies of "Y" Class that have not won more than two races since September 1, 1929.—One mile and a half.

1.—S. A. & D. B. Judah's Ptolemy, A. N. Dallas, 158.
2.—Five Stars' Mount Blanc, H. C. Pih, 160.
3.—Hydroplane, H. Huang, 166.
Won by many lengths; the same.
Time, 3 min. 23⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $30.30. Places, $5.40, $5.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 556, 474, 605.
Unplaced starter:—No. 526.

7.—The Sandalwood Handicap

For China Ponies of "Y" Class.—One and a quarter mile.

1.—C. S. Mao's Midnight Adventure, J. B. Lok, 150.
2.—Judah's Meadowgreen, S. A. Judah, 156.
3.—K. C. Sung & L. K. Woo's Income Tax, L. P. Quincey, 145.
Won by a short head; 1½ lengths.
Time, 2 min. 47 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $59.50. Places, $19.20, $13.40, $45.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 47, 500, 601.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 616, 361, 406, 12, 153, 214, 291, 130.

8.—The Griffins Farewell Plate

For China Ponies of "Y" Class being Griffins of 1929, that have not won a race since September 1, 1929, provided they have not won more than three races during the 1st half of the year.—Seven furlongs.

1.—K. T. Wong's Godson, H. Huang, 155.
2.—So & So's Glorious Triumph, Y. S. Chang, 148.
3.—Perchang's Tien Koong, L. P. Quincey, 155.
Won by 1½ lengths; the same.
Time, 1 min. 53⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $20.30. Places, $9.90, $24.10, $8.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 55, 556, 231.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 262, 348, 472, 587, 313, 95, 814, 345, 340.

9.—The Consolation Plate

For China Ponies of "Y" Class that have started and not won at the 69th and/or this Meeting. To be ridden by jockeys who have not won 5 races since September 1, 1929.—One and a quarter mile.

1.—Foot's Flying Foot, H. P. Wong, 151.
2.—Ment's Three One, T. M. Collaco, 160.
3.—C. S. Ma's Jack of Diamonds, Y. K. Wouh, 150.
Won by many lengths; the same.
Time, 2 min. 50⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $30. Places, $7.20, $7.50, $5.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 105, 52, 582.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 688, 66, 384, 456.

BUYING FOOTBALL STARS

Allegations Against Ohio and Northwestern University

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Chicago, Dec. 10.

Four supposed supporters of the University of Iowa to-day gave affidavits, alleging that Northwestern University and Ohio State had been proselytising in connection with "football material."

This is apparently a retaliation for Iowa's expulsion from the Big Ten conference.

The affidavits specifically named Frank Baker of Northwestern and Elmer Maret of Ohio State, alleging that both had received funds and other aid through their schools.

Both institutions denied any wrongful actions.—United Press.

LAWN TENNIS

Tournament Reform on Lines Similar to Golf

London, Dec. 9.

The proposal that lawn tennis should be developed more like golf, with tournaments open equally to professionals and amateurs, received the blessing of the Lawn Tennis Association at its annual meeting to-day, which passed it by 242 votes to 67.

The proposal will now go to the International Federation meeting in March, where there is every chance of success, as America has already promised to support Britain's proposal to limit such tournaments to one annually.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

F. A. Cup Results

London, Dec. 5.

The following are the results of the first round re-plays in the F. A. Cup:

Tranmere Rovers 0, York City 1.
Coventry City 2, Norwich City 0.

League Results

Dec. 7.

1ST DIVISION

Birmingham 3, Manchester C. 0.
Blackburn R. 2, Leeds U. 1.
Grimsby Town 0, Everton 3.
Huddersfield T. 2, Portsmouth 1.
Leicester City 0, Derby County 0.
Liverpool 1, Burnley 3.
Manchester U. 1, Bolton W. 1.
Middlesbro' 4, Sheffield W. 1.
Newcastle U. 2, Aston Villa 2.
Sheffield United *v.* Arsenal postponed.
West Ham U. 1, Sunderland 1.

2ND DIVISION

Barnsley 3, Stoke City 1.
Blackpool 3, W'hampton W. 2.
Bradford 4, Hull City 2.
Bury 2, Bradford City 4.
Chelsea 1, Swansea Town 0.
Millwall 1, Bristol City 1.
Nottingham F. 3, Cardiff City 1.
Oldham A. 0, Preston N. End 2.
Southampton 2, Notts County 2.
Tottenham H. 0, Reading 0.
W. Bromwich A. 1, Charlton A. 1.

3RD DIVISION
(Southern Section)

Brentford 2, Luton Town 0.
Brighton & H.A. 4, Walsall 0.
Clapton Orient 1, Southend U. 1.
Coventry City 3, Exeter City 3.
Merthyr Town 1, Norwich City 5.
Newport C. 5, Gillingham 1.
Plymouth Argyle 3, Fulham 1.
Swindon Town 2, Queen's Pk. R. 2.
Torquay United 2, Crystal Palace 2.
Watford 1, Northampton T. 2.
The match between Bristol Rovers and Bournemouth & B. A. was abandoned at half time, the score then being one goal to nil in favour of Bournemouth & B. A.

3RD DIVISION
(Northern Section)

Barrow 2, Lincoln City 1.
Carlisle U. 3, Rotherham U. 1.
Crewe A. 2, Accrington S. 1.
Nelson *v.* Rochdale postponed
New Brighton 1, Doncaster R. 0.
Port Vale 4, Chesterfield 1.
Southport 2, South Shields 1.
Stockport C. *v.* Hartlepools U. postponed.
Wigan Boro' 2, Halifax Town 1.
Wrexham 2, Tranmere R. 0.
York City 1, Darlington 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

Aberdeen 2, Hibernians 0.
Ayr United 2, Morton 0.
Celtic 3, St. Mirren 0.
Cowdenbeath 4, Clyde 0.
Dundee United 2, Kalkirk 2.
Hearts 1, Airdrieonians 0.
Motherwell 2, Kilmarnock 0.
Queen's Park 2, Hamilton A. 0.
Rangers 4, Dundee 1.
St. Johnstone 1, Partick Thistle 1.

F. A. Cup Replays

Dec. 9.

With Clapton Orient and Folkestone and Doncaster and Shildon ending their games in a draw in the first round of the play for the Football Association Cup, and tieing again after extra time in the replay on December 4, it was expected that the second replay to-day would be very close.

This, however, was not the case, for in both games decisive victories were scored, Clapton Orient beating Folkestone by four goals to one and Doncaster defeating Shildon by three-nil.—Reuter.

THE U.S. MARINES RUGBY TEAM

In less than two seasons, these very speedy players have attained such proficiency that they can challenge any team in Shanghai.

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AMERICAN FOOTBALL

Iowa's Reinstatement Petition Denied

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Chicago, Dec. 7.

The Western Conference faculty committee to-day denied Iowa's petition for reinstatement to Big Ten football circles.

Iowa was removed from the Big Ten last spring on a charge of proselytism and subsidizing athletes. —United Press.

New York, Dec. 7.

While most of the United States forgot fall sports and shivered in the grip of early winter to-day, a few Southern colleges and universities played end-of-season games. Scores of the chief contests follow:

Florida 20, Oregon 6.
Georgia 12, Georgia Tech 6.
Western Maryland 12, Maryland 6.
Oklahoma City University 27, Davis Elkins 14.
North Carolina 48, Duke 7.
—United Press.

SHANGHAI HOCKEY

S.P.S. 1: Wilts "C" 3.
R.A.S.C. 0: Worcesters "B" 1.
S.H.C. "A" 9: Worcesters "A" 3.
R.A.S.C. 5: S.H.C. "A" 2.
Erin Villa 0: Shanghai United 0.

TOO MUCH BASEBALL

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Dec. 10.

An executive session of executives of the American and National baseball leagues to-day discussed the question of broadcasting games and the length of the baseball season.

Some proposed that the season should be made shorter in order to keep the fans' interest more intense and to improve attendance.—United Press.

THE Commissioner of Public Utilities for Greater Shanghai has ordered the management of the Chapei Waterworks to install more fire hydrants, and to provide a better and more efficient water supply, as members of the Fire Brigade have complained of the great difficulties met with through the insufficiency of water when fires break out.

RESIDENTS in Chinese territory are said to have requested the Commissioner of Public Safety to post more police on the boundary lines of the French Conceession and the International Settlement, as numerous robberies have taken place recently in which robbers from Chinese territory have escaped into the foreign controlled area, and *vice versa*.

THE Commission for the Reorganization of Shanghai Commercial Organizations has telegraphed to the National Government, pointing out that piracies outside Woosung have become almost daily occurrences and that many letters have been received by the Commission from boatmen complaining of the loss of lives and properties as a result of their junks being pirated. The telegram says that, though the Woosung water police have frequently engaged the pirates and defeated them, as soon as the patrol-boats leave, the pirates again work havoc among the people. In conclusion, the telegram requests the Government to send men-of-war to the mouth of the Yangtze River to remain there so long as the pirates continue their activities.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

A FOUR DAYS' GALE OVER EUROPE

Life Boats' Busy Time Along West of England

London, Dec. 6.

After days of unprecedented gales and continuous downpours of rain, London was swept about midnight to-night by an almost tropical thunderstorm, with torrential rain and hail and remarkably vivid purple lightining.

The roads were quickly flooded and traffic proceeded with the utmost difficulty against a wind of 70 miles an hour.

Theatre-goers were drenched and were blown against vehicles and buildings.

The storm visited the whole of the South of England.

One woman was killed and another seriously injured by the collapse of a wall at Eastbourne. Roads were blocked with trees at Folkestone and the streets were like rivers.

Shipping in the Channel was badly affected, and people in the Coast towns watched boats struggling through the gale lit up by brilliant lightning.—Reuter.

Survivors' Gallant Rescue

London, Dec. 6.

The five survivors of the coal steamer, Frances Duncan, which turned turtle off Lands End in yesterday's terrific gale, were brought into Brixham, Devon, today by a small Newcastle steamer Adele Marie.

Although the survivors were injured and exhausted they were anxious to make known the gallantry of Captain Blaylock and the crew of the Adele Marie and the superb seamanship with which she was handled. They stated that while she was manœuvered to get near the capsized steamer, the Adele Marie was not only continuously in grave danger from mountainous seas, which swept over her, but had to get perilously near to the Longships Rocks. The Adele Marie had to make many attempts before she could get a line to the five men trying to get off the weck, and immediately they had been taken off, the wreck sank.

The survivors included the Captain, who was unable to swim.

The weather forecast promises further severe southerly gaise, particularly in the Southern Irish Sea, the English Channel, and the Southern North Sea.—British Wireless through Reuter.

Cross Channel Suspension

London, Dec. 7.

As the result of the gale which has been sweeping England and parts of the Continent, the cross-Channel services were suspended to-day.

Sir Esmond Ovey, the new Ambassador to Russia, arrived at Victoria Station with his staff, but was unable to leave for Moscow to-day. He hopes to proceed there to-morrow.

The thoughts of the whole country to-day were with the sailors at sea, whose plight was emphasized by broadcasting stations interrupting programmes to send out verbal "S.O.S." messages on behalf of distressed steamers. Life-boats for many hours were impotent, but they finally abandoned caution and performed valorously: here towing in crippled ships and there landing shipwrecked crews.

The south coast is strewn with wrecks. The 2,000-ton steamer Rodyr disappeared off the Devon coast with her crew of 25.

The Merseyside is storm-bound, the incoming trans-Atlantic liners making no attempt to land passengers.

So far the usual daily wireless message has not been received from the steamer Leonardo do Vinci, which is battling the elements somewhere in the Bay of Biscay, with inestimable art treasures from Italy for the exhibition to be held in London from January to March next year.

The arrangements to bring the King's contributions to the Italian Art Exhibition from Windsor Castle to-day were cancelled owing to the flooded roads.

Channel Islands Isolated

Dec. 9.

For the fourth day running the gale has raged as wildly as ever over Western Europe and the Air Ministry predicts more storms.

It has been possible, however, to resume some of the cross-Channel services, although passages have naturally been very rough.

The port of Folkestone is still closed and the Channel Islands have been isolated by sea since last Thursday.

Lifeboats have been very busy round the west coast of England. The Torbay crew were out for 26 hours on end and the Fadstow and Clovelly lifeboats were out all night long last night trying to help the vessel Britannic, a steamer of 3,490 tons, which was in distress off the Devon coast. The captain of the Clovelly lifeboat, who has had 25 years service, said that it was the worst experience he had ever had. They were tossed about the Channel for five hours before reaching their station.

Italian Steamer Sunk

Seven persons have been killed on shore in England by falling trees or chimneys.

Two men from the destroyer Walpole were washed overboard yesterday and drowned.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that an 11,000 ton dry-dock, which was being conveyed by tugs from Hamburg to Rotterdam, was caught in the tempest when near the Isle of Terschelling and broken in two.

According to a message from Brest two seaplanes capsized on the roadstead there and a pilot of one of them was drowned.

The Italian cargo str. Chieri, a vessel of 5,334 tons, has been sunk. The crew took refuge on rafts and six of them have been saved but the rest of the crew, it is feared, were drowned.

The first boat of the cross Channel service for three days, the Maid of Orleans, left Folkestone this morning in the teeth of a 60 mile an hour gale.

The services have been resumed from Dover.

Royal Train Delayed

For the first time in history the Royal train to-day arrived in London late. People, who had been waiting over an hour in the pouring rain, cheered their Majesties, whose journey from Sandringham had been delayed by a head wind and floods. The King and Queen were accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark, who had spent the week-end at Sandringham, and the King and Queen of Norway.

The Court will return to Sandringham for Christmas.

Underwriters Get off Cheaply

One hundred thousand tons of shipping are already wholly or partially casualties as a result of the past week's gales, but marine insurance interests are of the opinion that, although their losses are heavy, they are lucky as the losses are not commensurate with the violence of the gales.

All captains of ships arriving in England report the worst weather they have ever known.

The floods are getting worse in many parts of the country and three inches of snow have fallen in Yorkshire.

Very grave fears are expressed of a renewal of last year's Thames floods. The town of Reading has become an island and lakes several miles wide are dotted here and there along the Thames Valley. Many main roads are covered with water.

The total rainfall for the past ten weeks is almost the same as the average rainfall in the Thames Valley for the whole six winter months.

The storms are now spreading across the Atlantic. Thirteen liners on their way to New York will arrive from one to three days late. Several of them have sent wireless messages saying that they are bringing in shipwrecked victims whom they have picked up *en route*.

Continent's Heavy Losses

Reports are coming in from France, Germany and Holland of the havoc wrought by the storm which has been sweeping Western Europe the past four days.

Fifty steamers have been unable to put to sea from Hamburg, while S.O.S. calls have been received from vessels in the North Sea including the Woermann line steamer Lily Woermann (2,308 tons) which, while on her way to West Africa, was caught by the storm. The vessel was drifting rudderless towards sand-banks when a Dutch tug caught her up and towed her to safety.

Three steamers are stranded at the mouth of the Elbe and are likely to be wrecked.

The tug Iroise from Brest towed day and night the water-logged and helpless Danish freighter Helen, from Ushant. The Helen eventually sank, but the Iroise saved her crew, who jumped into the sea, with the exception of an officer.

The Iroise then responded to an S.O.S. signal from the Spanish steamer Galdana and towed her into port. Then the tug put to sea again in response to S.O.S. signals from two British steamers and one Italian.—Reuter.

Many French Lives Lost

Paris, Dec. 10.

At least 71 French seamen have been drowned during the present storm, according to the estimate of the newspaper "Le Journal."

Upon the arrival of the Channel steamer two members of the crowd, who were watching the buffeted vessel from the Dieppe Jetty, were swept off their feet by a heavy sea and drowned.

The gale tore off the tower of St. Martin's Church, Boulogne, and several worshippers were injured. —Reuter.

Frost and Sunshine Succeed

London, Dec. 10.

A clear, cold, windless night last night with groundfrost and sunshine to-day marked the end of the gales for the time being, but more rain and westerly winds are forecast.—Reuter.

Returns of Gales Forecast

London, Dec. 10.

The renewal of southerly gales caused by a very deep depression approaching from the Atlantic, is, according to weather forecasts, likely to be very severe on the southwest coast of Britain.

Meanwhile, although a heavy swell has been running, an interval in the violence of the gale has enabled many ships to mend their steering gear and continue their voyages, or make for ports when the damage they suffered was serious. The steamer Cornald, for instance, has repaired her steering gear, cancelled a call for assistance and is returning to Falmouth to land one dead and two injured men.

Inland, and particularly in the Thames valley, the floods are causing anxiety. Since yesterday the Thames has risen nearly one foot at Molesey and the rate of flow during the last 24 hours was 9,000,000,000 gallons as compared with an average flow of 2,000,000,000 for this time of the year.

Special Watch on the River

The authorities have established a special watch on the river so that adequate warning may be given if any danger arises of the floods breaking through the embankment in London. There is no immediate fear of this happening, but the floods in the Upper Thames valley are higher than when floods occurred last year, and more rain is forecast.

At Reading, which is almost surrounded by water, the river is 26 inches above normal, and at Maidenhead four feet above normal. There are also wide flood areas in other parts of the country.—British Wireless through Reuter.

PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS IN WARSAW

Non-Confidence Vote Passed by Members of Diet

Warsaw, Dec. 6.

The Diet has passed a vote of non-confidence in the Government. It is practically certain that the Government will resign.

All is quiet in Warsaw. The populace is entirely indifferent to the proceedings.

Dec. 7.

The Cabinet has resigned.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE BASE CONSTRUCTION

War Office Following Policy of Slowing Down

London, Dec. 11.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, in reply to a question, the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Thomas Shaw, stated that the War Office had followed the Government's policy in slowing down or suspending work on the Singapore Base. No new orders had been given, and work had been retarded or suspended where possible.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, told the House that the new floating dock of the Singapore Base had been utilized. It was not proposed to move it to some other port during the suspension period. The decision to suspend work on the Base did not involve any transfer, discharge or disbandment of any personnel directly controlled by the Admiralty. No notice of suspension had been given to the contractors, but the Admiralty was communicating with them with regard to slowing down work.

Mr. Alexander added that the decision to suspend work on the Singapore Base did not involve the closing down of the anti-malarial measures in the neighbourhood of the Base.

In reply to a further question, Mr. A. F. Montague, answering for the Government, stated that so far £270,000 had been spent on the Air Base at Singapore and that £300,000 was required for its completion. The facilities being provided would serve not only for local defence, but also for the maintenance of British air communications with the Far East and of shore trade, and the repair and equipment of air units allocated to the naval forces in those waters.

Mr. Montague said the strength of the air forces which would be normally maintained at Singapore, as at present contemplated, would be one squadron of land machines and one squadron of flying-boats, excluding any fleet air arm units which might occasionally be disembarked there.

He added that no change had been made as a result of the decision to suspend work on the Naval Base.—Reuter.

AUSTRIAN POLITICAL CRISIS ENDED

Constitutional Reform Bill Passed with Amendments

Vienna, Dec. 8.

The National Council has passed the third reading of the Constitutional Reform Bill.

The provisions in connection with which no compromise had been reached and which therefore could not secure the necessary two-thirds majority, were dropped.

It is expected that the Federal Council will approve the Bill on December 10.

On December 5 it was reported that chiefly owing to the ability and persistence of the Federal Chancellor, Dr. Schober, the long-drawn-out dispute between the Socialists and Nationalists with regard to reform of the Austrian Constitution, which threatened to end in civil war, had terminated in a peaceful compromise. The parliamentary sub-committee, which had been dealing with the matter, had agreed to a new constitution which, it was anticipated, the National Council would adopt.

Measure Now in Operation

Dec. 11.

The Constitutional Reform Bill, which was adopted by the National Council on December 8 after certain of its provisions on which no compromise could be reached were dropped, came into force to-day. Prior to the adoption of the Bill there had been a long-drawn-out dispute between the Socialists and Nationalists in regard to the Constitution, but a peaceful compromise was effected through the persistence of the Federal Chancellor, Dr. Schober, and the threat of civil war averted.

President Miklas has requested the old Government to remain in office. The President, under the new Constitution, assumes supreme command of the Federal Army.—Reuter.

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THE NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

Long Presentation Ceremony But a Fat Reward

Stockholm, Dec. 10.

Five out of the six recipients of this year's Nobel Prizes—two prizes were divided while the Peace Prize was not awarded—received to-day their prizes in the form of cheques contained in red leather portfolios. The prizes each amounted to approximately £10,000 resp. £5,000. In addition to the money, every recipient was presented with an embossed blue leather case containing his diploma. The presentation was made by the King of Sweden personally in the presence of a distinguished gathering of members of the royal house, the diplomatic corps, and prominent representatives of politics, science and arts. There were further present the fifty Nobel Prize judges among which, as the only woman, figured the famous Swedish novelist Selma Lagerloef.

The ceremony was enacted in conformity with established practice, the presentation of each prize being preceded by a lengthy address in the Swedish language, which concluded by the presentation formula being spoken in the recipient's own language. After each address the national anthem of the recipient was played while representatives of the students of Stockholm University waved the flag of his country and the spectators applauded. Kuo-Min.

FIRE IN A CINEMA STUDIO

Nine Persons Burnt to Death at Sound Pictures

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Dec. 10.

A fire which started in the Pathé Sound Picture studios to-day, while the Kallet orchestra and a group of actors were preparing to proceed with the making of a "talkie" film, caused the death of nine persons, while 16 are in hospital.

The orchestra was just about to start, but the first bar of the music was never heard. A series of explosions was followed by an outburst of flames.

Everyone attempted to flee, but many were trapped.

Desperate efforts by the fire department were only partially successful, and the building was destroyed.—United Press.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHS IN AMERICA

Company's Large Extensions

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Dec. 10.

Mr. A. H. Griswold, vice-president of the Postal Telegraph Company, announced to-day, at a meeting of division managers, that a G.$10,000,000 expansion programme would be undertaken in 1930.

This represents an increase of approximately $2,000,000 over the 1929 programme, and is in keeping with the President's desires that all possible constructive work be embarked upon in order to bolster up the prosperity of the country following the recent stock market crash.—United Press.

THE JAVA PACIFIC CONFERENCE

Klaveness Line Stands in

Batavia, Dec. 10.

The Agents here deny that the Norwegian Klaveness Line has refused to join the Java Pacific Conference and say that the line proposes strictly to adhere to Conference rates.

It was reported from Sourabaya on December 7 that the Klaveness Line was commencing a new service between American and Pacific Ports and Java and Sumatra in January and that sharp competition with the Java Pacific Line was expected because the Klaveness Line refused to join the Dutch East Indies Freight Conference.—Reuter.

U.S. MARINES ORDERED TO HAITI

Sequel to An Attack by a Disorderly Mob

N.C.S.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Dec. 6.

Six hundred U.S. Marines late to-day departed for the Marine base at Quantico, *en route* to Hampton Roads, where they will be held in readiness to sail for Haiti probably to-morrow.

Although it is understood that the sailing orders will be withheld until President Hoover's message is delivered to Congress to-morrow in connection with the request for a commission of inquiry, the orders have already been issued.—United Press.

Port au Prince, Haiti, Dec. 6.

Quiet had been restored to-day following yesterday's riots among striking customs workers.

Although there is some unrest, most of the strikers have now been replaced.—United Press.

Washington, Dec. 7.

Following further rioting at Port au Prince, Haiti, in the course of which a mob attacked the U. S. Marines there, President Hoover to-day ordered 500 additional Marines sent to Haiti.

The troops are sailing from Hampton Roads to-day.

Following presentation to-day of President Hoover's message to Congress concerning Haiti, a detachment of 500 U. S. Marines sailed to-day for that troubled island on the aeroplane tender Wright.

In the course of his message, the President outlined recent troubles at Port au Prince and elsewhere, and again urged that authorization be given for appointment of an investigating commission into the Haiti situation.

He spoke of some Congressional reports to the effect that Marines, defending themselves against mob attack, killed five Haiti natives. The President said that the Marines showed great self-control and restraint.

Representative Hamilton Fish of New York to-day presented a resolution in the House asking authorization for the appointment of a commission to investigate the situation in Haiti.—United Press.

U.S. Marines Landed

Port au Prince, Haiti, Dec. 9.

The cruiser Galveston, from Guantanamo, to-day landed 40 U. S. Marines at Jacmel, the trouble centre of the southern coast of Haiti.

Meanwhile the strictest martial law is being enforced throughout Haiti.

Official estimates say that five natives are dead and 20 were wounded in an encounter at Auxcayes, although later unofficial estimates said that 12 were killed and 12 wounded.

Dec. 10.

A group of student prisoners who started the recent rioting here to-day declared that American instructors at the Damien Agricultural School were paid high salaries but were unable to speak either the native language or French, and were otherwise unfitted for their work.—United Press.

Washington, Dec. 10.

Orders were issued to-day by the Navy Department for the airplane carrier Wright to put into Guantanamo Bay and await instructions.

This order apparently resulted from improved conditions in Haiti.—United Press.

Port au Prince, Dec. 10.

Ninety-eight military prisoners, including 26 arrested in Wednesday's street demonstrations, were released to-day amidst great popular rejoicings.

Business men insist that the situation warrants the lifting of martial restrictions.—United Press.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 10.—A two-masted schooner bound for Boston was burned to the waterline 10 miles to the east of Isse Shoals to-day. Six members of the crew escaped in lifeboats and were rescued.—United Press.

AUSTRALIAN COAL DISPUTE

New South Wales Miners Will Not Accept Settlement

Sydney, N.S.W., Dec. 6.

Following the lead of the Kurri-Kurri miners, Cessnock has rejected by an overwhelming majority the terms of settlement of the New South Wales coal dispute. This removes all hope of an immediate peace, but speakers for and against the settlement have agreed that a general strike would be disastrous.

An earlier message reported that it was hoped that the coal dispute would be settled along the lines agreed upon at the conference of owners' and miners' leaders, summoned by the Prime Minister, Mr. James H. Scullin, on November 29 after a prolonged stoppage of work. The settlement was based on a wage reduction of 12½ per cent. in the case of contract workers and of 6d. a day for day labourers. However a mass meeting at one of the most important centres, Kurri-Kurri, yesterday rejected the terms of settlement.—Reuter.

MYSTERIOUS THEFT ON EXPRESS TRAIN

Registered Letters Valued at Over £4,000 Missing

London, Dec. 6.

Thieves stole a registered mail bag, containing 15 registered packets which it is known included £4,000 in banknotes, from the train between Swindon and London on Wednesday.

The bag was placed on the train at Swindon but was missing at Paddington. — British Wireless through Reuter.

ACCIDENT AT WRECK

N.C.S.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 6.

One man was drowned to-day and two suffered painful injuries while surveying the wreckage of Edsel Ford's new $450,000 yacht Sialia, which was carried on to a treacherous reef by surging seas and was battered into almost a hopeless wreck.

The men, who were representing a salvage company, were looking at the wreck from a dory which overturned.—United Press.

SCHOONER SINKING OFF AMERICAN COAST

N.C.S.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Portland, Maine, Dec. 6.

The four-masted schooner Edina Hoyt was to-day reported to be sinking 10 miles off Portland lightship, with signals flying indicating that the vessel had sprung a leak. The coast guard cutter Ossippe was despatch to aid.

Subsequently reports were received that the coast guarder Jouett had rescued the Edina Hoyt's crew of nine and that the Ossippe will attempt to tow the vessel to Portland.—United Press.

SOVIET'S INCREASED ESTIMATES

Two Hundred Million Roubles More Wanted

Moscow, Dec. 8.

The Central Executive Committee has approved of the budget, which amounts to 11,600,000,000 roubles. This is 200,000,000 roubles more than the original estimates.—Reuter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—William Easterwood of Dallas, Texas, who offered the "Easterwood prize" last year for the first successful aeroplane flight between Dallas and Hongkong, is to sail on December 13 from San Francisco for Honolulu where he will visit the "pineapple king," James Dole, sponsor of the Dole contest flight between Oakland Airport and Honolulu in the summer of 1927.—United Press.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD COURT

Further Steps Taken Towards Adherence of U. S.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Dec. 8.

President Hoover to-day authorized the American Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, Switzerland, to sign at Geneva to-morrow the protocol of signature of statutes of the World Court and also the protocol of accession on the part of the United States to the Court's statutes.

The Chargé will likewise affix his signature, as representative of the American Government, to a protocol of revision of the Court's statutes, which the Administration believes removes the former Senate objections to the United States participation.

President Hoover has not yet decided when these protocols, designed to bring about final United States adherence to the World Court under terms of the Root compromise agreement, will be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

Administration friends hope that the arrangements negotiated by Elihu Root some months ago may effectively meet the Senate's wishes and allow of ratification without further dispute.

The State Department to-day made public a letter sent to President Hoover on November 18 by Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, reviewing the World Court situation.

Colonel Stimson said in this letter that the Senate reservations had been met by the Elihu Root settlement, and he recommended adherence to the Court.

The Kellogg Pact, in the opinion of the Secretary, makes more pressing the need for development of world judicial machinery and for clarification of the standards of international conduct.

"By joining the World Court," continued Colonel Stimson, "the United States would resume its time-honoured place of leadership in the great movement for the judicial settlement of international controversies."—United Press.

Document Signed by America

Geneva, Dec. 9.

The United States has signed the Protocol adhering to the World Court of International Justice at the Hague.—Reuter.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Dec. 9.

A statement issued to-day by Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, reiterated the Administration's point of view on the World Court, in conjunction with the signing to-day of the World Court protocols in Europe.

Colonel Stimson said that he believed that a recital of the precautions taken by the United States showed the remoteness of any contingency which might cause this country to withdraw from participation in the Court.

The signature affixed to-day, he continued, does not imply that America has accepted the so-called "optional clause" which would bind the United States to the principle of compulsory arbitration. This is one of the factors which caused opposition in the Senate to America's joining the Court.

To-day's statement is expected to pave the way for submitting the protocols, signed under the Root modifications, to the Senate for approval.—United Press.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE HATRY CASE

More Charges Against London Company Directors

London, Dec. 6.

The Hatry case continues to develop. Counsel for the prosecution announced to-day four further charges of fraud against the defendants involving a total of £1,350,000 in connection with Iron Industries, Limited.

The case against Clarence Hatry and his three associates Edmund Daniels, John J. Dixon, and A. E. Tabor, opened at the Guildhall in September. They were orginally charged with conspiracy to obtain £209,141 by false pretences.—Reuter.

A GERMAN CABINET SENSATION

Reichsbank President's Attack on Finance Minister

Berlin, Dec. 6.

As the result of the long memorandum which Herr Schacht, the President of the Reichsbank, addressed to the Government to-day, it is rumoured that the position of the Finance Minister, Dr. Hilferding (against whom Herr Schacht's attack was principally directed) is shaken and even the existence of the Cabinet is endangered.

The Bourse, which lately had shown signs of revival from the depression, was again depressed, and weakness prevailed almost everywhere. International favourites especially were affected, losing up to ten points.

The Government's reply to Herr Schacht's memorandum declares that the precipitancy of its publication endangers the homogeneous conduct of affairs of the State. The Government admits that Herr Schacht had announced his intention of publishing his views in a manner which could not do harm, but declares that the manner and contents of the memorandum and the time of its publication were strangely in conflict with Herr Schacht's declared intention.

The Government's reply does not discuss the memorandum's contents, but announces that the Government on Monday will present a financial reform programme to the Reichstag and will ask a vote of confidence on it, as well as on the Government's entire policy.—Reuter.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE IN ALBERT HALL

Ten Thousand Commemorate the Birthday of "Toc H"

London, Dec. 6.

The three day festival on the occasion of the fourteenth birthday of "Toc H" was ushered in by a mass meeting at the Albert Hall where 10,000 men paid a most impressive tribute by one minute of silence to "our elder brethren"—these veterans who tramped the shell swept road from Ypres to find cheer and comfort at Talbot House, Poperinghe.

The minute's silence was ended by a low murmur which gradually gained in volume till it became the voice of a multitude vowing "we will remember them".

The simple ritual was conducted by Padre P.T.B. Clayton, the founder of "Toc H."

One hundred and fifty performers and a choir of 370 gave the first production of the Christmas Mime, "At the sign of the star".

The Prince of Wales is attending a similar festival at the Albert Hall to-night.

There will be a special Thanksgiving Service this afternoon at Westminster Abbey and at other churches and special church services again on Sunday.

At the Abbey service banner bearers will pass by the Unknown Warrior's grave, and each man will drop a Flanders poppy upon it.—Reuter.

A MEXICAN ELECTION

The Only Satisfactory Way of Deciding

N.C.S.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

San Antonio, Dec. 6.

Dr. Francisco Del Rio Canedo, former secretary to the Mexican anti-re-electionist candidate Vasconcelos, to-day announced here that the defeated candidate has issued a call to arms and plans an attempt to overthrow the Mexican Government.

Vasconcelos is reported to be in Los Angeles.—United Press.

THE AGA KHAN MARRIES

Aix-les-Bains, Dec. 7.

H. H. the Aga Khan, one of the wealthiest of the Indian princes and the head of the worldwide Ismaili Mahomedan community, was married here this morning in accordance with French law and with Moslem rites to Mdlle. Andrée Carron, an hotel proprietor.—Reuter.

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FLYING SAMARITANS OF SWEDEN

Excellent Service for Sick in Out-of-the-Way Places

Stockholm, Nov. 14.

"The Flying Samaritans" is the title of honour bestowed on the heroic air-ambulance pilots, who have saved many lives of persons taken desperately ill in isolated districts of northern Sweden. Amongst the dreads haunting the inhabitants of distant and isolated spots in the Lapland wilderness none is greater than the fear of being taken seriously ill without the possibility of obtaining medical assistance in time, and a great number of lives have been lost owing to the lack of communications in these remote and lonely parts. This lack has now been met, thanks to the unique service of the Swedish Red Cross ambulance planes and their fearless pilots, who have to their credit a great number of human lives saved in the nick of time. Especially in the cases of acute appendicitis, accidents with severe loss of blood, dangerous epidemic cases, etc., this service had proved a Godsend to the dwellers of the northern wilds.

Large and fully equipped ambulance planes are now stationed at the military garrison of Boden in Lapland, at Froesoen in the northern province of Jemtland, and in Stockholm, for serving the remote islands of the Archipelago surrounding the inlet to the Swedish capital. The Lapland flights are the most adventurous and difficult ones, since the pilot has to start in spite of darkness, snowstorms and cold and without knowing where to find a landing place.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND THE HOLY SEE

Negotiations Proceeding for Part Recognition

Paris, Dec. 8.

Despite semi-official denials, circles that are usually well formed, maintain that negotiations were started some time ago by the Holy See with the French Government with the object to obtain at least a partial official recognition for the Catholic Church, especially with regard to the dignitaries of the Church and their ranking at State ceremonials.

The negotiatinos have, as their further object, the question of religious teaching by the clergy at the higher schools.

In the event of these negotiations proving successful, the result would mean a fundamental change in the Government's declared attitude towards the Catholic Church in France. —Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

RUM-RUNNER SEIZED

New London, Conn., Dec. 10.

The Connecticut Coast Guard to-day seized the British oil ship Elizabeth and found it to be carrying 500 cases of liquor. The seizure was made off the lower end of Long Island. Seven prisoners were taken.—United Press.

Agent Shot by Bootleggers

Cushing, Oklahoma, Dec. 10.

O. P. Butler, a federal agent, was killed to-day and his assistant George S. Donhour was critically wounded while they were attempting to raid a barber shop which was suspected of being a "bootleg" liquor establishment.

Mrs. La Tosca Young, wife of John Young, proprietor of the shop, is alleged to have fired the shots.—United Press.

THE KING'S RECOVERY

Thank-Offering Fund Closed At Nearly £700,000

London, Dec. 9.

The Thank-Offering Fund for the King's recovery closed to-day with a total of £689,597, including £105,000 from "Audax."

The money goes to various hospitals and for the purchase of radium through the National Radium Fund.—Reuter.

A HEAVY PROGRAMME BEFORE CONGRESS

Philippines Independence and Prohibition

N.C.S.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Dec. 6.

A survey of major questions awaiting consideration of Congress, in addition to the appropriation bills, to-day showed the following to be outstanding:

(1) The river and harbour bill, containing numerous projects in line with President Hoover's internal waterway programme.

(2) Plans for army reorganization and for industrial conscription in war-time, recently under preparation at the War Department.

(3) Independence of the Philippine Islands, an issue made acute by failure of agriculturists' efforts to secure restriction of Philippines duty free imports.

(4) Bill to legalize mergers between cable and radio companies, indirectly designed to enable American companies to meet competition of British communications nets.

(5) Bill on the marketing of perishable agricultural products, as fruits and vegetables, providing for federal licensing of commission merchants.

(6) Measures proposing regulation of inter-state traffic by autobus, similar to the Inter-state Commerce Act concerning railway traffic.

(7) Tax reduction, which already during the first days of the regular session has gone far although its prospects were doubtful after the severe stock market crises of late October and of last month.

(8) Prohibition issue will be up for consideration as a result of President Hoover's request that Congress study a project for transfer of enforcement agencies from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice; the annual message again brought this to the fore, early this week.

(9) Public land policy is likely to be reviewed, since Secretary Wilbur of the Department of Interior has favoured transfer of public lands, not including oil and mineral regions, from the federal to the state governments.

(10) Both Senate and House committees are likely to consider the advisability of reviewing the Federal Reserve Act, as an aftermath of heavy stock market speculation and crisis, but the probable action cannot be predicted. Some authorities believe that an undue portion of the nation's capital reserve is now beyond control of the Federal Reserve System.

A Dramatic Scene

By a vote of 58 to 22, the Senate to-day adopted a resolution offered by Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska denying a seat to Senator-elect William Vare of Pennsylvania on account of Mr. Vare's heavy expenditures on his election.

Action had been long delayed but to-day's decision had for some time appeared inevitable. When the special session of Congress failed to act upon Mr. Vare's application for his seat, it was with the understanding that early action would be taken by the regular session.

Mr. Vare staged a sudden and dramatic personal appearance before the Senate yesterday, pleading for a seat on the ground that other elections had been accompanied by no greater per capital expenditure than his.

The Senate later decided not to seat Mr. Vare's Democratic opponent and it was forecast that similar action would be taken with reference to the Vare application.

Following to-day's action, Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican of North Dakota, announced that he would oppose any appointee who might be brought forward by Governor Fisher as "too close to the Mellon-Grundy machine."

Lobby Scandals

Dec. 10.

A report was submitted by the Senate "lobbyist" sub-committee to-day declaring that Joseph Grundy, president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, had been able to influence the actions of his Republican party associates in Congress "by reason of the very substantial aid he rendered as a revenue raiser for political campaigns."

Mr. Grundy's activities on behalf of higher tariffs have been exhaustively investigated and Mr. Grundy himself staged some memorable tilts with his investigators while he was on the stand.

He declared himself to be an open lobbyist and justified his activities on the ground that the manufacturers had given extensively to campaign funds and were entitled to get something for their money in the form of tariff assistance.

Meanwhile it was reported to-day that Mr. Grundy has been seriously considered for appointment to the Senate in place of Senator-elect William Vare, who was denied his seat because of allegedly excessive campaign expenditures.

The appointment of Mr. Grundy would be certain to raise a fresh storm of protest because of his frankness in linking political preferment and "big business."

Attempts to Get at President

Attempts by lobbyists to reach the President were revealed before the Senate sub-committee on lobbyist activities to-day when H. C. Lakin, president of a Cuban company, testified that he had employed Edwin Shattuck, a Washington attorney, to represent his concern because Mr. Shattuck was "close to President Hoover."

Mr. Lakin also said that Mr. Hoover was expected to visit Cuba before the inauguration of President Machado for his next term, and intended to discuss matters connected with the sugar industry with him.

Mr. Lakin told President Machado that he was maintaining contact with important officials, and was employing a man who was personally acquainted with Senators and Representatives, he said.

General Enoch Crowder was likewise employed by Cuban mill owners after he had left office.

Mr. Lakin exhibited a letter to General Crowder in which the former said that he had learned that Mr. Shattuck was President Hoover's personal attorney.—United Press.

Well Known Lobbyist Chosen

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 11.

Moving in a direction which is expected to precipitate fresh Senatorial controversy, Governor John S. Fisher appointed Mr. John R. Grundy to Pennsylvania's seat in the Senate left vacant by the Senate's refusal to accept William Vare because of the excessive campaign expenditure.

Mr. Grundy, a representative of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, recently acquired the title of "the arch-lobbyist from Pennsylvania" and he has figured prominently in the proceedings of the Senate judiciary sub-committee which is investigating activities of Washington lobbyists, but he has declared that manufacturers of such important states as Pennsylvania have a perfect right to employ lobbyists to protect their interests in such matters as tariff legislation.

Testifying before the sub-committee, he declared that "it was a great mistake each state was given two Senators" because wealthy states like Pennsylvania pay much more for upkeep of the Government than such "backward" states as Arizona, South Dakota, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Arkansas, Georgia and South Carolina.

That a warm reception awaits the name of Grundy when it comes before the Senate seems assured from the foregoing, and from another debate in which Mr. Grundy indulged while on the stand. He "took a crack" at several individual committee members, including the chairman of the group, Senator Caraway, who inquired at one stage:—

"When it comes to the interests of Pennsylvania, the people of Idaho ought not to say anything?"

To which Mr. Grundy replied, "They ought to talk darned small."

When Senator Blaine of Wisconsin inquired what the witness thought of his state, Mr. Grundy said:

"Senator, I'd hate to tell you!"—United Press.

War Secretary Appointed

Washington, Dec. 6.

President Hoover to-day nominated Patrick Hurley, assistant Secretary of War, to be Secretary of War in succession to the late James W. Good.

Nomination of Patrick Jay Hurley for this important position is not an unexpected development, as various factors had combined to make him a logical choice. The nomination was forecast in dispatches some time ago.

Mr. Hurley, a lawyer, was born in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory (now the state of Oklahoma) on January 3, 1883. He was admitted to the Oklahoma bar in 1908 and began practice at Tulsa, being admitted to the U.S. Supreme Court bar in 1912.

Building up an important practice which included the national attorneyship for the Choctaw Nation, Mr. Hurley later became a figure in banking circles. He served in the cavalry of the Indian Territory volunteer militia, was subsequently captain in the Oklahoma National Guard, and became successively major and lieutenant-colonel in the U.S. Army during the world war, receiving the D.S., and being cited in general orders for gallantry in action.

Following the war, Mr. Hurley developed into an important political leader, being chairman of the Republican state convention in Oklahoma in 1926.

He became assistant Secretary of War only during the present year, succeeding Charles Burton Robbins when the Hoover administration came in.

Dec. 9.

The Senate to-day confirmed President Hoover's nomination of Mr. Patrick Hurley to be Secretary of War, succeeding Mr. James W. Good, deceased.—United Press.

A JAPANESE WIFE IN AMERICA

Right to Remain with Husband Upheld by Federal Judge

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Los Angeles, Dec. 9.

Federal Judge William P. James has decided that the wife of a Japanese merchant is entitled to remain in the United States despite a ruling under the 1924 Exclusion Act.

To-day's decision specifically affected Mrs. Haruye Suzuki, whose husband, Misao Suzuki, has carried on a fight for five years to prevent her deportation to Japan.

It was held that under the 1911 treaty between Japan and the United States, it had been agreed to admit Japanese immigrants who came to carry on some trade and not to work as common labourers.

The decision was based on the fact that Suzuki is vice-president of the Mutual Trading Company, a firm of wholesale grocers.—United Press.

RUBBER PROPOSAL

Restrictions Suggested in Dutch Newspaper

Amsterdam, Dec. 6.

The "Handelsblad" publishes a letter to-day from a director of the Tapanoeli Company to the Minister of the Colonies suggesting:—

1. Prohibition of any extension of European and Native rubber plantations.

2. Prohibition of rubber tapping on Sundays (Fridays in Mohammedan districts).

3. Retention of lower grade rubber from European enterprises by a mutual gentlemen's agreement.

The letter concludes by expressing the opinion that Government intervention alone can safeguard rubber growing, and therefore co-operation between the British and Dutch Governments and the rubber growers is recommended.—Reuter.

JUDGE LINDSAY DISBARRED

Charges of Irregular Practice in Denver

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Denver, Dec. 9.

Judge Ben Lindsay, one of the best-known jurists in the United States through his children's court and domestic relations work, was disbarred by the Colorado Supreme Court to-day on charges of splitting fees and also of accepting a fee for settling the estate of the late W. E. D. Stokes.—United Press.

ART TREASURES IN ENGLAND

Arrival of Italy's Splendid Contribution

London, Dec. 11.

The Italian str. Leonardo da Vinci, which left Genoa for London on December 3 with a cargo of some 350 pictures and other works of art, worth millions of pounds, for the exhibition that is being held here from January to March next year, arrived at Gravesend to-day.

As the vessel hove in view flags were dipped in salute while the hooters of factories and the strens of ships were blown, shrieking a hearty welcome.

An officer said that the voyage had been a terrible one owing to the heavy seas running, but all the pictures were safe and the crew unhurt. A tug should have piloted the Leonardo da Vinci throughout the voyage, but it went off in response to an S.O.S. signal from a distressed ship.

"Our anxiety in battling the gale," he went on, "was all the greater because we knew that our cargo was perhaps the most precious one any ship had ever carried. Even to-day's voyage was fierce and the tides were against us."

Professor Modigliano, vice-director of the Brera Gallery at Milan, who never left the precious consignment since it left Milan in a special train consisting of 10 trucks, has accompanied the argosy to England, together with a police official of high rank.

When the train with the art treasures arrived at Genoa it was a slow and delicate business loading the Leonardo da Vinci with its precious freight, on which the insurances amounted to between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000. Up till the time of the ship's departure the entire dock was surrounded by Fascist militiamen in steel-helmets.—Reuter.

NEW YORK CRASH RESULT

Christmas Bonus to Employees Reduced One Half

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Dec. 8.

A survey completed to-day indicated that the Christmas bonuses paid by Wall Street firms to their employees will average about half the amounts paid last year, on account of many losses suffered by firms on the New York Stock Exchange.

Another factor will be the fact that employees were paid an unusually high rate of overtime during the period of "crash" excitement.—United Press.

SERIOUS FIRE AT MIDDELBURG

Famous Hotel and Old Houses Destroyed

Middelburg, Holland, Dec. 8.

A very serious fire to-day destroyed eight buildings in the centre of the town, including the famous Grand Hotel Verseput and several old houses formerly belonging to the aristocracy. A high wind for a long time rendered useless the efforts of the fire brigades summoned from neighbouring towns to aid the local fire-fighters.

The flames destroyed electric light wires, plunging the town into darkness.

After raging for seven hours the fire was finally got under control. —Reuter.

ROYAL RICHMOND,
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18 minutes from Waterloo or Charing Cross.
BINGHAM HOUSE HOTEL,
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Wonderfully situated in this most delightful oldworld town, a few minutes from the famous Park, Terraces and Bridge. Station omnibus passes the door.
Overlooking the river, the view from the Hotel Gardens, verandah, public rooms, and many bedrooms, is incomparable. The river view is admittedly unexcelled in Europe.
The Hotel is well furnished and enjoys a happy home-like atmosphere. All public rooms are spacious, gas fires in bed rooms. Cuisine claimed to be quite exceptional.
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IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA

Further Limits on Canada and South America

N.C.S.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Dec. 6.

Congressman Albert Johnson, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, said to-day that his group were considering a bill which would place the western hemisphere on a quota, limiting the total immigration from Canada and Latin America to 50,000 person a year and making the total immigration into the United States from all sources 205,000.

Immigration has been approximately 100,000 from the western hemisphere each year, principally from Canada and Mexico.

Recent heavy Mexican immigration has aroused Congress to a feeling that limitation must be achieved soon.—United Press.

THE WILD MEN OF LABOUR

Mr. Thurtle Resigns the I.L.P. on Loyalty to Party

London, Dec. 9.

Mr. Ernest Thurtle, Labour M.P., for Shoreditch, has resigned his membership of the Independent Labour Party because the Council of the I.L.P, endorsed the action of Mr. James Maxton and other members of the Labour Party in voting against the Government on the Unemployment Insurance Bill.

In the course of a letter to the secretary of the Council, Mr. Thurtle denounces the "grotesque conception of democracy" which, he says, makes loyalty to the Independent Labour Party, not to the larger body of which it is a part, a supreme test of political virtue.—Reuter.

SOVIET ATTACKS ON RELIGION

Even Xmas Trees Forbidden

Moscow, Dec. 10.

The Soviet authorities threaten draconic punishment for all offenders against the prohibition to cut and market Christmas trees. This announcement marks the culmination point in the Government's anti-religious propaganda which, at the present, has as its target, the Christmas festival and the customs connected therewith and which is carried on by means of anti-religious articles in the press. Other papers, as for instance, the "Pravda," lay less stress on the religious side but point out that the observance of the Christmas festival is not only incompatible with the five-day week but would finally jeopardize this "revolutionary achievement." — Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

LOST IN ALASKA

American Aeroplanes' Search

N.C.S.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Dec. 9.

Three Fokker aeroplanes were to-day ordered by the Aviation Corporation to leave St. Louis at once in search of Carl Eielson, the corporation's Alaska manager, who has been missing since November 9.

The first halt is to be Winnipeg. From here, Canadian aviators will fly the ships to Teller, which will be used as a base for the hunt.—United Press.

CHEAP CABLES AN AID TO PEACE

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Riverside, Calif., Dec. 10.

Mr. V. S. McClatchey, publisher of the "Sacramento Bee," told the delegates to the Institute of International Relations to-day that low news cable rates were extremely important aids in the development of world peace.

He said that a growing sentiment in favour of United States policy had been noticeable since cable rates to the Orient had been lowered.—United Press.

JAPANESE NAVAL DELEGATES

Enjoyable Parties: Admiral Who Did Conjuring Tricks

Tokyo, Dec. 8.

A report from the str. Siberia Maru, which is on her way to America with the Japanese delegation to the forthcoming five-Power Naval Conference in London, states:

"The ship has already passed south of the Alaska Peninsula. Eleven hundred miles are left to be covered before we land in Seattle. Japan is practically within our reach in wireless communication.

"To-night a suki-yaki party was held in the dining-room, where forty mats for a tatami were spread. The foreign ladies aboard, including the two daughters of Professor Shotwell, who attended the recent Pacific Relations Conference in Kyoto, appeared in furisode kimonos, and eleven were wearing the Katura. A social programme followed, when Mme. Takarabe, wife of the Japanese Minister of the Navy, sang "Utai"; Admiral Abo did conjuring tricks marvellously well; Mr. Yamakawa Kawasaki sang folk songs; and Mr. Wakatsuki, the former Premier, who heads the Japanese delegation, made a humorous speech.

"The ship is expected to reach Seattle on Wednesday morning, where she is to be met by Mr. Balentein, formerly American Consul-General in Tokyo, representing the State Department, and by Mr. Sotomatu Kato of the Japanese Embassy in Washington."-

Dec. 9.

A wireless from the Siberia Maru says that Mr. Wakatsuki stated to a Japanese news agency correspondent: "I feel happy at approaching America, which I visited 23 years ago and where part of my important mission is to be fulfilled. I have enjoyed the voyage immensely, although I suffered from seasickness the first two days.

"It is a happy recollection that I have had delightful hours with Professor Shotwell, discussing world peace and disarmament. I firmly believe that the forthcoming Naval Conference will be equally successful as the Washington Conference. I am looking forward to see America and its people."

The correspondent wirelesses: "The sea was flooded with bright sunshine this morning and there was the finest weather we ever had on the present voyage. The colour of the sea looks more cheerful than in the past several days, when the ship was sailing south of the Aleutian Islands. The ship is now ploughing through an equatorial counter current."—Reuter.

Mr. Wakatsuki's High Hopes

S. S. Siberia Maru, Dec. 9.

In response to the Captain's toast at a "sayonara" banquet this evening, Japan's ex-Premier, Mr. Wakatsuki, who heads the Japanese delegation to the forthcoming Five-Power Naval Disarmament Conference in London, said:—

"Believe me, I am travelling with high hopes for the success of the London conference. Some eight years ago my friends and colleague, Viscount Kato, sailed by this line to attend the Washington Conference. I recall that, at that time, some people thought the invitation to the Washington Conference was like the coming of a national peril, but I never entertained such an idea. The result was a great success for world peace and the burdens of its peoples were greatly removed. When the Geneva Conference was proposed, I was the head of the Government and heartily accepted the invitation and asked Admiral Viscount Saito to be the chief delegate.

"I am a whole-hearted supporter of disarmament and I am proud of my mission."—Reuter.

Victoria, B.C., Dec. 11.

The Siberia Maru arrived here early yesterday morning. Among the passengers were the members of the Japanese Delegation now en route to Washington and to the Five Power Naval Conference in London. The head of the Delegatios is Mr. Wakatsuki, the former Premier of Japan.—Reuter.

Special Ambassador to Tokyo

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Dec. 10.

President Hoover to-day nominated William Castle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, to be special Ambassador to Japan during the London naval limitation conference in January.

Mr. Castle is to arrive in Tokyo on January 20. He will return to Washington after the conference.

President Hoover explained that he considered it advisable to have a representative in Tokyo who is familiar with naval matters and can conduct first-hand conversations with Tokyo officials in connection with matters brought up during the London meeting.—United Press.

Dwight Morrow Starts

Mexico City, 6.

Ambassador Dwight Morrow to-day started for Washington to join the American delegation to the London naval limitation conference next month. He will also discuss proposals that he accept the Senator-ship from New Jersey, which became vacant when Walter Edge resigned to become Ambassador to Italy.—United Press.

AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES

84,000 Enlisted Men Including 10,000 Kept for Aviation

N.C.S.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Dec. 6.

A total of 84,000 enlisted men now comprise the bulk of the American naval forces, according to the annual report of the Secretary of War made public to-day.

There is an authorization for increase by 500 for 1930.

Of the total of enlisted men, 10,771 are employed in aviation, for which reason it is necessary that certain vessels be operated with reduced complements in order to train men in the interest of aviation, according to the report.

A total of 79 submarines are in active service. Forty-two have been decommissioned, but are, however, kept in a state of preservation.

The report said there has been ample demonstration of the wisdom and foresight of the five-year aircraft programme.

The efficient operation of aviation units in conjunction with the fleet was said to be a source of pride. Outstanding results which were attained in the recent Panama manœuvres proved that the naval aviation is probably equal to any emergency.—United Press.

SO NOW IT'S SURE TO COME

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Riverside, Calif., Dec. 9.

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, in charge of Federated Women's Clubs work in 28 countries, to-day predicted in a speech before the Institute of International Relations that the organized women of the world would support the movement for peace.

"The women of foreign countries," said she, "need only leisure time to make a vital contribution to the cause of peace.

"There are already organized units of women in the Philippine Islands, India, China, Japan and Mexico, asking the American federations for guidance in social work, child raising and education."—United Press.

EUROPE'S HOPES OF A TARIFF TRUCE

League of Nations Conference

London, Dec. 9.

At question-time in the House of Commons to-day the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, announced that Mr. William Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, would represent the Government in the preliminary conference of delegates to discuss the preliminary draft of the convention for the conclusion of the tariff truce drawn up by a committee of the League of Nations.

The conference will meet at the end of January.—Reuter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9:—While thousands prayed in the churches for rain to-day, showers suddenly broke a five months drought which had menaced the prosperity of large West Coast areas.—United Press.

LABOUR PARTY CLEARS THE AIR

Unavoidable Disappointment of Rank and File

London, Dec. 6.

There is reason to hope that the air has been cleared by much frank speaking at the meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party, which was attended by the Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden.

The latter emphasized that no more money was available for purposes of the Unemployment Insurance Bill. He indicated that the Government was anxious to meet the wishes of the rank and file provided it could do so without increasing financial commitments.

The meeting resolved not to press for further financial amendments, but to co-operate to ensure the speedy passage of the Bill.—Reuter.

LABOUR'S PLANS FOR UNEMPLOYED

Expenditure Reckoned to Give 100,000 Men Work

London, Dec. 10.

Details of the Government's plans for dealing with unemployment, issued to-day in a White Paper, show an estimated expenditure on schemes under the Development Act and under the Unemployment Grants Committee totalling just over £20,000,000.

The expenditure on roads and bridges is dealt with separately. It is stated that schemes for road development, for which grants out of the Road Fund have been applied for, have been approved in detail, or in principle, to the value of over £24,000,000. It is estimated that the Road Fund liability in respect of these schemes will be approximately £16,000,000 and that the work provided will be equivalent to the employment of 100,000 men for one year.

The Insurance Bill

The House of Commons to-day completed the committee stage of the Unemployment Insurance Bill after rejecting, by 279 votes to 21, a new clause, moved by members of the Left Wing of the Labour Party, reducing from six days to three the period a man has to wait before drawing the "dole." This concession, if adopted, would have cost about £4,000,000 a year.

The Liberals abstained from voting, but some Conservatives supported the Government.

The Bill will involve a total charge to the Exchequer this year of £24,500,000 compared with £12,000,000 provided in the Estimates for 1929-30. Most of the increase goes to extend "the transitional period" for the payment of benefit to persons not possessing 30 contributions. This is designed to obviate the risk of depriving 120,000 persons of benefit in 1930.

Benefits for Wives

Besides increasing the benefits for wives of unemployed persons and young persons, the Bill repeals the condition that those "not genuinely seeking work" should not receive any benefit and substitutes requirement of proof that suitable work is available before the claimant is disqualified.

The Bill also provides for the lowering of the insurance age to 15 when the lowest age at which a person may leave school is raised thereto in April 1931.—Reuter.

LORDS' CENSURE OF GOVERNMENT

Criticism of the Hasty Manner in Egyptian Policy

London, Dec. 11.

The Government's policy regarding Egypt was debated in the House of Lords this evening on the motion of Lord Salisbury, regretting the precipitation with which the policy was entered upon and the risk it entailed to the security of Imperial communications. The British policy in Egypt, he said, had retrieved that country from bankruptcy and had restored order and prosperity, while the Sudan had been rescued from hopeless lapse into barbarism.

Within a month of coming into office, Lord Salisbury continued, the present Government had, in appearance at least, made a radical change in the line of policy hitherto adopted.

Lord Lloyd, formerly High Commissioner of Egypt, suggested that the draft treaty involved grave and serious changes in policy. He criticized the military aspects of the draft treaty, particularly the provision whereby British troops were to be moved out of Cairo and Alexandria to the desert, east of longitude 32. He was confident that the only place from which the Suez Canal could be economically and adequately defended was from Cairo, or a place within striking distance of it.

Sir John Maffey's Approval

British troops, he went on, had for some years ceased to be an army of occupation, but they were a guarantee of safety. Never once during his four years of office had British soldiers been used to maintain order.

He criticized the removal of the effective control of the police force and the withdrawal of British judges from courts of justice.

Lord Parmoor, replying on behalf of the Government, said that the return of Egyptian troops to the Sudan had the full approval of Governor-General of the Sudan, Sir John Maffey. It was the intention and desire of the Government that no alteration be made in the Sudan settlement.

"As long as we maintain our occupation troops at Cairo," continued Lord Parmoor, "so long will it be impossible to be able to make an advance in giving Egypt the independence she desires. We want to find a system which at the same time will establish the independence of Egypt and secure the separate interests of Great Britain."

Lord Milner's Policy

The Government, he added, was going to try to preserve the policy indicated in Lord Milner's report as long as they were in power. They were determined to meet, as fairly and large-heartedly as possible, the vital points on which the Egyptians insisted in order that they might have in Lord Milner's words, "real national independence."

He was instructed that, unless some provision was made for the removal of the occupation troops at Cairo (of course, at same time making provision for alternative occupation which gave added security for all interests involved), no further progress could be made.

Dealing with the doubts expressed as to the effect regarding Egypt of the signing of the Optional Clause of the Hague Statute, Lord Parmoor said that the draft treaty could not be signed by Egypt until she had become a member of the League of Nations and if, and when, she became a member the terms and reservations of the treaty would have to be considered. The views adhered to by the Government were those which started from the report by Lord Milner's Commission and aimed at effecting a settlement between Britain and Egypt. The substance of the Milner Report had been adhered to. He did not believe it possible to follow the policy Lord Lloyd had suggested.

Earl Grey (Liberal) said that the policy Lord Lloyd had suggested was entirely inconsistent with the Declaration of 1922. It was an unwise and impracticable policy to go back to anything like the Cromer *régime* in Egypt.

Lord Salisbury's motion was carried.—British Wireless through Reuter.

COAL MINES BILL FIRST READING

London, Dec. 11.

The House of Commons to-day formally passed the first reading of the Coal Mines Bill, introduced by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. William Graham, "to provide for regulating and facilitating the production, supply and sale of coal by coal-owners; the temporary amendment of Section III of the Coal Mines Act of 1908 and the constitution and functions of the Coal Mines National Industrial Board and matters connected with these purposes."—Reuter.

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COMMUNICATIONS IN AMERICA

Issue Between Government Ownership and Private Monopoly

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Dec. 9.

If the Government fears to establish a communications monopoly under private ownership, it should take charge of existing lines itself as a protective patriotic duty: this statement was made here to-day by Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America, in giving his views on the Couzens Bill, which is designed to create a Communications Commission with regulatory jurisdiction over radio, telephone and telegraph companies.

Mr. Young said that, if a monopoly under private companies is feared, "then I beg you, in the national interest, to place them under Government ownership in order that America may not in external communications services be subject to the dictation and control of foreign companies or Governments."

Competition among the communications companies has proved to be a failure, according to Mr. Young.

He declared that one of the most urgent reasons for consolidation is to meet competition from foreign monopolies in international communications.

Mr. Young urged the consolidation of all the nation's telegraph facilities into a single world-wide communication system as a monopoly under Government regulation.

He characterized existing competitive organizations as "archaic and uneconomical."—United Press.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN BRUSSELS

Seven Sentenced to Gaol

Brussels, Dec. 10.

Four of the seven Chinese students, concerned in the scuffle outside the Chinese Legation in November, were sentenced to five months' imprisonment and a fine of 350 francs each. The other three were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a similar fine.

Fifteen Chinese students called at the Legation to demand the release of a comrade who had been previously arrested. In the scuffle which ensued the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires was injured.—Reuter.

THE BLACK HAND IN NEW YORK

Bomb Wrapped Up as a Parcel: Death of Three Children

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Brooklyn, Dec. 9.

Three children in the family of Joseph Falzone, an Italian contractor, were killed late yesterday in an explosion caused in tragic fashion.

As the children were preparing to attend mass, they spied a package on the kitchen table.

Believing that "Santa Claus has been here," they opened the package It proved to be a bomb, which exploded and riddled their bodies and the walls of the kitchen with iron slugs.

The father was away on a hunting trip. He had recently received threats from the "Black Hand," Italian terrorist organization.—United Press.

TRAIN ACCIDENT AT NAMUR

Seventeen People Killed

Brussels, Dec. 10.

Seventeen people were killed and 48 injured by the derailment of a workman's train at the entrance to Namur station to-day.

The disaster was due to the brakes failing when the train from Brussels was descending a gradient.—Reuter.

ANOTHER RIOT IN AUBURN PRISON

One Guard Killed: Deaths of Eight More Threatened

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 11.

In its second outbreak this year, Auburn penitentiary is to-day the scene of rioting by desperate prisoners who have already killed one guard, captured Warden Edgar Jennings, and who threaten eight other guards with death unless they are released.

The Auburn police and a detachment of state militia are on their way to the prison.

To-day's outbreak is the fifth large prison riot in the United States within recent months. Only a month ago the warden was present at a meeting of state and federal prison officials at Albany, called in order to deal with the increasing menace of the results of overcrowding of penal institutions throughout the country.

Auburn penitentiary and the penitentiary at Dannemora have both suffered from outbreaks during the current year. The previous Auburn affair was in mid-summer. Outside New York state there have been outbreaks at the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, and at the state prison of Colorado.

In addition to the fact that virtually all prisons in the country are overcrowded, the institutions at Auburn and Dannemora have ancient cell-blocks, primitive sanitation and conditions in general designed to raise inmates to a pitch of desperation.

New buildings have been recommended but the plans have not been carried out as yet.

Captives Released

Later.

Following an attack upon the cell block late to-day by polic and State troopers armed with tear-gas bombs, Warden Edgar Jennings and eight guards were released from the captivity in which they had been held by rebellious prisoners.

The rioting among the convicts is understood to be under control.

Four of the prisoners were shot in the course of the attack by the police and troopers.—United Press.

A Sanguinary Encounter

Auburn Penitentiary, Dec. 11.

Three hundred national guardsmen to-day made a desperate rush upon the stronghold of the revolted convicts here while a machine-gun detachment poured in volleys of shots.

Five convicts were slain, bringing the total of dead prisoners to seven.

George Durnford, head keeper at the penitentiary, had been killed earlier in the day. Three guards and three convicts are dying.

Eight hundred and fifty guardsmen and police are patrolling the district about the prison.—United Press.

KING'S POSTMAN IN RETIREMENT

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

London, Nov. 18.

W. J. May, the postman at Buckingham palace, has retired after 37 years in the King's service.

Delivering letters from kings, princes and diplomats to the royal family of Great Britain was part of May's daily routine. It is estimated he walked 65,000 miles while on duty.

May was the first postman to be allowed access to the interior of Buckingham palace. He has made the circuit of the corridors in the palace practically every work day since he was transferred to the royal service.—British United Press.

AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW

London, Dec. 6.

When Sir Esmond Ovey leaves London to-morrow morning to take up his post as British Ambassador in Moscow he will be accompanied by the Councillor and Secretary to the Embassy and by Colonel Milford, the Attaché.—British Wireless through Reuter.

MR. STANLEY DOLLAR AND CUSTOMS

Explanations Demanded As to Goods Taken into U. S.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Dec. 7.

Mr. Stanley Dollar of the Robert Dollar Steamship Co. was summoned to the New York Customs office to-day to explain details of certain merchandise valued at $3,700 and listed as "personal".

Mr. Dollar paid more than $2,000 duty on certain other articles he brought through the port, but the customs agents said they were still not satisfied.

The difficulty arose after Mr. Dollar had arrived here on the Leviathan after a world cruise during the course of which he inspected Dollar Line offices at various points.

He said that his company is planning a new Philippines inter-island service and that it may compete for some new mail contracts.

Later.

As a result of special inquiry by the Customs authories here, Mr. Stanley Dollar to-day paid $11,489, representing a 100 per cent. penalty on undeclared personal wearing apparel brought in on the str. Leviathan.—United Press.

STREET ACCIDENT IN LONDON

Five Killed and Seventy Injured in Collision

London, Dec. 11.

Five persons were killed and 20 injured in a collision between a tramcar and an omnibus at Enfield, in the suburbs of London, to-day.

Both vehicles overturned and were wrecked.

The collision is attributed to the 'bus swerving to avoid a cyclist.

The tramcar after striking the omnibus swayed for a few moments and then turned turtle with a terrific crash. Its passengers were imprisoned amid piles of broken glass and some of them were severely cut.

The omnibus, which was a single-decker, had its whole side ripped away and all those who were killed in the accident were in it.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT RESIGNS IN VICTORIA

Melbourne, Dec. 11.

The Victorian Parliament, in its first sitting to-day after the election of November 30, adopted a motion of non-confidence in the Nationalist ministry submitted by a member of the Labour Party.

The Premier, Sir William McPherson, has resigned.

The Governor has asked the leader of the Labour Party, the Hon. E. J. Hogan, to form a ministry.—Reuter.

BUY MORE COTTON GOODS

London, Dec. 6.

The International Federation of Master Cotton-spinners and the Manufacturers Association have decided to launch simultaneously a publicity campaign in Europe the motif of which will be "Buy more cotton goods."—Reuter.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 7.—Plans for the 10,000-ton cruiser, Salt Lake City, are to be delivered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.—United Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9:—Charles Ferguson, an Army warrant officer, was hurled to the ground and killed at Crissy Field while attempting to pilot a motorless glider across the Golden Gate.—United Press.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 6.—Former President Calles is to take charge of reorganization of the Government railways of Mexico about December 17, it was announced to-day.—United Press.

AUSTRALIAN GOVT. DEFEATED

Commonwealth Banking Bill Brings Adversity

Canberra, New South Wales. Dec. 12.

The Government were defeated in the Senate to-day when an Opposition Amendment to the Commonwealth Banking Bill was adopted by 17 votes to six.

The amendment was that the clause relating to the ban on the export of gold should be enforced only until December 30, 1930.

The Banking Bill sought to give the Commonwealth Bank control of exchange rates instead of private banks. It also proposed to subject the export of gold to Treasury sanction though actual prohibition was not intended.—Reuter.

TARDIEU AND HIS OPPOSITION

Offer of Battle in the Chamber if Opponents Want it

Paris, Dec. 11.

There was a heated scene in the Chamber of Deputies to-day during the debate on the War Ministry Estimates when the Premier, M. André Tardieu, denounced the opposition of the Left who, he said, were splitting hairs.

"You want battle," he declared, "and we accept it."

On a subsequent division, which the Premier said he made a test of confidence, the Government had a majority of only 32.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

ATTACK ON COAL MINES BILL

Liberals to Move Amendment Calling for Rejection of the Measure Next Tuesday: Danger of Political Crisis Arising from Government Defeat

London, Dec. 12.

An official Liberal amendment will be moved for the rejection of the Coal Mines Bill when it comes up for the second reading on December 17 on the ground that it does nothing to promote the reorganization of the coal industry or secure a reduction in the cost of production through higher efficiency, but, on the other hand, will give statutory vested interests to inefficient pits, curtail the production of efficient pits and subsidize coal supplied by competing manufacturers abroad, while increasing the price of British industries and heavily burdening consumers generally.

Yesterday, it may be recalled, the House of Commons formally passed the first reading of the Coal Mines Bill, introduced by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. William Graham, "to provide for regulating and facilitating the production, supply and sale of coal by coal-owners; the temporary amendment of Section of the Coal Mines Act of 1908 and the constitution and functions of the Coal Mines National Industrial Board and matters connected with these purposes."

A defeat of the Labour Government on the Coal Mine Bill would be a major defeat and would probably cause a political crisis.

The Conservatives, like the Liberals, are drafting an amendment but so far there seems little likelihood of both these Parties combining to oust the Government, for both criticize the Bill from different angles. The Conservatives oppose the shortening of hours of work in the mines and dislike the proposed National Wages Boards, whereas the Liberals bless both while wholeheartedly condemning the marketing scheme, but here the Government may possibly win Liberal support by making some slight changes in that part of the Bill.—Reuter.

London, Dec. 12.

The text of the Coal Mines Bill, which represents the Government's plans for solving the problems of the coal industry is issued.

Part 1 deals with the marketing scheme. It proposes to regulate the production, supply and sale of coal by means of a central co-ordinating scheme for the whole of Britain, and district schemes for all colliery districts. The Bill contemplates that these schemes will be operated by the colliery owners themselves and it provides for schemes being so framed as to ensure that within reasonable limits the quantity of coal offered for sale by any colliery and the price charged for it shall accord with the state of current demand. The public interest is to be protected by the fact that all details of every scheme are required to be approved by the Board of Trade and further by the formation of a National Committee of Investigation to the Board of Trade containing representatives of consumers. If complaints reported by the Committee of Investigation to the Board of Trade as to the operation of the scheme in any district are not rectified the Board may make a new scheme for the district. Penalties are prescribed for contravention of this part of the Bill.

Part 2 contains proposals for reduced hours to which the coal owners object. It is proposed that the eight-hours' day allowed by the act passed by the Conservative Government in 1926 shall be reduced to seven-and a half hours on April 6.

Part 3 of the Bill authorizes the Board of Trade to set up a National Industrial Board to investigate any dispute as to the terms of the proposed agreement for regulation of wages or other conditions of colliery workers.—British Wirless through Reuter.

DIRIGIBLE BASE IN CALIFORNIA

Representative Britten to Endeavour to Settle Dispute

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Dec. 12.

Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said to-day that members of his committee will probably pay a visit to California in an effort to settle the controversy between the northern and southern sections of the state concerning the location of a proposed dirigible base.

This base is expected to play a large part in future Pacific aerial transport, and keen competition has developed between different localities as to which shall become the terminus for this anticipated aerial oceanic traffic.—United Press.

THE COMING NAVAL CONFERENCE

Stimson Daily in Conference with Naval Experts

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Dec. 12.

Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State and head of the American delegation to the London naval limitation conference, is to meet daily with naval experts in company with other members of his delegation in an effort to harmonize their viewpoints, it was announced to-day.

Meanwhile the intentions of the French delegation remain a mystery, while all other delegations have expressed themselves at least to a limited extent.—United Press.

LONDON, Dec. 12:—The House of Commons will adjourn on December 24 and will resume on January 21.—Reuter.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE BULLET TURNS KING'S EVIDENCE

Identifying the Criminal by the Weapon He Used for the Crime

It was another of those mysterious murders; no clues, only motives and suspicions which covered half of gang-land. The detective, the victim, had been returning home down an alleyway after being out late on a case. There was hardly a soul about and the alleyway was illuminated only by the wayward flickerings of an electric lamp, which made lights and shadows as it swung in the breeze. Any one of those shadows might have concealed the movements of a man, so the detective proceeded warily. He knew he was marked down for killing by one of the most powerful leaders of the under-world and he was taking no risks. That was the last seen of him alive by his friends —walking down the alleyway a few doors away from where his family was awaiting him.

When the police got the message they rushed a squad to the spot in a raiding van, but the detective was already dead. A bullet had lodged in his brain and he lay sprawled out by his door-step. The sound of the shot had brought a number of the curious to the scene, but none of them knew how the murder had been committed. They had heard the firing but by the time they had come out there was nothing except the body in sight. The police could get no help from them. Of course, they guessed pretty well who was responsible; but guess-work isn't evidence.

Yet within a few days the culprit was arrested. At first he strenuously denied his guilt, but faced with the "King's evidence" of his own pistol, he confessed. And this story is made possible now by the fact that he has since paid the extreme penalty.

* * *

How the bullet was made to convict the man is in itself a romance of police work—a romance which is becoming increasingly frequent as instruments are being perfected. In this case the bullet which killed the detective was extracted from his brain and carefully photographed under the microscope. A cartridge shell which was found near the crime was also carefully photographed under the same circumstances, and the two pictures were put away on file.

In the meantime other detectives were out making investigations in the part of the underworld which was suspected of having produced the murderer. A search party on the street a couple of days later stopped two Chinese and found a pistol on one of them. The two men were taken to the police station and charged with being in possession of fire-arms without licences. The pistol went to the department where such things are tested. Several shots were fired through it and the bullets and the shells collected and photographed, also under the microscope. To see if this pistol had been used in any of the crimes the police had on record, the photographs were carefully compared with those already on the file. The markings on the bullets and the shells corresponded almost exactly with those on the bullet and shell which had been used in the murder of the detective, and the police were thus given a connection between the man they had arrested casually and the specific crime they were investigating.

* * *

It is not generally known that every pistol has its own distinctive traits, just in the same way as every fingerprint or every human ear. It can be said that never are two pistols the same. Of course the marks caused by the rifling of the barrel or the hammer vary in accordance with the ammunition used, the number of power specks in the barrel, rust, and a number of other things. But there are always some marks which never change, by which with minute care and examination the pistol can be identified from any other. And it is these peculiar marks of identification that detectives are on the look-out for. It means photographing several bullets and deciding from careful comparison of them which marks are distinctive of the pistol from which they have been fired and which have been caused by some casual dirt in the barrel.

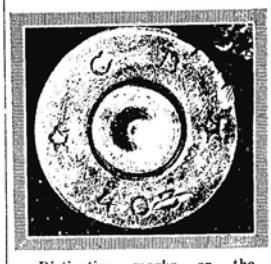
In the case in question the comparison was fairly simple. The upper of the two photographs which we publish with the numbers one and two shows a section of the photo of the bullet which was taken from the murdered man's head. Its markings were very distinct. The lower photo, marked No. 2, is of one of the bullets fired from the pistol of the man arrested for being in possession of firearms without a licence. If the two photographs are superimposed, the reader can see how the marks tally almost exactly.

The two circular photographs are of the base of the shells. One shell was picked up near the scene of the crime; the other was fired by the police in their laboratory. It will be seen that the markings, including some of the most minute scratches, are the same. There are minor differences in a few, notably the semi-circular line over the spot where the firing pin struck the cartridge and detonated it. But the other marks are quite sufficient for the purposes of identification. The police by this means had proof almost, but not quite, conclusive that the weapon with which the detective had been murdered was the same as the one they had found on the arrested man. There was no proof, however, that the man who had fired the fatal bullet with that pistol was the same man they had arrested. This had to be obtained in other ways.

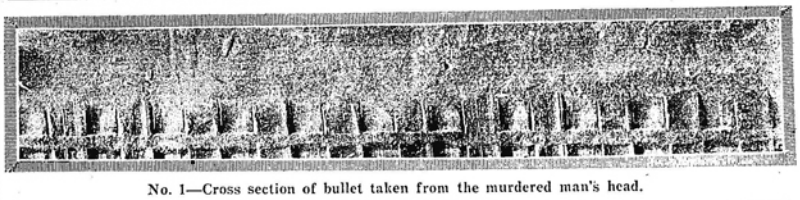
* * *

But with so much to go upon, the police had solved half their problem. The arrested man, when questioned, denied all knowledge of the crime. He claimed to have been in another part of Shanghai at the time, but police could not find any one else he mentioned to corroborate his statement. Finally, however, when the evidence of the pistol was produced before him, the man admitted that he was the murderer. His bullet had turned out to be the principal witness against him.

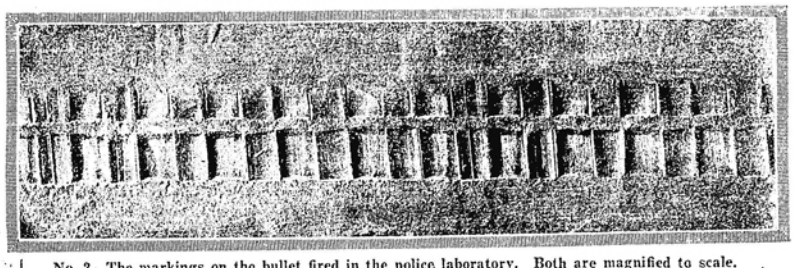
As can be imagined, this kind of photography and comparison is the work of experts—men who have the patience and the instinct to note and remember every scratch and dent in every photograph. Often hundreds of photographs of bullets have to be compared before similar ones are found; and often, after comparing hundreds, it is found that a new pistol has joined the others in the identification files; it can be connected with no known crime. Thus in modern detective work the man who labours over meticulous details plays just as important a part as the man whose work is more spectacular. The outside man acts as the complement of the inside, scientific worker, and between the two the net is laid for the criminal with but little chance of his escaping it.



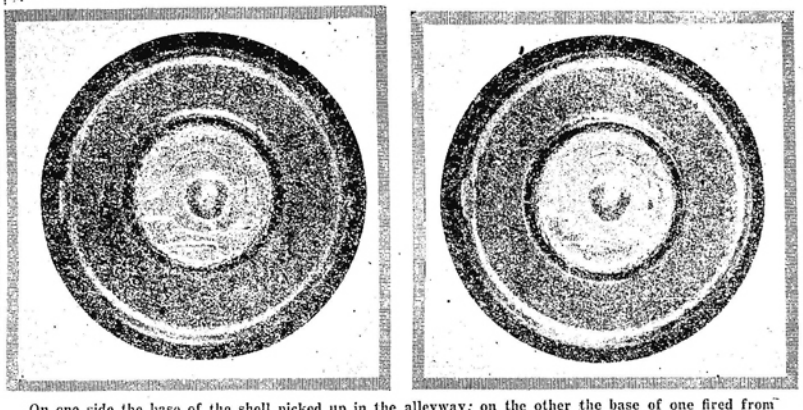
Distinctive marks on the base of a bullet.



No. 1—Cross section of bullet taken from the murdered man's head.



No. 2—The markings on the bullet fired in the police laboratory. Both are magnified to scale.



On one side the base of the shell picked up in the alleyway; on the other the base of one fired from the same pistol by the police. Note the similarity of the markings.

AMONG the wild animals and reptiles from Sumatra, recently presented to the Zoo by Mr. A. St. Alban Smith, is a 4-ft. specimen of the so-called flying snake, an extremely handsome reptile. The snake has a habit of parachuting from one tree to another, its ventral surface at the time of "flight" becoming quite concave, like a piece of bamboo longitudinally dissected. The "flying snake," a constrictor feeding on small mammals and lizards, is slightly poisonous. Its bite is not fatal to man.

WHY CHINA JOINED THE WORLD WAR

What She Had Expected from the Allies for Her Part in the Great Struggle

BY EDWARD BING-SHUEY LEE

Some people have the mistaken idea that the question of China's participation in the great European war is only of interest to historians, yet it would not be far from the truth to say that China's motives for her entry into the war would not be changed had there been no war at all, and therefore, it would not be out of place to make the assertion that China's object in declaring war on the side of the Allies is emphasized by the events of the last few years.

In the first place, it was mainly due to the influence of the United States that China took up arms on the side of the Allies. It was on a bright Sunday afternoon, February 4, 1917, that Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, received word from the United States that his government had broken off diplomatic relations with the German government. Dr. Reinsch conceived the idea that China's assistance would be of great aid to the cause of the Allies, and hastened to call upon both the President and the Premier on the same evening.

Dr. Reinsch found President Li Yuan-hung resting after dinner in an amiable mood, and he lost no time in trying to impress upon the President the benefits of China's entry into the Great War on the side of the Allies. President Li Yuan-hung was at first startled at having to consider so serious an undertaking and pondered for a while. Through his English secretary, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, he raised his doubts and objections:—"What is the present state of the war, and what is the relative strength or degree of exhaustion of the belligerent parties? "Could the Allies win a decisive victory?" When Dr. Reinsch pressed upon President Li the need of prompt action, the reply was: "The effect of such a far-reaching international act upon the international situation in China will have to be carefully considered."

The late Dr. Reinsch then had an audience with the premier, Tuan Chi-jui, and the proposals of the American Minister were interpreted by Dr. C. C. Wu, the well-known Chinese diplomat. It was not an easy task to rush the Premier into an acceptance of the proposals at first sight, and the American Minister resolved to secure the assistance of other influential foreigners to bring pressure to bear upon the Chinese leaders. The credit for bringing China into the world war must not be placed entirely upon the shoulders of the late Dr. Reinsch, for Dr. G. E. Morrison, the British adviser to the President of China, had long been working to induce China to join the war. But the Chinese themselves were arousing public opinion in favour of taking this important step, and among its exponents were Dr. C. C. Wu, Dr. C. T. Wang, and Dr. Wang Chung-hui. Even Mr. Eugene Chen launched out an editorial broadside in his "Peking Gazette" advocating immediate action in joining on the side of the Allies.

The debates in the Chinese Cabinet were rather interesting. In the first place, China had to go about the matter in such a way that her sovereign rights as an independent nation would not be impaired. In other words, China did not want her natural resources, military forces, arsenals and ships placed under foreign control to such an extent that her national independence would be threatened. In the second place, China did not have enough money effectively to participate in the world war, and it was thought best to be frank about it. Consequently, Dr. C. C. Wu communicated with the American Minister and received a note from the latter declaring that although he could not make "definite commitments" owing to the powers of the American Congress, he felt that "adequate means will be devised to enable China to fulfil the responsibilities consequent upon associating herself with the action of the United States government, without any impairment of her national independence and of her control of her military establishment and general administration."

No Particular Grievance

Thus the momentous decision was made. War was declared upon Germany and Austria-Hungary. The excuse given for the declaration of war was that Germany had violated International Law by inaugurating submarine warfare and that an end must be put to the calamities of war by punishing Germany and upholding the "dignity of International Law."

But although war was declared against Germany, the Chinese people had no particular grievance against the Germans. In fact, while many Anglo-Saxons were following the policy of aloofness, a great number of German residents in China were endeavouring to adapt themselves to Chinese conditions and improve their knowledge of the Chinese language at every suitable opportunity. While the nationals of the Allied Powers had at times perhaps unconsciously offended the Chinese, the German government had been conducting a campaign to win the favour of the people of China by sending out diplomatic officials and consuls who are scholars in Chinese literature and philosophy. But war was at last declared, although the proclamation pointed out that China "originally had no other grave cause of enmity against Germany, the German government, if she had manifested repentance for the deplorable consequences resulting from its policy of warfare, she might still be expected to modify that policy in view of the common indignation of the world. That was what we eagerly desired, and it was the reason why we felt reluctant to treat Germany as a common enemy."

China's Object

Why did China declare war against Germany and Austria-Hungary when she "felt reluctant to treat Germany as a common enemy"? It must be remembered that the Allies had been carrying on a powerful system of propaganda and had been broadcasting to the

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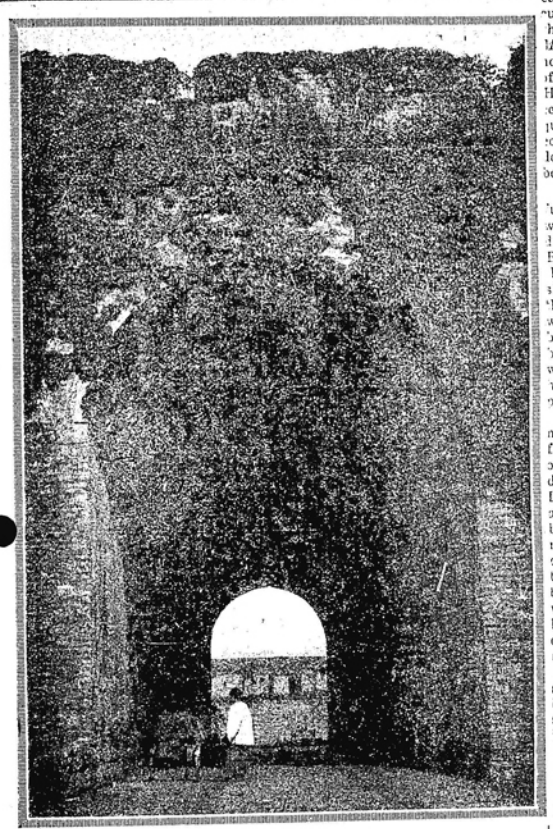
world that the great war was fought to protect small and weak nations from aggression and to assure to them the right to work out their own destinies without outside interference. This appeared quite plausible on the surface, and many Chinese leaders said to themselves: "This is exactly what we are after." For is not China a weak nation? Is she not suffering from outside aggression? Would not her future be assured if the Great Powers pledged themselves to allow her to work out her own destiny without placing obstacles in her path?"

Another great factor was China's continual struggle for independence and equality among the nations of the world. By entering the world war China saw at once that she could secure a place at the Peace Conference which would be held at the close of the war, and there she could voice her principal grievances. The opportunity did come, and through her spokesmen, China gave vent to her feelings with regard to extraterritoriality, the vexed question of Shantung, the "Twenty-One Demands" and the future of the Boxer Indemnity.



Entrance to the Forbidden City.

China was doomed to disappointment in her expectations. It was a blow to her to discover that even before her entry into the war, the Allies had pledged Shantung to Japan. The Island Empire had for a long time had an eye upon Shantung, and the fact soon leaked out that the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs had urged the Russian Ambassador at Tokyo to get assurances from his government that various benefits would go to Japan if she undertook the supposedly difficult task of inducing China to join on the side of the Allies. Thus, the Allies had given a whole province of China to Japan as a commission for allowing China to do what she was quite willing to do!

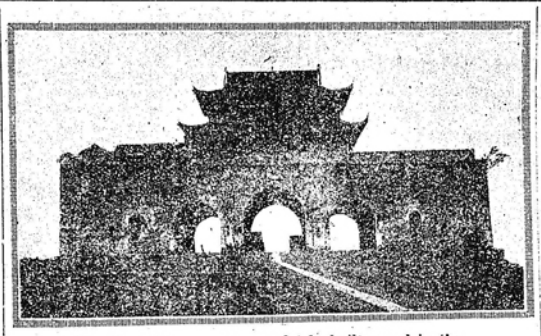
Sun Yat-sen's Opposition

There was, however, one dissenting voice in China which was trying to make itself heard above the din and confusion of war fever. The person who had so strongly opposed China's entry into the war was no other than Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He held the view that the war was merely the outcome of mistakes made by the various Powers which accumulated to such an extent that they finally had to burst out, leaving no room for discussion based upon pure reason. When approached with the question of what he thought of the whole situation, Dr. Sun replied: "Why not stop fighting first?" But the Powers were in no mood to listen, for each side had aroused patriotism for the flag to the highest pitch, and bloodshed was heralded as a heroic effort to end war.

The fact cannot be denied that not only was China delusioned after the great war, but the whole world was doomed to disappointment. It was roughly estimated that during the last year of the world war, the daily expenditure of the belligerent Powers amounted to $240,000,000 and it was but natural that the economic equilibrium of the world became seriously upset when the Armistice was signed, for a new commerce created by the war had to be stopped. The hopes of the people of the world were raised with the thought that the necessities of life would be cheaper after the war, but the delusion came when the prices of all foodstuffs and clothing rose to a higher level than during the war period. So taking into consideration the countless sacrifice of men of ability, the break-up of happy homes and the tremendous waste of money, it was really difficult to see who won the war, because the victors had accumulated enormous national debts.

An Unforgotten Promise

China, on her part, still remembers the promises of the Allies. When the principle of self-determination was enunciated for the small oppressed nationalities of Europe, the people of China began to ask themselves: "If self-determination is good for the small nations of Europe, why is it not equally good for us?" Thus China has not lost sight of the fact that her object in entering the war was to ensure justice to the small and weak nations, and being a weak power herself in a militaristic sense, she merely wants the powerful nations of the world to be just in their dealings with her. China entered the world war in order to gain a place of equality among the nations and the foreign policy of the Kuomintang is an attempt to accelerate her rise to that position. It is, therefore, seen that whereas China had only asked her views on extraterritoriality to be heard at the Paris Peace Conference ten years ago, she is now bent on abrogating the extraterritoriality clauses of her treaties. First and foremost, it is a struggle for equality among the world Powers, and this policy has not changed since China's entry into the great war, but the new spirit nationalism has pushed this question to the forefront.



The Drum Tower, now completely built round in the Heart of the City.

REMINISCENCES OF LAST CENTURY NANKING

BY JOHN C. FERGUSON

My first visit to Nanking was in the warm spring days of 1888. My wife and I left Chinkiang on a houseboat early one morning. We had a strong favouring gale which carried us up the river, through the cut-off below Nanking and along the canal to the West Gate, *Han Si Mên*. At four o'clock of the afternoon we were in the hospitable home of Dr. and Mrs. Beebe at the Mission Hospital. As far as I could ascertain from enquiries in many quarters the trip was made in record time for a sailing boat and I doubt if any faster trip has since been made.

On the way we passed two beautiful spots. One was Golden Island which we passed quite near on a direct line from the Chinkiang Bund. This island is now more than a mile inland on account of the silting up of the southern bank of the Yangtze. Even at that time it was no longer an island though boats still anchored on its northern bank. Another picturesque place was Yen Tzü Chi, a low wooded hill on the cut-off crowned with a pavilion.

In the autumn of that year we moved to Nanking and for the following nine years this city was our home. It was my habit to ride daily and also to take long walks. In this way I became familiar with all the sights as well as with the by-ways. There were no metalled roads. The main streets of the south city were paved with stones, and the other streets and paths were built of broken brick. The road which runs from the river at Hsia-kuan through the Drum Tower and on into the city had an eight-foot rounding surface of brick with flagstones in the centre. It was avoided by all kinds of traffic except in rainy weather when it became so slippery that locomotion was slow in order to avoid danger.

Signs of Conflict

It was only twenty odd years since the city had been occupied by the Taipings and there were still many traces of their long conflict with the Imperialists. The North City beyond the Drum Tower was a series of small hamlets separated by vegetable gardens and attractive bamboo groves which afforded food and refuge for pheasants and sometimes for hog-deer. The city wall on the east, especially between T'ai P'ing Mên and Ch'ao Wang Mên, was scarred with battle marks and the rebuilt breach through which the Imperialists finally poured in their capture of the city still gave evidence of having been recently completed.

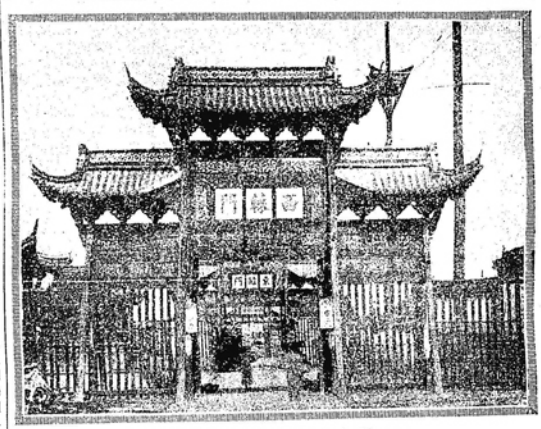
Nanking is beautiful for location. On the north is Lion Hill, Ssü Tzü Shan, on the south Flat Top, Fang Shan. Looking eastward from the Drum Tower in the centre of the city the graceful pageda of the North Pole is in line with the summit of Purple Mountain while westward an open pavilion, now destroyed, on the top of Ch'ing Liang Shan topped a vista of fertile valleys and sloping hillsides covered with wild-tea shrubs.

The Imperial city of the Mings was in ruins and only one building remained. This was generally known as the Ice Palace, Ping Kung. It had a rafterless roof, built as a span of masonary on thick wall. The southern entrance to the Forbidden City still stood. The Porcelain Pagoda had been destroyed during the Taiping rebellion but its iron cap had been preserved and stood in an enclosure in front of the arsenal outside the South Gate. Tiles from the pagoda were still easy to obtain. The last ones I purchased were sold to me by a poverty-stricken man who was using them to support the boards of his bed.

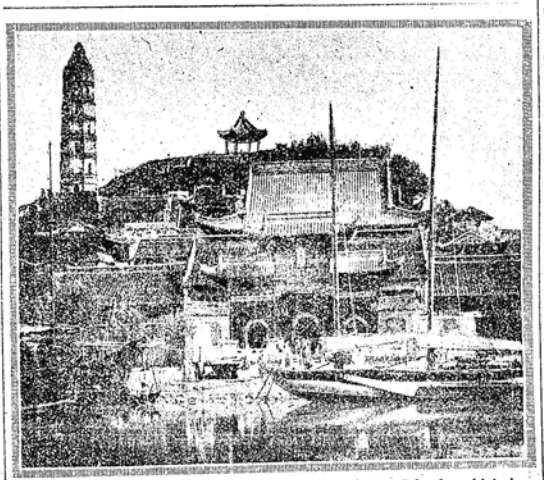
The Viceroy at that time was Tsêng Kuo-ch'uan, generally known as Tsêng the Ninth. He was the younger brother of Tsêng Kuo-fan and himself had done his share in the suppression of the Taipings. He was well-advanced in years though he had held high office in 1862 while still a young man. The post-Taiping period was as much the era of young men as the present. Men in their early thirties became Governors and Viceroys. The Viceroy's Yamên was the centre of great activity on the first and fifteenth of the moon when all the officials of the city congregated to pay their respects to their chief.

One of the most thrilling events of my residence in Nanking was the periodical occurrence of the Triennial Examinations when twenty to thirty thousand candidates for the second degree flocked into the city from Kiangsu and Anhui provinces and were herded into their pens in the great Examination Hall in the South City. Their entrance through the main gateway, each laden with his pockets of food, books, sleeping rugs and paraphernalia, shoving and pulling, swaying forward and backward, was a scene never to be forgotten. It was indeed no royal road to knowledge.

It was to the Nanking shown in the illustrations that I went to establish the school which is now known as the University of Nanking. Surveying the intervening years I am glad to be able to contrast the quiet backward-looking city of forty years ago with the forward-urging city of to-day. Those who love stagnation may have preferred it as it was; my choice is for the present, even with all its apparent defects.



Entrance to the Old Viceroy's Yamen.



Golden Island near Chinkiang, now no longer an Island, which is mentioned in the article on page 4.

THE name of Mr. D. S. Robb, C.A. has been added to the list of authorized auditors in Hongkong.

THE Admiralty have approved of His Majesty's 1,200-ton sloop Bluebell, which was built during the war and served in the Far East, of the Acacia class, being "scrapped," and have given instructions for her to be prepared for sale at Chatham Dockyard. H.M.S. Bluebell returned early in the year from the China Station, where the new sloop Bridgewater has replaced her. She was one of the twelve sloops ordered early in the war, and named after flowers. Seven of these will still remain, among them the Magnolia in China.

WHAT might have been a tragedy was narrowly averted at the Shimbashi Station, Tokyo, recently. An electric car arrived at the station and as a third-class passenger was attempting to leave his carriage, his overcoat got caught in the automatic door. Almost simultaneously, the train started but the train staff failed to see what had happened. Those on the platform, including some foreigners, rushed to the rear of the train and managed to have the emergency brakes put on. The train, however, had meantime proceeded about 200 yards, and when beyond the station platform, the man was thrown some 20 yards or so by the momentum that the train had already gathered. Beyond sustaining a severe shock and a few bruises, he was none the worse for the accident.

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CHINA A WORLD PROBLEM

Disappointments That Followed the Great War: East and West in a Common Ferment

BY PROFESSOR CHARLES WEBSTER

Professor Charles Webster, who was one of the British delegates at the Kyoto Conference, is Professor of International Politics in the University of Wales. He divides his year between Aberystwyth and Harvard University, where he is a Lecturer on History. He is author of numerous important historical works and a worldwide authority on the subjects connected with his Chair in Wales. The following article is the result of reflections stirred by the Kyoto Conference.

It was not until the Napoleonic wars that Europe realized its unity. Then the Cossacks stabled their horses on the Champs Elysées and Spaniards were quartered in every capital between Lisbon and Moscow. In the final struggle all the nations of Europe took part and shared in the settlement that marked its close. Similarly the World War made men realize in a new way the unity of the whole world. Australasia, Africa, America and India sent their forces to fight on European soil. The whole of the world resources were organized and controlled by the Allies ere victory was won. The interdependence of the Continents was made clear as it had never been before.

Such lessons are not, however, easily learned even when writ in blood and iron. Europe failed after the Napoleonic wars to express her new unity in political machinery. After the World War the Continents faced by a mass of internal problems tried to draw apart and extricate themselves from their entanglements. The new institution, which the President of the most self sufficient of the Continents had brought into being, seemed for a time to be a European rather than the world machine which he had designed. Britain, the great link between the Continents through the Commonwealth and Empire, was forced to concentrate her energies on European peace and reconstruction, so near to her doors lay the danger of the dissolution of civilization. America tried to return to her policy of isolation; and her example affected other nations in various parts of the globe.

The Same Ferment in China

This hesitation to recognize an obvious fact profoundly affected the Chinese Revolution. That Revolution was itself the product of the same forces which had disrupted four Empires and was the main cause of the World War. China in the midst of Revolution had been drawn into the war itself and the Far Eastern balance of power had been profoundly affected. But in the world settlement Chinese problems were neglected, except as they affected enemy rights, and the European Powers, even Britain, were too absorbed in their own problems to tackle her difficulties. Hence the almost instinctive gesture of Britain who placed Chinese problems on the agenda of the Washington Conference so that America might play in the Far East a rôle which she was abandoning in Europe itself. Something was accomplished, but only slowly and fitfully, for America alone was helpless to effect much, even if she had been ready to shoulder the burden. The stage was left open for Russia, which in another fashion was preaching the interdependence of peoples, and was anxious to act in any part of the world where an opportunity was given her.

The World Looks East

It was not until Locarno had brought to distracted Europe at least the hope of peaceful progress that Britain could give full attention to the Chinese situation and by that time it had become much more complicated. Even then she found it impossible to get the other Great Powers to move with her and the new policy of recognition of *de facto* Governments had to be inaugurated as a purely personal one though it was soon followed by others. New China herself in the flush of her successful revolution regarded the Powers as obstacles in her path rather than sources of help and their peculiar privileges on Chinese soil tended to make them appear as enemies rather than friends.

Henceforward, however, the Chinese situation began to be regarded as one of the most important, if not the major problem of world statesmanship. At Geneva China's voice began to be listened to, though the Chinese political situation caused it to be sounded in a very uncertain fashion. As the problems of disarmament and security began to become tangible after years of debate, it was realized more and more that they could only be solved as world problems and not as continental ones. The rapid progress of air transport taught the same lesson. America herself was deeply affected by the same processes however much her constitution and historical background tended to conceal the fact.

Dr. Wu's Work at Geneva

The result was a new alignment between America and the League of Nations which made possible a reconsideration of many world problems and eventually the Kellogg Pact which united the whole world in a common bond. The process is now proceeding at an ever faster pace. Britain and the United States have laid the foundation for new developments in international cooperation. At Geneva in 1929 the address of the British Prime Minister was devoted very largely to extra-European affairs, and when Dr. C. C. Wu, in a most statesmanlike speech, brought the problem of China before the Assembly he made a such an impression as no Chinese statesman had ever before succeeded in producing.

It is perhaps possible to say then that world public opinion now realizes—tardily it is true—that China's problems are as much a part of the complex of forces that go to make world peace and prosperity as the tension on the Rhine or the difficulties of the Danube valley. The peace of the world can never be safe if it is not as secure in Far Eastern as in European or American waters. The attitude of the world towards the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute shows that such an attitude is now instinctive amongst the World Powers. But going one step further is not the internal peace and prosperity of China also bound up with the peace and prosperity of the world? The attitude of the Powers towards the newly united China certainly shows their eagerness to see a Government which could speak for all China maintain itself in power. Their own special problems in China depend in the last resort on the internal problems of China as they have constantly reiterated in their notes. Are we approaching a period when the whole Chinese problem will be placed on a new footing because the world has begun to realize more fully its interdependence and new methods of co-operation are therefore available which previously did not exist?

China's Natural Doubts

It is only natural that amongst Chinese statesmen and publicists the greatest scepticism should exist that any such transformation could take place. In the past the combination of the Powers has often appeared to be rather against China than with her and she has had to take refuge in their mutual jealousies to obtain or try to obtain what she wanted. But the process, if it has had some advantages for her, has brought many evils in its train. If it has prevented interference which she has justly resented, it has also prevented assistance which might have been of the greatest value to her. China's problems financial, economic, political and legal are so intertwined with the interests of the rest of the world that it is difficult to see how she can solve them without securing the co-operation of the rest of the world. The new sources of energy which education and economic forces have liberated in China have to exert themselves on so vast a mass and under conditions of such peculiar difficulty that it is only natural that without external help her progress should be slower than her friends desire and meanwhile the world moves on at an ever increasing pace. It is too much to suggest therefore that there is a growing disposition in China as in the rest of the world to regard China's problems from a new angle and to seek new methods of solution? Beneath the tangled complex of treaties and rights, law and custom lies a common interest which all parties are seeking and which can perhaps only be found if closer cooperation is obtained between them.

The Help That Is Needed

China needs financial help, technical assistance and advice, and, perhaps it may be added moral support in her efforts to transform her civilization at an unexampled pace. She has obtained all these things from the rest of the world during the period of the Revolution but only in a fitful, half-hearted and haphazard fashion. Perhaps the reason was partly that she had no one to speak clearly in her name and did not know exactly what she wanted. But the last two years have at any rate clarified her problems and made both China and the world realize more fully where cooperation is possible. Is not the time approaching when a survey may be made of her needs and the means of satisfying them be more scientifically studied than heretofore? Should not the various foreign instruments which she is already using be more closely coordinated so that they may assist one another more easily in their various duties? May not the various kinds of international assistance which have been developed in the last ten years be of some use to her and make more effective the instruments she already possesses?

The Only War with Treaties

It may be objected that such a policy is impossible while China is in controversy with the Powers and particularly with Britain, America and Japan over the rights which they possess in China. But may not the way to secure China's interests be rather along the path of cooperation than a mere passive acquiescence in her demands? The legal and financial problems that arise out of the "unequal treaties" are in part fundamental difficulties that cannot be solved merely by paper agreements. They involve the whole process of the creation of the new Chinese Commonwealth and the development of its economic resources. To obtain for such a task the assistance of the best brains as well as the material resources of other countries, to benefit from their experience, to enlist their sympathy and enlightened criticism, is a task worthy of the most far sighted and patriotic statesmen. Why should it not be attempted in China?.

FLIES IN CHINA

BY ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY

"Tell me where the flies go.
You'll remember 'tis so
In the winter time."
Runs the silly rhyme.
Folk are always asking
Questions of this kind,
Thinking they are basking
In the sage's mind.
In other lands I've been to,
Flies all go away,
When the chilly winter
Holds its cruel sway.
Giving us a respie
From their meddling ways,
Bringing comfort despite
Cold and dreary days.
In China, though, 'tis otherwise,
As wintry days do fall,
The buzzing, creeping, crawling flies
Don't go away at all!

WITH a view to maintaining the peace and order in the city, during the winter season, states the Canton News Agency, four additional women examiners were appointed by the Bureau of Public Safety to search women passengers coming into Canton from various districts.

A FURTHER petition has been submitted to the National Government by the local native silk merchants, requesting the Foreign Minister to approach the French Minister to China with the suggestion that the import duties imposed by the Annam Government on Chinese silk products should be greatly reduced, as the new tax is ten times as heavy as the old one.

A MISSIONARY DOCTOR IN CHINA

Leaves from the Diary of Dr. Lee of Wusih: Things Arduous, Disheartening and Humorous

Most interesting is the booklet concerning the life and work in China of Dr. Claud M. Lee, of the Shanghai Church Mission, and founder of the St. Andrew's Hospital in Wusih, which has recently been compiled from the diary of Dr. Lee, by Mrs. Lee and Bishop F. R. Graves. Dr. Lee, a highly educated and much travelled scholar, arrived in China twenty years ago at the "pathetically"—as he terms it—young age of twenty-three.

It was a cold, rainy afternoon in Warach when he first surveyed a dreamlike scene behind the walls of Wusih. In spite of the dreary monotony of the Chinese city, the filth and smells, and a total lack of knowledge of the Chinese tongue, Dr. Lee pressed on, eager to make his home in the semi-foreign house which had been built to be used as a school. Dr. Lee gives an amusing account of the reactions of the neighbouring Chinese to the intrusion of the "foreign devil." Living just across the compound they kept their eyes eternally glued to the window so that it was impossible to move without being observed.

The Ultimate in Boredom

After his arrival in Wusih in 1906, Dr. Lee spent two years learning to speak the Chinese language from a teacher whose manner implied "the ultimate in boredom." Until he could speak the language Dr. Lee refused to practise medicine. A month after his arrival an old beggar woman pleaded with him for more than an hour to try to cure her. It was hard for him to refuse, but Dr. Lee realized that if he once established a precedent he would have little or no time to obtain a working knowledge of the Chinese speech.

In his diary Dr. Lee gives an interesting account of the pilgrimage made on Tsing Ming, the great feast of ancestor worship. Like files of ants the countless figures crawled up the sacred mountain, the women suffering hours of untold agony with their bound feet. These women wore skirts of vivid greens and reds, which they later intended to use for shrouds. The gods, after their demise, were expected to recognize them as the women who were faithful, year after year, in making the pilgrimage.

Yellow Mould

Some of the difficulties during the tedious period while he was learning the alphabet are told in his accounts of the "yellow mould" weather. The almost unendurable heat, the mould, the effort of breathing, and the weakened energy were considerable inducement to leave the country and get back into civilization. Dr. Lee avers that it was hard to believe there were any more mosquitoes in the world. The butter was a disgusting yellow fluid and a can of milk (which was all that he could get) had to be consumed at one meal as it spoiled before the next.

It was in July 1906 that the Rev. Mr. Woo, a Chinese clergyman, returned from Shanghai with an inoperable case of appendicitis. Dr. Lee had no instruments, no assistance, no equipment. He was powerless to keep the man alive.

St. Andrew's Dispensary was opened in March 1908, just two years after Dr. Lee's first glimpse of China. It was the first Western style building ever erected in Wusih, modelled strictly for utility. It was at this time that he received an assistant, a Methodist Christian who received his education from one man, Dr. Park of the Methodist Mission. This assistant was Dr. Shih, who later became very valuable to Dr. Lee. During the first days of the new clinic the problem arose as to what to do with patients for whom dispensary care was not sufficient. There was no prospect of a hospital. The solution was to allow the patients to remain on house boats on the canal in front of the dispensary. Sometimes tents were erected between the dispensary and Dr. Lee's house. In May a tiny Chinese house was procured and renovated to accommodate three men and two women.

An Artificial Leg's Reward

The cases which Dr. Lee attended are many and diverse. Some are poignant, some futile, some humorous. One small slave girl who had been chained by the leg to a table was brought in with a gangrenous leg. It was amputated and her master, seeing that the artificial limb attracted so much attention in Wusih, decided to make it a permanent part of the family by making its owner his "small" wife. An old beggar woman was brought every day by her husband on their tiny boat for treatment. One day Dr. Lee told the man that he need not wait there for the lengthy dressing but could come back later. The proposal was warmly rejected by the woman who informed Dr. Lee that if she let her husband get out of sight he would take the boat and run off. Dr. Lee hastened to endorse her sentiments, not wanting her to be left on his hands.

One of the primary conclusions to which Dr. Lee arrived was that, of the people seen on the street, at least one in every ten is in need of hospital care. Not two per cent. of that number ever get it. In most cases the victims are entirely unaware that anything can be done for them.

Perhaps the most common cause of death is suicide, and one of the most popular. The causes range all the way from a temporary fit of rage to the more pecuniary inducement of escaping debts. Methods are diverse, opium being the most popular for those who can afford it. Phosphorous matches are eaten a great deal in spite of their alleged agonizing and lingering effects. Stabbing, shooting, and drowning, of course, are reliable methods and frequently resorted to.

The Great Cholera Fight

In 1919 Dr. Lee did some of his best work in dealing with the cholera plague. Cholera is always prevalent in the summer time but the epidemic of that year beggars all description. Every inch of ground around the hospital had its stretcher holding a cholera sufferer. Each case was treated rapidly but each took time, veins having to be opened and salt solutions injected. Kaolin by mouth was also given. Ninety per cent. of the cases recovered.

One of the most difficult problems in the arduous career of Dr. Lee has been the pressure of work, the task of getting an adequate staff, and the insufficient funds. The problem of financing the Institution has been largely a matter of long outcalls among rich patients, made by Dr. Lee himself. It is a pity that there has been so much mercenary spirit shown by the young Chinese applicants for positions on the staff. They seem to feel no obligation whatsoever to serve their own people if it entails their own financial disadvantage. Dr. Lee was, accordingly, overjoyed when he received the news that Dr. Walter Pott was giving up an excellent position in America to return to St. Andrew's. When Dr. Lee's son completes his medical education he also will return to assist his father.

It is interesting to note that during the sudden anti-foreign outbreak which swept over China in 1927 the relations between the Chinese and the foreigners in Wusih continued to be most pleasant. Dr. Lee was always treated with respect and courtesy. The soldiers who had been guilty of outrage in other territories gave this territory no trouble whatsoever.

The Gentry's Appreciation

The appreciation of the gentry of Wusih for the unrelaxed efforts of Dr. Lee in their behalf was shown when they came to him and told him that they would raise the necessary funds to reopen the hospital after the war and get together an adequate staff. They did not wish Dr. Lee to obtain the money for the purpose in America. It was promptly raised and the repairs were completed. The gentry also presented a brass tablet which they placed conspicuously telling the history of the hospital and the appreciation for the valour and worth of its founder.

Dr. Lee fervently believes that the Chinese truly value the services of the hospital and will go to considerable lengths to retain its services. He says, "Where the Chinese are convinced of one's good will and intentions they are apt to see one through without the interference of foreign influence."

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FIFTY YEARS OF JESSFIELD UNIVERSITY

History of a Famous Institution: Jubilee this Week

Fifty years ago, in 1879, a Jew, named Bishop Schereschewsky, was impressed with the need of stimulating modern education in China. He combined two boarding schools of the American Church Mission and started his college. This week has been devoted to a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of this event.

It happened, after the combination of the two boarding schools, that a piece of land named Jessfield was for sale. There was on the grounds a house which could be used for the bishop's residence, the land had been improved, roads made, and trees planted. The property was bought at a surprisingly low sum. It was connected with Shanghai by a so-called road which had been used for the transport of goods for General Gordon's army during the Taiping rebellion. The five miles, however, could only be travelled by ricsha or wheelbarrow and the original forty-five students who started the school arrived by Soochow Creek in a boat.

The first winter was miserable for those forty-five students. They lived in Spartan simplicity, studying by candle-light and shivering in the cold. None of the school rooms was heated and the three meals a day were of the plainest fare. No provision was made for physical exercise and recreation took the form of kite-flying and walking. It was not until 1890, when Mr. S. E. Smalley, from Canada, began to organize athletics that the Chinese dignity allowed their sports to be anything but clandestine. Mr. Smalley at first met with definite reluctance from the students to take part in games. However, as soon as they had learned to lift their feet from the ground and forget their inhibitions they co-operated heartily.

Teaching English

It was attempted, at first, to introduce the Mandarin dialect into all the classes. Nearly all the students, however, came from districts where the Wu dialect was spoken and the plan was soon abandoned. A department for teaching English was started in 1881. For the sum of $8 a month for board and tuition twelve students were admitted. Mr. A. S. Koch, who had been educated in the United States, was secured to teach and in 1883 Miss E. A. Spencer, one of the pioneer teachers of the English language in China, arrived from America to do this work. Her efficiency and enthusiasm are still remembered by her old students. The curriculum became definitely Anglo-Chinese, half a day being allotted to the study of each language.

Photo by Chung Hua Studio.

The College Chapel (Pro-Cathedral).

Co-education was an unheard of institution in those days. Nevertheless in 1881 Bishop Schereschewsky added a further impetus to higher education at St. John's University by combining the Emma Jones and the Bridgman School for girls and putting them on the Jessfield property in St. Mary's Hall. School was opened under the supervision of Miss S. N. Wong, who meant to keep it under strictly feminine influence. But in spite of the high brick wall which separated the two institutions and the curtains which were hung in chapel to protect the girls from the gaze of the boys, eternal vigilance had to be kept in order to keep up the barriers. On the whole the students of St. John's enjoyed having St. Mary's in such close proximity.

The Pro-Cathedral

It was during this decade that two new buildings were erected. The Pro-Cathedral, which is the oldest building on the campus, was made possible by a gift from the Clarkson family of Potsdam, N. Y. "in pious remembrance of Miss Lavinia Clarkson and Mrs. Elizabeth Clarkson." It is built in grey and red brick in the Gothic style. A small dispensary was also built near the entrance, used not only for the students but for the villagers as well. The friendly relationships in which its open clinics resulted is adequately shown by the gift of the Memorial Arch which is being presented to the University on its fiftieth birthday by the villagers of Zaukadoo in taken of their appreciation.

The Medical Department had its beginning as early as 1880 when Dr. H. W. Boone was put in charge of the dispensary. His duties at St. Luke's made it necessary for him to transfer the department to Hongkew, however. He erected a building for medical students on the ground adjoining his home there and carried on a school for several years.

Political affairs have affected the life of the College from time to time. During the war between China and France in 1884 the fear of an attack on Shanghai by the French forces caused a panic. The students were sent into the Settlement and plans were made for closing the institution; however, the agreement of the French to regard Shanghai as neutral territory made this unneccesary. In 1891 the anti-Christian riots in the Yangtze Valley caused great anxiety. It was feared the College would be attacked and the students returned home while the faculty organized into a patrol and kept alert watch against surpise. The suspense was relieved when the Taotai sent a detachment of fifty men to protect the property. This, however, did not do much in the way of promoting quiet nights. According to the "Echo," the student publication at that time, the soldiers fired off guns and beat their drums the whole night. Official proclamations were issued, however, by the authorities which forbade riots and the situation soon cleared up.

System of Scholarships

Shortly after this period it was decided to induce students to continue their studies after completing the four years' preparatory course. Accordingly scholarships were offered to graduates, entitling them to free tuition and board provided they would agree to take a college course of three years. The first class entered the College in 1890 and consisted of two students. The college grew and when Dr. Hawks Pott, who was the headmaster of the school, returned from the United States, after furlough, he brought funds for a new college building. The plans for this building were drawn in the United States. An attempt was made to preserve certain features of Chinese architecture, especially the gracefully curved roof. To St. John's belongs the credit of introducing this new style of architecture which was afterwards adopted by other mission colleges.

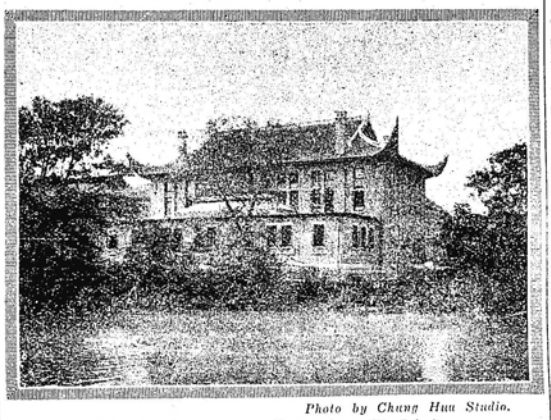

Photo by Chung Hua Studio.

The Cooper Memorial Gymnasium, St. John's.

In 1895 the first class was graduated from the collegiate department. It consisted of three young men—Hu Chun-k'ang, Tsao Fu-kun (F. K. Zau), and Wu Shen-chih (Z. T. Woo).

The war with Japan in that year gave new impetus to higher education, as it was conceded that Japan's superior strength was largely due to modern training. Naturally a movement in the same direction began in China. By 1899 there were 27 students in college. By 1896 tthere were eight students in the school of arts and science, four in medicine, five in theology, and 142 in the Preparatory Department. In 1900 the first gathering of alumni took place and formed an Alumni Association. In 1906 the college received its charter of incorporation in the United States in Washington, D. C. Since that time it has been authorized to confer degrees in arts, science, theology and medicine.

A Beautiful Estate

No account of St. John's would be complete without reference to the lovely addition it obtained through the purchase of Unkaza, the estate of the late Mr. E. Jenner Hogg. It was in 1863 that Mr. Hogg began to beautify the grounds of Unkaza which for so many years were famous through all the Far East as a centre of hospitality. With infinite care and patience he planted trees and shrubs, and with true artistry arranged his planting so that to-day the effect, while not showing too much premeditation, glorifies magnificently the campus of St. John's University. Three years before that time the brothers of Mr. Hogg planted the famous camphor tree in front of the present administration building. Mr. Hogg completed their first effort with 140 different kinds of trees and shrubs; among them the stately white mulberry trees, the persimmon and pomegranite trees, holly, Chinese elm, cryptomeria, cedar, chestnut, English walnut, willows, and an avenue of ginko trees. In 1910 Mr. Hogg sold his property to be joined with the piece of land at Jessfield on Soochow Creek which was then the nucleus of St. John's University. To-day 450 students walk beneath the branches of his horticultural artistry.

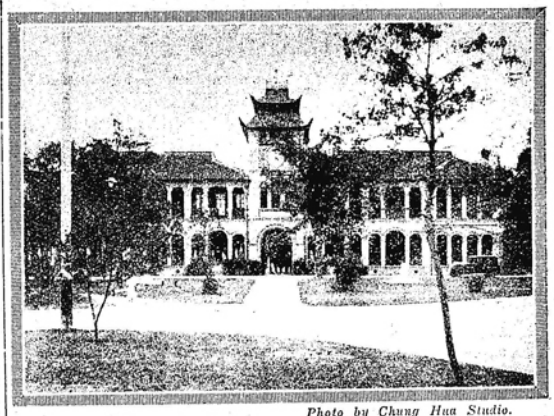

Photo by Chung Hua Studio.

Schereschewsky Hall, St. John's University.

The original home of Mr. E. Jenner Hogg, which was once a small Chinese Temple, has been torn down. Upon its site the new Social Hall is now being erected. The anniversary exercises will take place within its spacious auditorium. But visitors to the St. John's University will be more impressed with the Zau Foon Garden, purchased from Mr. Hogg in 1911. The large graceful trees, and the rolling sweep of lawn make a verdant contrast to the red brick buildings. It is peaceful and quiet within the campus.

LONDON FIFTEEN YEARS AFTER

BY OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT

London, like any other great city, was bound to show changes since my last visit, three months before the war broke out. They were not quite of the kind I expected. In the material sense of streets and structures, London struck me as altered only in spots. Regent-street, though completed and magnified, is still unmistakeably Regent-street. It has not been remodelled or Americanised. Elsewhere, the characteristic straight-fronted, stunted brick house holds out against the ruthless hand of the sanguine builder, if he still exists under the combined ancient and modern effects of leasehold tenure and rent restrictions. In Clapham Rise, if you turn your back on the roadway and shut your ears to the noise, you can still imagine Sophia Alethea Newcome, prayer-book in hand, sallying forth to chapel with her obedient household in attendance.

London has changed less than Londoners, and the men less than the women. Judging merely by appearances—and therefore, of course, quite superficially—the principal articles of British trade at the present time must be:

(1) Cigarettes.
(2) Sweets.
(3) Silk stockings.

The number of shops for the sale of cigarettes and confectionery is amazing. No street is complete without them. They are the outward and visible sign of the rise of woman in what used to be a men's country.

It was no surprise to find that the women of London are much better dressed than of old, but I was certainly not prepared to see girls, who might easily have been mistaken for Parisiennes, walking about hatless, in the Continental style. Why not? They had pretty hair, and they knew it. On the other hand, the middle-aged and elderly women of the working class look just the same as ever. If Phil May came to life again, he would still find plenty of material for his pencil.

And the men? Very few silk hats, and a great many shabby coats; a fast-flowing tide of humanity with an undercurrent of tragedy; possibly here and there a V.C. too poor to buy himself an evening rig-out and not at all sure that his native land has been made fit for heroes to live in. The London crowd to-day looks hungrier and more restless than in 1914.

The Burden of Bureaucracy

London seems to like big things. Huge omnibuses and tramwaycars and comic taxicabs, such as Buster Keaton would surely enjoy, move over marvellously smooth roadways that must have cost vast sums to make and keep in repair. Policemen, larger than ever, transform themselves into semaphores. Organization with a big O has taken root. The Englishman's house may still be his castle, but he must not put up even a wooden shed in his garden, as a shelter for his car, until the authorities have agreed to his plans. He is being provided with a bureaucracy which he will have infinite difficulty in shaking off, even if he ever musters up sufficient courage to make the attempt.

Even the men who run the public conveyances all wear uniform now. Where is the old-time omnibus conductor shouting "Benk, Benk! and touting vigorously for trade? He was far more picturesque than the decorous official who has succeeded him. His disappearance is typical of the subordination of the individual to the community—a process which seems to have made great strides in London since the war. Perhaps it is all for the best?

The Maggot of Movement

Londoners, and the English in general if one can trust reports, are afflicted by a malady which the French call "*la bougeotte*"—a feverish desire to move from place to place without any real necessity. They have provided themselves with an extraordinary number of very fine roads and, incidentally, with a very fine crop of motoring accidents, which is not surprising when one remembers that anyone who pays the license fee may drive a car in Britain, without having passed any examination or given any proof of capacity as a chauffeur. The London omnibuses and the motor-coach services all over the country cover great distances and must have done much harm to the railways, which show signs of poverty. Some suburban stations serving thickly populated districts have board platforms. The carriages between London and Folkestone compare very unfavourably with those on the French section of the international route. I travelled between London and Brighton in old-fashioned compartments with no corridor or communication with the rest of the carriage. It seemed terribly archaic.

Another phase of the change in London shows itself in the expansion of hotels and the decay of clubs. The halls of many London hotels have virtually become cafés in which no one is obliged to drink and no questions are asked. These are convenient and inexpensive meeting-places for shopping expeditions and business conversations be between men who have no London office, and thus the club is being deprived of one of its principal reasons for existence. Comparatively few men play billiards nowadays (the game has too many young rivals in the form of cinemas, wireless, etc.) and I am told that it has become very difficult to sell a billiard table.

The old order changeth for the new!!

THE Foochow authorities are reported by the vernacular press to have issued an order forbidding merchants to deface, and the people to use, coins which have been cut into parts.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR LONDON LETTER

British Car Makers on Level Terms with Americans: Prosperous Times for Theatres: Buses Without Noise: Hard Times for Criminals

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Oct. 24.

The Motor Show has proved almost as popular as usual and London is full of potential motor-car buyers who come up annually for the Show itself and stay to see some of the theatres. If anything, the number of visitors is not quite so great as last year and some pessimists declare that the British market for cars is reaching its maximum absorption. From what the optimists say, however, about the satisfactory number of sales that are being made, the right answer probably is that more cars will be bought, but fewer people are going to Olympia out of mere curiosity as they have done in years past.

Progress is steady in the world of motors. What is a luxury to-day and the property only of the super-car owner, to-morrow becomes the standard fitting and the necessity of the humblest owner. Four-wheel brakes are now universal and six and eight cylinder cars are becoming more and more common in the "under £500" class. Gear-changing becomes annually easier, springing more voluptuous, and engines more flexible. Fabric bodies are just as popular as ever and still more cars have simplified methods of lubrication. Without the least doubt, cars are becoming more beautiful. Bonnets are growing longer and longer, valances are fast disappearing and bodies generally tend to give the impression of movement. Fittings are more and more numerous and one car even provides an umbrella and stand.

As far as engines are concerned, the 12-cylinder seems to be slowly forging ahead and in due course we shall probably see it even on those cars within the reach of the multitude. The side-valve has taken a new lease of life, owing to the introduction of a new type of cylinder head called the "turbulent head" and it is now almost as common as the overhead type. Perhaps one of the chief features of this show is the improvement in many of the gear-boxes and the introduction by many makes of the "silent third" gear, which provides drivers with two top gears almost equally silent, is especially welcome.

Women's Influence

Women have more or less dominated the question of bodywork. They seem to know what they want and are determined to have it. Whereas a man is easily pleased with the position of the driving seat and the colour of the body, his wife must have these things entirely to her exacting taste. The most popular stands in the show have been the Morris, Hillman, Singer and Humber, all of which firms provide particularly good value for money, at prices within the reach of the poorest motorist. The two new Morris sixes are accounted the most popular cars in the Show and, if prophecies are fulfilled, it will not be long before the Morris Isis begins to displace American rivals in many parts of the British Empire. It is sturdy and has none of those disadvantages which have deterred so many people in the Dominions from buying British-built cars. The Hillman "Straight-Eight," which has been considerably improved and sells for under £500, is doing very much better business this year. The Singer models appeal particularly to those who want a cheap value-for-money car, whilst the Humbers have kept their famous quality and brought their prices down to more popular levels in an effort to meet the Americans on their own ground.

It is generally felt that the British car has at last got on to level terms with the American and that the moment has come when we shall be able to compete to more purpose in the world market. American visitors were at Olympia in force on the opening day of the Show and took particular interest in the Morris models and the Singer Six Saloon, which is the cheapest British saloon car ever produced. Undoubtedly the horse-power tax is still a hindrance to the British car designer, because, if he designs too powerful a model, there is only a limited number of potential customers and mass production cannot be arranged on a sufficiently big scale to give the model a chance to compete overseas.

The King's Recovery

It is convincing evidence of the King's better health that he went out shooting on his Sandringham estates this week. He was out for about two hours, trying one of the new light guns which have recently been made for him. According to all accounts, he brought down several birds and was none the worse for his exertions. He is probably returning to London in November, but will not stay for a very long period. In view of his still comparatively delicate state, the Prince of Wales will again shoulder the main burden of Royal entertainment. A number of parties are being given by him at York House, where several alterations have recently been carried out, both structurally and decoratively.

It is for this reason that the Prince has had to give up hunting during the coming season. The demands upon him in other directions will be too heavy. It is said that the King will pass most of the winter at some South Coast resort.

a Theatre Boom

The London theatres are prospering as they have not done for a very long period. Strangely enough, they attribute this prosperity to the "talkies," whereas a few months back they were attributing their depression to the same cause. Perhaps there is some truth in the paradox. When the "talkies" were a novelty, everyone flocked to see them, regardless of whether they found genuine entertainment. According to Mr. Ashley Dukes, the dramatist, the chief additions to the theatre audiences to-day consist of people who had never formed the habit of listening to stage plays and were wooed to the pleasure by going to the "talkies." Having heard and quite enjoyed the imperfect diction of these, they developed the desire to hear the real thing on the stage. In the same way, the introduction of broadcasting, far from diminishing the attendance at concerts, has filled them to overflowing and the invention of artificial silk has only stimulated the demand for the real article.

So the London theatre prospers and, no sooner is a new play spoken well of on the first night, than the libraries buy up blocks of tickets for long periods ahead. When the Gilbert and Sullivan season began the other night at the newly-decorated Savoy Theatre, there was a queue formed for the unreserved seats some 24 hours before the doors were opened.

Threats to the Countryside

One sees a tremendous lot in the papers to-day about the gradual ruin of our beautiful countryside, but the trouble with most of our country-lovers is that their bark is so very much worse than their bite and their efforts so disjointed that the builders of "bungaloid" growths, arterial roads, and overhead electric cables usually manage to effect their descration before any effective complaint can be raised. We have recently heard a great deal about a proposed line of electric cable pylons over the Sussex Downs near Brighton and "The Times" has been full of indignant letters. Nothing, however, seems likely to come of all the wordy indignation, because the Minister of Transport, speaking at a recent dinner, indicated that the work would go ahead, despite all, and he followed this announcement by calling the complainants silly selfish people who would have cheap electricity denied to the poor for the sake of a few pylons in parts of the country which only the rich ever had time to visit.

Without doubt, the complaints in this instance were a little exaggerated and out of all proportion to those one hears about the spread of ugly, disorganized bungaloid growths in every part of the country. One can drive out of London to-day in the direction of Chelmsford, say, and it will take an hour, driving fast, before one is really clear of these terrible excrescences.

Silent Buses

The announcement that a new fleet of completely silent buses has been ordered by the London General Omnibus Company is most welcome to Londoners. It is said the new type will be as noiseless as the best private cars and that, when these vehicles are in use, London ought to become one of the quietest capitals of the world. Already most visitors find it much better than Paris, where drivers cannot resist blowing their horns if they are held up for a few seconds and where the buses roar like so many furious juggernauts. London buses have always been better in this respect, but, with their solid tyres and crude gearboxes, they have never been really satisfactory.

Some new taxis are also on the way, whose engines will be air-cooled and whose drivers are to be specially trained in courtesy and will not be allowed to accept tips. This is a good move, but there is likely to be considerable opposition to it on the part of the other drivers and one forsees the possibility of the non-tip drivers being very unpopular among their confederates.

Clothes and the Waiter

At the last meeting of the National Association of Outfitters, a resolution was passed by which hotel proprietors are to be asked to suggest a solution to the problem of how guests are to be distinguished from waiters. The chairman of the Association, apparently, recently found himself in the terrible predicament of having mistaken a guest for a waiter and complained that, whenever there was a change in the fashions of men's evening dress, the waiters were quick to copy it. Suggestions have been made that waiters should be made to wear some uniform or distinguishing mark, such as brass buttons or epaulettes, and some hotels already insist on some such clothing. The majority of waiters, however, would strongly object to wearing any such fancy dress and would refuse to follow their profession under such conditions. The general feeling is that the dangers arising from mistaking guests for waiters, or *vice-versa*, are sufficiently remote not to be bothered about.

The Meat Grading Scheme

The experiment of the Ministry of Agriculture in grading and marking beef of British origin in the London area does not seem to have met with great enthusiasm on the part of the butchers, who object to it as involving them in quite unnecessary red-tape. The idea was to stimulate the public to ask for beef of British origin and so to help the British farmer, and the mark is put on so that they can know when they are getting it. The wholesalers are doing their best, but the butchers, apart from the Co-operative Society, remain obdurate. They foresee further difficulty in pleasing their clients and claim that it should be enough for them to supply good meat and not care about from where it comes.

Crime in England

Scotland Yard is congratulating itself on the success of the augmentation of its Flying Squad, and the authorities are considering the question of further additions to this winged section of the detective force. The total number of arrests made by the Flying Squad this year is a record. Scores of house-breakers, burglars, jewel thieves, and pick-pockets have been caught in the wireless net which has been set for them, many of the captures being made with amazing speed. With such a long and brilliant series of successes to its credit, it is clear that, in the near future, the prevention and detection of crime will be relegated almost entirely to the Flying Squad, with its silent and secret wireless control. More cars are to be provided next year, so that a wireless-equipped car can be constantly on duty in every division of the metropolis.

At the same time, it is reported that criminals are finding it easier and easier to get into England from abroad. This is because passports, as a means of keeping these people out of the country, are proving a failure. It is now possible to buy at any tourist agency in London a week-end return ticket for France or Belgium and the holder of such a ticket need not have a passport. Consequently, friends of the criminal, or other undesirable alien, buy one of these tickets in London and post it to him in Paris, or wherever he is. With such a ticket he can face the barriers at the Channel ports, unless he is definitely wanted and recognizable by the detectives on duty.

The Future Population

A terrifying prospect of our future population is being given by various people. Dr. Norman C. Lake, of Charing Cross Hospital, says that women's toes are vanishing after three centuries of high-heeled shoes. "Legs themselves will probably atrophy next," says another scientist. "The ordinary Londoner hardly uses his legs at all. He walks to the nearest bus stop or tube station, and that is all. And when things are not used they decay." The scientist also prophesied the disappearance of hair in this age of hats. He said that there are already more bald men in London than ever before. But he says that heads, on the other hand, will become larger, being the natural result of the greater pressure that is put upon brain-power in a vast modern city. He asserts that it is not fantastic to forecast a day when people will have large, bald heads. This scientist does not even leave the poor future Londoner any teeth. He blames the science of cookery for rendering teeth less and less necessary.

Dr. Ronald Campbell Macfie, a medical prophet, has already predicted that Londoners of the future will live far longer than present-day Londoners, and may even develop tails. So, if all these prophecies come true—one might almost call them threats—Londoners of the future will be the most repellent spectacles, with large, hairless heads, toothless gums, legs like tentacles, and tails.

THE LORDS' DEBATE ON INDIA

Attempts to Explain Dominion Status Declaration

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Calcutta, Nov. 15.

The first of the two Parliamentary debates on the Viceroy's statement (to which reference was made in a previous article) was the one held in the House of Lords. Lord Reading's resolution followed the best traditions of the House of Lords, and steadily the fears are being dissipated that a British political crisis was imminent with India in the centre of the arena.

For the Government Lord Parmoor made an enlightening statement which at any rate served to show what was in the Viceroy's mind and in the Government's mind when both decided on an early statement regarding the ultimate objective of British policy in India instead of waiting until after the Simon Commission had reported.

Lord Irwin's Object

Lord Irwin hoped, by reiterating in simple and sympathetic language a declaration in favour of Dominion status, and by the offer of a round table conference in London, to secure a clearer atmosphere and to remove suspicion from the minds of Indian political leaders. In his immediate objective his Excellency has certainly succeeded, for despite some grumbles and efforts to lay down bargaining conditions before entering into a conference, the political atmosphere in India is to-day immeasurably brighter than it was, for instance, a fortnight ago. The Simon Commission, it is true, thought the time of Lord Irwin's statement to be inopportune.

A breach in the political truce and a return to the cloudy atmosphere of the past ten years is likely only if Indian politicians persist in reading into the Viceroy's declaration more than that declaration can fairly be held to convey.

To some extent this attempt to read into Lord Irwin's announcement a promise of Dominion status in the near future may be set down as manœuvring for position. If, however, the attempt to read any such promise in the Viceroy's statement is sincere, and is persisted in, nothing but disappointment is likely to result.

Asked by Lord Reading—a former Viceroy—whether any change was contemplated or had taken place in the reservations contained in the late Mr. E. S. Montagu's Announcement and in the Preamble to the Government of India Act, Lord Parmoor explicitly said that no change had taken place or was contemplated. "So long as the Act remains unamended and until Parliament sees fit to review the conditions, the Parliamentary statutory conditions cannot be altered except by Parliament.

An Anaemic Resolution

Lord Parmoor's speech, even if it failed entirely to satisfy Lord Crewe and Lord Peel, two ex-Secretaries of State for India, who took part in the debate, conveys assurances of greater and more solid value to the man in the street in India than does the curiously anaemic resolution passed by the Council of the European Association (India), and cabled by the Council to Captain Wedgwood Benn.

If the issue clarified by Lord Irwin had already been clear to all competent observers, one takes leave to point out that, *pace* the European Association, there are obviously still many incompetent persons left both in London and in India; both Europeans and Indians moreover; and that, judged by the standard set by the Council of the European Association, Lord Reading himself until a few days ago was one of the incompetents.

The text of the cablegram sent by the European Association to the Secretary of State for India read: "We, the Council of the European Association, desire you to convey to His Majesty's Government our firm support of the Viceroy's recent declaration. We consider such declaration not ill-timed and that it clarifies an issue already clear to all competent observers."

The Council of the European Association will be doing a distinct service to political thought in India if in the fullness of time they expand their resolution and explain in greater detail the process of argument that led to it. Surely Lord Reading was correct in his reading of the situation—that there is a decided tendency in the Indian Press to assume that Dominion status will be conferred within a short period; he withdrew his resolution only after receiving explicit assurances from the Government.

The Commons' Debate

It is in no spirit of disparagement of the weighty contributions made to the Commons' debate by Mr. Baldwin and (in a lesser degree) by Mr. Lloyd George that one says that the dominating feature of the debate was Captain Wedgwood Benn's speech.

The new Secretary of State for India spoke with a deep sense of responsibility that has all too often been missing from the utterances of some of his predecessors—in particular Mr. Wedgwood Benn's own Socialist predecessor, Lord Olivier. And the outstanding declaration made by Captain Wedgwood Benn was that there was no change in British policy towards India, though there was a change in spirit, the Birkenhead tone being replaced by a more sympathetic outlook. The Montagu policy stands as the cardinal article of faith in British policy towards India.

Having emphasized that there was no change in policy, the Secretary of State continued not once but half a dozen times to give the sage warning not to read into the Viceroy's statement—which was very carefully drafted—more than the written text will actually bear. "Lord Irwin's statement must stand as it was drafted, and no gloss must be put upon it. It means what it says; no less and no more. . . . . it stands as it stands. . . . . it is explicit and clear. Nothing has to be added and nothing has to be taken from it" a position to which Captain Wedgwood Benn adhered, despite a shrewd and determined

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cross-examination at the hands of Mr. Lloyd George.

After this very definite avowal on the part of the Secretary of State for India it may be hoped that Indian journals will cease putting glosses on Lord Irwin's word and declaring that if Dominion status in the immediate future was not implicitly promised in that statement the gesture is valueless. The substance of his Excellency's statement was firstly, a more explicit declaration than has hitherto been made that Dominion status was the ultimate goal of British policy towards India: that until the Simon Commission had reported it would be impossible and improper in any way to forecast the nature of any Constitutional changes that may be proposed; and finally that after the Simon Commission had reported a round table conference would be held in London to discuss both British-Indian and All-Indian problems—nothing more; nothing less.

No Apology Required

Sir John Simon came out of the ordeal absolutely unburnt. The temper and manner of the speech he delivered in the House of Commons on behalf of the Statutory Commission was admirable and it has completely removed all fears about the threatened split in that body.

Sir John took a firm stand and rightly said that he and his colleagues did not require either any apology from those who were responsible for making the announcement without consulting them or championship from others who showed so much concern at finding the Commission not consulted before the Viceroy's announcement was decided upon.

Others who thought that a great slight had been shown to the Commission and made this the peg on which to hang their attack against the British Government and the Government of India, must have felt greatly embarrassed when Sir John Simon declared that "whether in the opinion of this man or that the Commission ought to have been consulted, we do not feel that our position is such as to require either heated championship or abject apology."

THE Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong on December 1, in St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon licensed the Reverend Edward Allworthy Armstrong, B.A., Queen's College, Belfast to be Assistant Chaplain at St. Andrew's Church. Mr. Armstrong was formerly Senior Curate at Doncaster Parish Church and recently Curate at St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich and in Charge of St Edmnud's Mission Church, Ipswich.

THE Heraldic Institute of France, enrolled among the Learned Societies, says a Tokyo paper, will publish a "General Universal and Official Armorial," giving, free of charge, the description of the coats of arms of all the existing families. In order not to avoid any omissions, all those wishing to see their coats of arms appear therein are invited to declare them by letter, within the shortest possible time, by sending a description of them to "l'Institut Héraldique de France," 27 Quai de Bourbon, 27, Paris (4), mentioning: name and address (written very clearly), complete description of the coat of arms, a brief genealogical summary, country or province of origin.

SCOTSMEN are the manganese of the American people, declared Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the "New York Times," in a lecture given in Minto House, Edinburgh. He said: In visiting the mills of the Scots ironmaster, Andrew Carnegie, he learned that a very small quantity of manganese was added to the white-hot liquid after it had left the ladle—a substance which gave to the steel its hardness without brittleness. The Scottish contribution had been to the American social product what manganese has been to the steel which it anneals. There was some reason for holding that the intellectual manganese of the world had been derived largely from the Scots and their descendants. It was their contribution which first of all gave an edge to the steel that severed the bonds which united the colonies to Britain.

CORRESPONDENCE

MISSIONARIES & POLITICS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the columns of your paper to-day it was reported that a resolution was passed by the National Council of Congregational Churches of America requesting the American Government to open negotiations for a revision of the Sino-American treaties. This resolution would of course include extraterritoriality. Now one would like to know what politics has to do with missionaries. We were always under the impression that missionaries came to China to teach Christianity, and did not meddle with politics. To-day the old order seems to be changed. Who is behind these Missionary Societies? What political propaganda prompts these resolutions? Their job is the saving of souls or at least we were under that impression, but to-day they are combining Christianity with business, and self-interest, which is quite against the ethics of Christianity. I wonder if the N.C.C.C. ever studied the lives of those grand pioneers of Christianity, Livingstone, Moffat, and others, their whole lives given to serving God, and who died in the service of God. Who ever heard of these great Christians mixing the cause of Christianity with politics? Is it any wonder that to-day missionaries and their societies are looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion by many foreigners and Chinese?

This sort of propaganda under the cloak of religion does a deal of harm to the cause of Christianity. Compare the missionary of to-day with the old-time missionary. Did the old pioneers of Christianity have well-built compounds and houses, motor-cars, pianos, etc? No, their only possession was the Holy Book. They were content to leave politics to the politician. The old Missionary has gone, to be replaced by—what? There are a few good missionaries to-day, who only aim to do good for their fellow creatures, and will not even discuss politics, but unfortunately they are few and far between. Regarding extraterritoriality, I quote a few lines from a letter received by me from an American friend of mine, "The papers are full of further revolutions in China. I wonder if they will ever cease fighting and get down to business. It is laughable the way that they are always crying for the abolition of extraterritoriality, that is, it would be laughable if the people at home did not swallow every bit of propaganda the National Government puts out, as if it were gospel truth. There would not be so much love for the poor downtrodden Chinese if some of these people had to spend a night or two in a Chinese gaol."

This is the opinion of an American who knows China well. Let the National Council of Congregational Churches of America stick to their job, for which they are paid viz.—the saving of souls, and leave political matters to those who are better fitted by experience to deal with them. They say that oil and water do not mix. Well, it is very certain that religion and politics cannot go hand in hand, unless it is to bring religion into contempt.

I am, etc.,
H. R. H.

Shanghai, Dec. 7, 1929.

WOE UNTO YOU!

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The following extracts from your valuable newspaper make interesting reading:—

From your issue of December 2, 1929.

"At the Foreign Missions Conference of the North American Committee of Reference and Council, which was held recently at Detroit for the discussion of affairs relating to missionary work in foreign lands, the National Council of Congregational Churches of America adopted a resolution in favour of requesting the United States Government to appoint at once its plenipotentiaries to revise the existing treaties between the United States and China in full recognition of China's sovereignty."

From your issue of December 10, 1929.

"Seventy-three persons, men and women missionaries, with children, were evacuated from Nanking on Sunday and reached Shanghai yesterday.

The bulk of those leaving are American missionaries."

I am, etc.,
BOOTS, GUM, THIGH.

Shanghai, Dec. 10, 1929.

THE CHINESE-AMERICAN BANK

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA SUNDAY NEWS."

SIR,—The Chinese American Bank closed its doors in May, 1929, for the alleged purpose of reorganization. The alleged reorganization developed into a liquidation of the Bank in September 1929. The main reason for the liquidation is an unusual one: The Chinese Government owes the Bank about $8,000,000 which amount still remains unpaid. Even a small part-payment from the Government would enable the Bank to fulfil its obligations. It is to be hoped, that the Chinese Government will find ways and means—as would be the case in every civilized country—to enable the Bank to satisfy its creditors.

Notwithstanding these unusual conditions the management of the Bank did not find it necessary to call a creditors' meeting, or to publish a balance-sheet. It would appear urgent therefore, that the creditors get together and consider, what steps should be taken for protecting their interests.

The writer would be obliged, if all the creditors would kindly let him know their names and adresses by sending same care of this newspaper, in order to call a creditors' meeting.

I am, etc.,
CREDITOR.

Shanghai, Dec. 7, 1929.

CHINA AND KELLOGG PACT

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The Chinese are expressing wild indignation with the Russians for breaking the Kellogg Pact, and are appealing to the foreign Powers for help against the Bolshevik treaty-breakers. They are fully justified in their sentiments and in their action, if indeed it is the Russians, and not they themselves, who have broken that Pact. But the Kellogg Pact is only one of many international agreements; it has no sanctity that does not attach to all such instruments. It does not seem to have occurred to the Chinese that if they carry out their threat to decree, by unilateral action, the abolition of the extraterritorial privileges of foreigners next month, they can hardly expect foreigners to regard as wholly sincere their present professions of horror at the Russian violation of the anti-war agreement. Foreign extraterritorial rights are based on international treaties which are just as inviolable by unilateral action as the Kellogg Pact.

What the Chinese appear, in effect, to be saying is something like this. "The Kellogg Pact is binding on the Russians and ourselves, as on all the other signatories, because it happens to suit our purpose for the moment that we should regard it as such. But any other treaty, or part of a treaty, to which we are parties, may be broken by us as soon as we consider it no longer expedient that China should be bound by such treaty. We Chinese are free to break the treaties that we dislike and no blame attaches to us for doing so. Foreigners, on the contrary, must be faithful to all the pacts they have made with us, so long as it happens to suit our convenience that they should remain so."

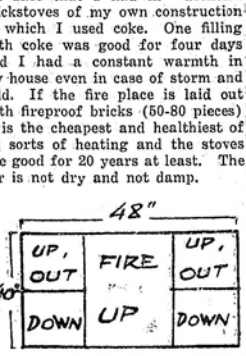
I am, etc.,
CONSTRUCTIVE CRITIC.

Shantung, Dec. 5, 1929.

A MODEL BRICK STOVE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to the article in your paper "Getting a Clearer Atmosphere" I should like to state the fact that I had in Tientsin brickstoves of my own construction in which I used coke. One filling with coke was good for four days and I had a constant warmth in my house even in case of storm and cold. If the fire place is laid out with fireproof bricks (50-80 pieces) it is the cheapest and healthiest of all sorts of heating and the stoves are good for 20 years at least. The air is not dry and not damp.



In the midst the fire goes up to the top, divides in 2 parts, comes down, again goes up and out in the pipe.

The door must be opened by refuelling only, because as soon as fresh air comes into the stove the fire is gone within few minutes.

Kitchen stoves of brick are very convenient during the hot weather. They ought to be cleaned once a year instead of every two or three days. The cost is much cheaper than iron stoves. Coke cannot be used.

I am, etc.,
JACOB PURE.

Shanghai, Dec. 7, 1929.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB CHARITIES

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I append a list of Charity Disbursements for the 2nd Half of this year amounting to sum of $83,706.24. This has been obtained by race meetings on the Shanghai Race Course this Autumn and the Stewards extend their best thanks to all who have helped to make these race meetings successful and thus provided the charity funds referred to. The Stewards hope the allocations meet with the favour of all interested.

Cheques will be forwarded to the treasurers of Charity funds etc., named as soon as possible.

CHARITY DISBURSEMENT
2nd Half 1929.

Union Jack Club		5,000.00
King's Daughters' Society		1,950.00
Shanghai Hebrew Relief Society and Shelter House		700.00
Jewish Ladies Benevolent Society		1,050.00
Shanghai Ladies Benevolent Society		1,050.00
Portuguese Ladies Benevolent Society		1,050.00
Portuguese Ladies Association		325.00
St. Joseph's Benevolent Society		210.00
American Civil Relief Committee		700.00
Polish Committee, Shanghai		700.00
Societa degli Italiani in Cina		325.00
Norwegian Benevolent Society		325.00
German Benevolent Society		325.00
Danish Benevolent Society		325.00
Swedish Benevolent Society		325.00
Spanish Benevolent Society		210.00
Netherlands Benevolent Society		325.00
Belgian Benevolent Society		325.00
Czecho-Slovak Benevolent Society		325.00
Austrian Benevolent Society		140.00
Finnish Benevolent Society		210.00
French Benevolent Society		325.00
Hungarian Relief Society		140.00
Estonian Relief Society		140.00
Latvian Association		210.00
Hellenic Communal, Benevolent Association		140.00
Russian Charities:—		5,750.00
Relief for Poor Russian Children at F. M. School	200.00	
Home and Soup Kitchen	200.00	
Union of Russian Military Invalids	200.00	
First Russian School	200.00	
Union of Russian Army and Navy men	1,000.00	
Russian Orthodox Confraternity	1,000.00	
Russian Benevolent Society	750.00	
Russian Relief Society	750.00	
Union of Russian Cossacks	350.00	
Maternity Fund for Indigent Russians	350.00	
Home for Indigent Russian Refugees	750.00	
Foreign Women's Home		1,050.00
British Women's Association, Headquarters		1,050.00
British Women's Association, Social Service Board		1,050.00
American Women's Club, Civic Dept.		1,050.00
Society of St. Vincent de Paul		475.00
Shanghai Charity League		325.00
Lester Hospital for Chinese		1,425.00
Shanghai General Hospital, Charity Ward		700.00
St. Luke's Hospital		1,425.00
Chinese Red Cross Society		700.00
Chinese Hospital for Infectious Disease		190.00
Emergency Hospital for Chinese		190.00
Charing Cross Hospital		700.00
Ningpo Hospital of Shanghai		325.00
Institution for Chinese Blind		1,425.00
Hanbury Institute		1,050.00
Madame Dietrich's Orphanage		750.00
Dr. Barnardo's Homes		325.00
Foreign Y.W.C.A.		325.00
United Services Association		350.00
Mission to Seamen, Shanghai		1,425.00
Mission to Ricsha Men		700.00
Shanghai Sikh Police Gurdwara		325.00
Distributed to various Military and Naval Comdrs,		15,500.00
Salvation Army Defence Forces)		700.00
Y.M.C.A. (Defence Forces)		700.00
Shanghai Charity Trust		10,000.00
St. Joseph's Catholic Assn. (Poor Relief)		325.00
St. Monica's Society		475.00
Little Sisters of the Poor		325.00
Soeurs de Charite		325.00
Sisters of Charity, Tinghai		325.00
Shanghai Public (Benevolent) Cemetery		190.00
Hôpital Ste. Marie		325.00
Catholic Hospital for Women, Kashing		190.00
Sacred Heart Hospital		325.00
Margaret Williamson Hospital		325.00
Hospice St. Joseph, Nantao		325.00
Institution des Franciscains-Missionaries de Marie		190.00
Institution of the Holy Family		190.00
Institution of St. Joseph		190.00
Providence Orphanage-Institution de St. Joseph		475.00
Zi-Ka-Wai Orphanage		325.00
Sisters of Zi-Ka-Wai Orphanage		325.00
St. Joseph's Asylum for the Poor, Nantao		190.00
Amicale des Anciens Combattants de la Grande Guerre		325.00
Associazone Nazionale Combattenti		190.00
Alliance Nationale		190.00
Mercantile Marine Masters' and Officers' Relief Fund		700.00
The Editor "Truth" for 3 Funds £150		1,875.33
Fund for Limbless Soldiers and Sailors £50		625.11
Chinese Anti-Kidnapping and Benevolent Society		325.00
Sundry Charities and Reserve for Urgent Appeals		7,305.80
Total		$83,706.24

The Stewards regret that owing to reduced receipts for Charities this half-year, the usual donations to a number of beneficiaries have been slightly reduced (by about 5 per cent.).

Since 1915, the total distributed and in course of distribution by the Club amounts to $3,098,481.22.

I remain, etc.,
A. W. BURKILL
Chairman,
Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai, Dec. 3, 1929.

ASSYRIAN CHARITIES

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have been approached by Deacon Chamoun Elia who is collecting for an Assyrian School. He has been collecting in this part of the world for some eight years, and has during that time sent considerable sums of money to his principals in Mosul. However, I am not prepared to recommend a book collection along the lines he has hitherto adopted. He has urged me to give him a letter to assist him in his collection, and the following is a copy of what I have written for him. If you care to publish it in the columns of your paper, you may do so.

I am, etc.,
A. C. S. TRIVETT.
Dean.

Dean's Office,
Shanghai, Dec. 10, 1929.

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To Whom it May Concern

Dear Sir,

Deacon Chamoun Elia has asked me to give him a letter saying that I have examined his credentials and found them in order. This I have done, and believe his cause to be worthy of support, but I am not prepared to recommend a book collection along the lines he has hitherto adopted. I would suggest that those who are willing to assist in the support of the School for which he appeals should send their donations direct to my office or pay Deacon Chamoun Elia by cheques made payable to me. All amounts thus given will be acknowledged and a formal receipt mailed to the donor. I will then, after deducting a reasonable amount for his expenses, send the balance direct to his Bishop, The Right Rev. Bishop Sargies, Bishop of the Assyrian Church at Mosul, Assyria.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A. C. S. TRIVETT.
Dean.

Shanghai, Dec. 10, 1929.

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THE BOOK PAGE

CHINA VICTORIOUS

CHINA SIEGT (China Victorious).—By E. v. Salzmann.

There are not many among the ever-encreasing number of books on China and the Chinese, which one can honestly recommend an intelligent public to read. In a large majority they were written by people who landed here with preconceived ideas gathered from similar books or sensational news items; self-styled authors who stayed far too short a time to approach the matter on which they discourse with pompous authority, with that receptive state of mind, clear perception and genial understanding which can only be aquired by a close study of the country and years of intimate intercourse with the people—qualifications without which one cannot intelligently appreciate the momentous changes that now convulse this country and puzzle the rest of the world.

After reading such a scribbler's confused rigmarole most of us who have settled down and made their home in this country, have probably felt at one time or another that if all the people who write such stuff were put up against a wall and shot at dawn, they would only get what they deserve and the world in general and we foreign residents in China in particular would rather gain than lose by such an act of summary justice.

Having thus cleared the way for action, I wish to say with regard to the book under review, that it is not of this type.

The Mightier Weapon

The author, a German army officer before he exchanged the pen for the sword and became a journalist, has with interruptions resided in China for nearly thirty years, during which he has acquired through extensive travels in the interior where his excellent knowledge of the Chinese language and his gift for intelligent observation stood him in good stead, a familiarity with the country and the people which he has put to good use in writing this account of his latest trip from Shanghai to Chungking in stages by steamer, and from there by boat and sedan chair through Szechuen and Yunnan to Saigon.

The title chosen for his book would at first appear somewhat misapplied, inasmuch as his experiences on this trip have mostly been rather unpleasant, and his disillusioned reflections on the changed mentality and attitude towards the foreigner of a people once so gentle, amiable and courteous—a people for which he still holds considerable affection in spite of all disappointments—make as sad reading as the resigned contemplations of a disappointed lover.

The Foreigners' Part

In fairness to the Chinese people, however, he believes that the unscrupulous propaganda to which they have been subjected, would not have had such a pernicious effect on their mind if there had not been considerable justification for such a change of attitude; he thinks that the foreigners are themselves largely to blame for what is happening in this country now, through the harm our fanatical "uplifters" have done in their blind, offensive zeal to "reform China;" to make the people cast aside a culture which, having been generated and fashioned through many generations out of their own racial conception of things, was a homegeneous part of their daily life; and to make them adopt a new one which, being out of harmony with their mode of life and their intellectual peculiarities, they will never absorb and make their own.

He also blames the "foreign advisers" who, either from sheer purblindness or selfish notives, have tried to convince the at first bewildered and now infuriated people that their country's salvation lies in the building of railways, motor roads, factories and arsenals, and generally in the replacement of manual labour by power-driven machinery through speedy industrialization, quite oblivious to the fact that what even in Europe and America is not an unmitigated blessing, must necessarily be a veritable curse in a country where employment must be found for an excess population of many millions.

Absence of Authority

China's present leaders do not inspire him with great admiration, although he does not doubt their sincerity. However, he considers them neither capable nor far sighted, and speaking from bitter experience he finds there is no ruling authortiy anywhere in China at present sufficiently powerful to restrain the arrogant, undisciplined coolie class from doing just what they like with the helpless foreigner who has to live or travel in Chinese territory. Life for the few foreigners still living in the interior has become a veritable martyrdom, but the world having been told so much that is praiseworthy and full of promise about the "Awakening of China," and consequently expecting much—commercially as well as culturally—from this movement, is too favourably inclined towards new China to believe it.

In the so-called "returned students" he bestows little praise, although he recognize that for the present they are the dynamic power that keeps China moving towards the goal which is their aim; having come back with often only a smattering of foreign science and no longer in contact with their own people, to whom they consider themselves vastly superior, after fruitless attempts to find opportunities for capitalizing their newly acquired talents and accomplishments, as a matter of course they finally drift into politics. Once they have adopted this occupation as a livelihood they become rather industrious, their activities being mainly confined to propaganda on the lines of the patterns left to them after the world war, which they reproduce with little alteration and with the same disregard for the truth. They show to the world a China as it is not, or at least not yet. Their much vaunted reforms are in most cases only a superficial coat of varnish, as could not very well be otherwise after such a short period, and the theoretical modernization of the Chinese Code of Law is merely a pretense to allay foreign distrust in these laws, which nevertheless in practice remain unchanged.

A Far Distant Triumph

He realizes that the everywhere evident corruption, dishonesty and lack of morals, particularly noticeable with the lower classes, is only a passing phase and a natural part of the present upheaval, from which he feels convinced a united, liberated China worthy of its traditions will eventually emerge, (hence the book's joyous title, as far as I can see) but he fears that this final triumphal emancipation is still so far away that none of us will live to see it.

Although he bewails the abolition of the well-balanced system governing of the Manchu dynasty, with with its wonderfully effective compensating influences, his admiration for Sun Yat-sen is very great; he is convinced that if this great leader were still alive the present never-ending "Marshal" wars with their indescribable devastation which have brought the long-suffering population to the verge of despair, would not have come to pass. One can only agree with him, with a sigh of regret.

Although one cannot but concur with the conclusion he arrives at after discussing—somewhat too briefly—the political position of the foreign settlement of Shanghai that being Chinese territory it will eventually have to be given back to the Chinese—it might be argued that his rather summary justification of such a contention, that Shanghai belongs to China just as much as London belongs to England or New York to the United States, seems somewhat besides the point as the cases are not by any means analogous ones.

A Meagre Compensation

It must not be overlooked when examining this much more involved question from all points of view, that whereas in every country and fair-sized city of the world, from Patagonia to Baffins Bay, from Capetown to Alaska, Chinese citizens numbering several millions in all playing their trade in peace and comfort, enjoying equal rights with the citizens of the country and growing rich and fat under the protection of those governments, foreigners in China, although comparatively few, have never been allowed to settle and trade in the interior; consequently it might be argued that the few small foreign concessions of which Shanghai and Tientsin are the only ones of any importance, grudgingly granted to the foreigners by the Chinese Government as kind of concentration camps, are after all only a meagre compensation for the privileges those millions of Chinese enjoy in foreign countries all over the world, and that the void in the mentality of young China of a sense of reciprocity and equity, of which the author himself complains rather bitterly, is once more apparent in their categorical demand for an unconditional surrender of these settlements which, apart from the little pieces of barren soil originally surrendered to the foreigners, owe their existence entirely to foreign intelligence, enterprise, labour and capital.

He admits, however, that Shanghai's prosperity is largely due to its inviolabity from governmental deprivations, and for that reason hopes that its rendition will be postponed until there is no longer any danger of its being speedily bled to death by such forces.

He wishes it to be particularly understood that what he says about the men now in power and the conditions prevailing, is not meant as destructive criticism but as well-meant advice from one who has resided for half a life-time in this country which he loves dearly, to assist to the best of his ability in the reconstruction of China so that its people may once more enjoy the peace and comfort to which they are entitled, and to which they were used before the present chaos began.—R.

NEW ANGLE ON THE WAR

SIBERIAN GARRISON.—By Rodion Markovitz.—Horace Lireright, Kelly & Walsh.

The sinister experiences of the Great War, which is now eleven years past are still alive in the minds of those who actually participated in it, and if, in many fascinating stories and tales, it was already told of formidable battles, of glorious victories and individual courage of those who died or were spared their lives—there are new books, which tell the stories of the injured souls and the tale of human misery, wrought upon by the Late War—any war. Following Remarque's "All Quiet on the Western Front," now comes the "Siberian Garrison" by Rodion Markowitz, who was a war prisoner in Russia from 1915 to 1922, and who was forced to remain there even after the armistice—seven years in all.

The story is tragic and sad, a story of a highly educated and sensitive intellect going through the ordeals of mobilization, of war, and captivity.

A human document, it tells candidly how he, an unconcerned civilian, came to a call to the colours of his country and was badly shaken at once to find that the privilege of fighting for one's country, the sacred duty and martial spirits for many,—too many—were mere words. At the front he meets with the same absence of actual will to fight, psychology of stomach and skin, and manipulation of the quarter-master-captain.

A prisoner of war, he discovers with amazement that false traditions, high-handedness and prejudice predominate in the prison camp rather than real comraderie, human consideration and unity.

Nothing in spared; the sex problem in the camp; the nonsensical games invented to escape lunacy; shortage of food and clothing; the misadventures of prisoners who come in between the two fighting factions of the Russian Revolution—Rodion Markovits tells it all in an exceptionally frank and truthful manner.

About Russians he says very little and what he says is more in a way of stating a fact and not the sentiments. His chief concern is with his fellow-prisoners, whose life and souls, just like his own, were mercilessly broken by fate.—G.S.

INTERESTING MEMOIRS

"KOWTOW."—By Princess Der Ling Dodd, Mead & Co. New York Kelly & Walsh.

The Princess Der Ling is well known as the author of two books, "Two Years in the Forbidden City," and "Old Buddha." This is the story of her childhood days and, to a great extent, a eulogy of her father. Yu Keng, the father of Princess Der Ling, was a Manchu, and like many of his race, a big, powerfully built, man. He was ambassador to France in the very early days of the author's childhood and the writer of this notice has an impression that, though he was resident in Paris, his commission was to the whole of Europe. China, then, thought of Europe as a congeries of petty states and did not see why one Minister was not enough to deal with them all.

At the time the story in this book opens Yu Keng was back in China and appointed Inspector of Likin at Sha-ssu (Sha-shih) in the Province of Hupeh. This was a lucrative post and was probably given to the ex-Minister that he might be able to recoup himself for his outlay in a foreign country, where he must have been at considerable expense and found very little coming in to meet his outlay. Later he was promoted to be Treasurer of the Province and as this was one of the plums of government appointments in Central China, we may conclude that Yu Keng was a very rich man. After the Japanese war he went as Minister to Tokio and was, from that post, transferred again to Paris, where he died. His family returned to China and, at this point, the story ends.

Little Der Ling, by her own confession, was a pretty handful to bring up. At six years of age she jumped into a cance and sculled out on the miniature lake in her Father's garden to get some water lilies. Of course she fell into the pond, but was rescued and saved from chastisement by her fond father's indulgence. When she was twelve the family was in Japan; her father having been appointed Minister to that country after the China-Japanese war of 1895.

The Emperor and Empress gave a garden party to which all the Ministers and their wives were invited. The little Manchu maiden, on account of her high junk-shaped shoes, looked older than her years and secured an invitation to the party. She was determined to see all that went on and planted herself right in front of the Minister for Belgium. He was of little stature and protested against being hidden behind a girl in Chinese costume. But their majesties were coming and the child was pert. There was nothing to do but put up with what was a kind of insult. No wonder that her son, to whom the book is dedicated, thinks she would have been wiser not to let him know how mischievous she had been in her youth for he feels that a mother who was once such a naughty child should not exact strict obedience to the letter of the law from those who are children in their turn.

The tale is told in somewhat artless fashion and Princess Der Ling seems to live again her childhood's life in its pages. The reader gets a good insight into the daily life of the family of a high Mandarin. Yu Kang, had been sent abroad and his ideas were much in advance of those of the majority of his countrymen. His life at court was anything but happy. Peking, in the days of the Empire, was full of hungry officials waiting for jobs. It seemed to these harpies that the best way of getting a place was to make one vacant. So they got in touch with the Censors and persuaded this or that scholar to impeach some one of the men in office, in the hope that he would be cashiered and there would be a vacancy for one of the hungry ones. Even a Manchu of the first rank, as was Yu Keng, stood in slippery places. Had not Prince Kung and Yung Lu been his friends, time and again, he would have fallen under the wheels of the juggernant of state and lost his all; counting himself lucky if he escaped with his head safe on his shoulders. A man who held office under the Manchus walked warily like a circus performer on the tight rope. To be in favour was to walk in silk attire and have silver to spare but, one morning, the dread Empress might be in a bad mood and, for no reason whatever, the early audience might end with the unlucky wight on whom she vented her spleen being in prison. The Princess's account of their arrival in Japan, immediately after the war, is interesting reading. Their shaven heads and pig-tails aroused the derision of the Japanese and they were followed by a curious crowd crying "Chan chan bo zu" "Pigtails, shaved heads," this was the cry and even stones were thrown, much to the disgust of our little Princess. One wonders if it ever occurs to her how many missionaries had many still more serious experiences in Chinese cities when they were yelled at as "Yang-kwai-dz," foreign devils, and accused of taking out children's eyes to make medicine. In Chau-tu, once upon a time, the houses of the missionaries were burned down and they took refuge from the mob in the Viceroy's yamen. The Viceroy declared he must beat someone to satisfy the shouting hooligans outside and a Chinese Christian volunteered to take the beating and was publicly bastinadoed there to save friends. The Viceroy further declared he must hold a trial and the court was set and a pile of decayed bones placed on the floor. These were said, by the prosecution, to have been discovered under the floor of the missionaries' houses, and were the bones of the children they had murdered to get their eyes. A missionary doctor stepped forward and began sorting out the bones. These were dog bones; these sheep and these something else. That was worse than the way the Japanese treated little Princess Der Ling but, happily, nothing worse came of it.

There is nothing startling in the book but it is a pleasantly told tale of the childhood of a Chinese maiden who was blessed with a good and doting father.— J.D.

SCHEMES have been drawn up by the Commissioner of Reconstruction for Shanghai-hsien for the establishment of telephonic communications between various villages of that district. It is estimated that $20,000 will be needed for the work.

THE BRONCHITIS SEASON

Peps Free Your Breathing & Stop The Racking Cough.

With the arrival of colder weather there is a revival of the old chest troubles. Bronchitis sufferers especially, realise how seriously weakening to chest and lungs those coughing bouts, wheeziness, and breathing difficulty are.

Even the most stubborn cases of bronchitis, bronchial asthma, and chronic cough yield to the direct healing influence of Peps. These famous breatheable tablets bring all the well-known virtues of balsamic Pine Forest Air to the aid of the weak-chested.

When a Peps tablet is stripped of its silver wrapper and dissolved in the mouth it gives off potent healing and germicidal fumes. These medical fumes are carried with the breath through all the delicate air-passages deep into the lungs. Thus Peps reach vital inner parts were liquid cough-mixtures never penetrate.

Peps soothe and relieve throats and chests made sore and tender by frequent colds. They end the chest-racking cough, loosen choking phlegm, allay inflammation and stop that tickling irritation in the windpipe.

Peps the handiest, safest, and most effective remedy for throat, chest, and lung troubles, are obtainable in sealed bottles of all medicine dealers. Full directions and handy cork screw enclosed.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE THROUGHOUT THE EAST

Varnishes, Enamels, etc.

Large Stocks Kept in China

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark

SHANGHAI—HONGKONG

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

AND SO SHE SAID

Shanghai's Art Galleries

"Have you been to the Art Gallery lately?" queried Madge, as she adroitly allocated sugar, cream, lemon or rum, to suit the tastes of the bevy of intimates gathered for tea.

"Art Gallery? Why I thought that existed only in the minds of the curator of the Royal Asiatic Society, editor of the China Journal, and such noble enthusiasts," replied Joan as she attacked a bit of cinnamon toast.

"I mean the arcades of Sassoon House, and when I was strolling through that gallery yesterday I saw our proud Patricia standing with her nose pasted against the Alexander Clark windows. There was a look of such concentrated longing in her eyes as she gazed at the Lalique glass that I could only hope some noble daddy would come by an purchase the crystal clock or the new lovebird vase for the poor little girl."

"Laugh if you will," defied Patricia, "I admit the subtlety of that marvellous glass has me in thrall. I go out of my way to look at the lovely things in the window because they are changed often and I don't want to miss a single arrangement. Harry and I have decided to buy wedding presents there because we think owning a bit of Lalique will keep even a Shanghai couple together. Neither one would want to give it up."

"Maybe," drawled the cynical Madge, "but be that as it may, *my* favourite section in your art gallery is La Donna's. Parisian chic! Sophisticated to a degree, and as smart as a bee's sting. Oooh la la!"

"There in the window stands the Golden Girl, lamés rippling from her outstretched arms and cascading down into an orchid-hued pool of brilliance. Unescapably arresting. The other window has lvoely velvets, all beckoning one inside. I accepted the invitation and learned a lot about velvets and lamés.

"There's a sale there I see," said the well-informed woman, "Is it worthy of the name?"

"And then some," declared Patricia, "Why there are some of the new laminettes at $6 and $7 the yard and one printed lamé at $3.60, also very reasonable satin brocades, just the thing for cocktail jackets. Then you can run riot in brocaded lamé, peau de soie and georgette lamés, chenille velvets, twelve colours of chiffon velvets, inexpensive printed velvets for afternoons, transparent velvet, the Devaurant, with designs woven in, a non-crushable fabric, and—let's see, a new velvet frappé, with the design stamped on, and matlassé for evening wraps. Don't those names make 'one sweet symphony'?"

"Really, I didn't know Shanghai had such a number of art galleries," admitted the well-informed guest, "but since you're on the subject, let me present my own candidate, B. Bryan's Studio, in 25 Whangpoo Road, just the coziest, most artistic little corner you ever saw. Miss Bryan certainly has lots of taste and a good feeling for colour. She has some quite unusual things from Japan you know, priest robes, kimonos and shawls embroidered in the loveliest shades, with fringe that positively does NOT tangle.

"I ran in there the other day and saw a lot of new linens she has for Christmas, chaise longue covers and things like that, and she asked me to spread the glad news that her prices were really so reasonable that you needn't be afraid to venture in. One think you'll be glad to know about is her silk lounging suits for men, some padded, others of French moire. She has fascinating crystals and artistic lamps, saucy cocktail pajamas heavy with embroidery, and, most charming of all, a white fur coat lined with Chinese white satin embroidered in rosebuds."

"Sounds bewitching," broke in Patricia, who had been waiting impatiently for her turn, "but I *must* say that mine is *the* discovery of the day."

"What thing?"

"Who is it?"

"You mean that Sylvia—"

"Peace, good gossips, peace!" declaimed Patrica, "This is not scandal but an item of litt'ry and artistic appeal, as 'the better thought of and more tedious of our periodicals' according to Cabell, might say."

"In which case you needn't trouble to go further," decreed Martha.

"Bargains!" said Patricia.

The group stiffened to attention.

"Bargains, with culture thrown in," went on Patricia.

"That, peradventure, might be listened to," allowed Martha.

"You've see *Le Lotus d'Or* in Avenue Joffre, near Route des Socurs, haven't you? Do you know that you can get antique rugs there in lovely vegetable dye colours, selected by experts and reliably guaranteed?"

"At how much, dearie?"

"Only $3 a square foot, as a general thing, varying a bit according to design and the kind of thread. And every thing there is as genuine as . . . as . . ."

"As a look of agony," broke in Joan. "You know Emily Dickinson sings:

"I like a look of agony
Because I know it's so.
One does not feign convulsions
Or simulate a throe."

"Pleasant tastes, your friend," commented Martha, "I hope there's no agony about the *Lotus d'Or*."

"Not a pain anywhere. They can be absolutely depended upon to know their antiques and to represent them fairly. If you find a flaw in their description they will submit the case to an arbitrator and if they are not as represented they take back the article and give back your money. But as they have genuine savants and art experts behind them there would be small danger of any dissatisfaction. They say, 'Why not have a genuine and beautiful *objet d'art* instead of a horrible immitation, particularly when you can get it at the same price?"

"And what have they besides rugs?"

"There's a Ming lacquer screen there they defy you to duplicate, a Sung Buddha as bland and mysterious as Eternity, vases, bowls and candlesticks with a pedigree that makes my cherished family tree look like a sprout of yesterday, and some original cushions, good Chinese satin with embroidered motifs appliqued, some of them at only $14. I'm told they have a lot of new ideas about interior decorating and the like which will be announced later."

"My, how artistic we all might be," sighed Martha, rising to go, "is that new museum a real necessity?"—R.B.

LEARN TO MAKE MOST OF LOOKS

More and more the experts at beauty parlors are employed to give instructions as well as treatments, and in some of these shops one can arrange to take special lessons learning how to use cosmetics and make up to suit the personal colouring and features.

It is not always convenient to go to the beauty expert just before one wishes to look one's best, but if one has had help in choosing the most becoming and helpful cosmetics and has learned from a professional how to use them they can be applied to good advantage at any time. Hairdressers too are usually glad to teach women how to arrange their hair to best advantage, because the good work done by the expert coiffeur can be discredited by the woman who does not know how to keep the hair well arranged.

BAKED POTATOES CAN BE DELICIOUS

Says a Well-known Ladies Home Journal Correspondent

Baked potatoes for luncheon, steaming hot, delicately white and nut-sweet, melting butter and dusted with salt and paprika—a dish for a king—or a meal in itself for a hungry family just home from school.

Perhaps because it is so easily prepared, a perfectly baked potato is rare; or maybe because its structure is not thoroughly understood. For if one knew that a potato's woody foundation, cellulose, is a starchy substance insoluble except in sufficient heat, one would not place it in too cool an oven, to become soggy and moist. Instead, the starchy cells must immediately be burst by heat so the potato may proceed to bake to the nth degree of mealy perfection.

An alluring femininity is found in this peach coloured evening gown. A graceful note is accorded by the fulness of the skirt which reaches the ankles.

1. Use smooth-skinned potatoes for baking.—Idaho Russets or Western Colorado. Select them long, cylindrical, and thick in the middle. A netted, corky skin (indicating maturity) shows mealiness. Also, if it is the kind that falls off in chunks when boiling, it is a good baker. They keep well and one can sort out and hold those best adapted to baking.

2. The only preparation a potato needs for baking is to clean it thoroughly. There is no reason for rubbing it with fat if it is baked at a low enough temperature. Sometimes a brush is used.

3. Allow a full hour for baking the potatoes and use a low enough temperature—380°—so that the potatoes will bake through without any of the starchy part baking dry against the skin. Do not put them too close together, for air should have a chance to circulate around them freely.

4. When the potato is tender enough to pinch easily from either side, it is done and ready to be prepared for serving.

5. Again before serving, pinch the potatoes (using a towel if necessary to protect the fingers from the heat) to be sure they are softened and mealy throughout before proceeding to the next step.

6. Then make a cross-wise cut throught the skin on the the top of the potato to allow the steam to escape.

7. Pinching the potato at either end after cutting pushes up some of the inside white to allow the steam to break through. If the steam remains in and the potatoes are left standing, they become soggy and lack mealiness.

8. To have the seasoning penetrate the potato perfectly, shake on the salt before adding the butter.

9. Then stand a piece of butter on the loose, mealy white top and it will quickly melt and be carried through.

WOMEN KNOW HOW TO USE ACCESSORIES

Women, have the happy faculty of choosing the right accessories. Moreover, they have the trick of wearing their accessories with an air. It is not enough merely to select a handbag or purse that goes well with your suit and coat. It must be carried in a smart manner as well. It is not enough to select a scarf that is right with the ensemble. It must be arranged round the neck or shoulders or under the coat or jacket with that indefinable something that the French call chic.

American women have gained the reputation for selecting and wearing the small things of their wardrobes as well as the large things in a satisfactory manner—but this statement does not mean that all American women are blessed with this faculty or that the great majority have not still something to learn. Many women suppose that they possess an innate second sense about these small things and therefore forget that eternal vigilance is necessary to maintain their prestige. Smartness, like genius, depends on the faculty for taking infinite pains, and it is in the small things of dress that this constant watchfulness is necessary.

Nowadays, practically every woman who is not eccentric wants to be well dressed. It is no longer considered a mark of vanity, or silliness, or worldliness, to be willing to give serious thought to dress. A certain amount of smartness is essential to any woman's success in life nowadays and the fact that one has not taken thought of the details of dress may—in this clothes-concious age—stand in the way of success. This is as true of the woman of the professional world as it is of the woman who is preoccupied with social life.

All Women Dress Well

And so it happens that women in all walks of life—mothers, grandmothers, brides and debutante daughters, girls in college and girls in offices, silly little butterflies and serious young women bent on professional success—approach the subject of buying a new handbag, a necklace, a pair of gloves, a scarf, a handkerchief or a bracelet with calculating deliberation.

So much hangs in the balance when such a purchase is underway, and the woman who snatches up the first umbrella on the counter because it is raining and doesn't want to get wet, or who accepts the first pair of gloves the saleswoman offers, is playing a dangerous game.

Colour Scheme Helps

Some women attempt to solve the problem of suitable accessories simply by keeping to a definite colour scheme well in hand. This is actually not enough. Bags, gloves, scarf and jewelry should precisely suit the type of costume of which they are to form a part. To the smartly dressed woman this is often more important than colour. You might wear gunmetal stockings with brown shoes or carry a [illegible] leather bag while wearing black shoes and still pass muster, but to wear chiffon-weight stockings with a sports suit or to carry a sports type of bag with a formal afternoon costume or to wear crystal jewellery with a tailored suit would spoil the picture.

Within recent years it has be-come more and more usual with important French dressmakers to provide special accessories to go with various dresses and ensembles. Some dressmakers even choose perfume suitable for the ensemble. There is, of course, profit in this sort of expansion, but usually another consideration has been brought to bear. The most faultlessly designed dress or wrap, wrought with the most perfect workmanship, may be marred in the wearing if it is worn with accessories chosen at random. Just as some painters insist on choosing the frame in which a painting is to be exhibited so these dressmakers like to provide the accessories, to protect the dresses bearing their names from being worn with discredit.

There is no reason, however, why any woman with a normal endowment of good taste cannot make her own selections—and in so doing she is usually able to express her personality in a more satisfactory way than when the entire ensemble is chosen for her.

SHOES NEED CARE TO KEEP AT BEST

A real problem in the life of the housewife is the condition of her family's shoes.

It is not so difficult—although it costs a good deal—to keep heels straight and soles mended. An occasional trip to the shoemaker's will take care of these things. And remember that it is always worth while to attend to holes as soon as they appear, and worth while for the sake of feet as well as of shoes to see that heels are straightened as soon as they begin to turn.

But the real difficulty is in keeping shoes polished.

There is no real reason why children's play shoes should be kept polished. A sturdy child will rub off the best polish before many minutes have passed.

The best you can do, probably, is to teach the children to rub the mud from their shoes before they come into thehouse . To help them, have a mat outside each door—one of those rope mats, and perhaps at the bottom of the steps a metal mat, as well.

When the children got older, they should be required to keep their school shoes in fairly good condition. Not highly polished, all the time, of course, but at least neat and clean. Have always on hand where they can get at them a supply of new shoe laces. For nothing is more unsightly and more ruinous to tempers than knotted shoe strings. And have, also, a polishing bench of some sort. An old box upturned in the cellar, with a shelf inside to hold a brush, a box of polish for black and one for tan shoes, and a polishing rag will do nicely. And further accessories you may get will, of course, only make the polishing game more interesting for the children.

WORTH REMEMBERING

When velvet or velveteen gets badly creased try damping it slightly with vinegar and water, and then press it by passing it over an iron which is being held upside down. The under side of the velvet, of course, should go next to the iron. When pressing be sure to keep the material on the move all the time, or the marks of the iron may be impressed on the velvet.

Uses for Linseed Oil

Following are some of the uses to which linseed oil may be put:

Linseed oil mixed with equal parts turpentine will remove scratches from polished furniture. Apply to the scratches with a small camel-hair brush, leave for a minute or so, then polish with a soft rag.

Stained or varnished woodwork that is beginning to look rather dull can be brightened with linseed oil. Pour a little over a pad of soft rag and rub well into the woodwork.

Linseed oil mixed with a little quicklime and boiled until it assumes the consistency of thick cream makes an excellent fireproof glue.

Squeaky shoes can be remedied with linseed oil. Apply to the soles with a piece of rag and rub until the squeak has been eradicated.

To preserve leather such as is used for upholstering furniture rub occasionally with linseed oil to which a few drops of vinegar have been added. Polish with an old silk handkerchief.

Varnished paper can be brightened by rubbing it with a cloth dipped in linseed oil.

BLACK VELVET

An evening wrap that goes well with almost any coloured dress is made of black velvet lined with white and collared with white fur. It is possible to buy ready shaped collars of white fur which the clever home dress-maker can apply to a home-made velvet evening wrap.

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INWARD MAILS

DUE SHANGHAI:—

Per B. F. Antenor .... Dec. 16
Per R.D.S. Pres. Madison .... „ 17
Per N.Y.K. Shanghai M. .... „ 19
Per M. M. Angers .... „ 21
Per C.P.S. Emp. of Canada .... „ 23
Per R.D.S. Pres. Garfield .... „ 23
Per P. & O. Khiva .... „ 24
Per N.Y.K. Hakusan M. .... „ 26
Per N.Y.K. Tenyo M. .... „ 27
Per R.D.S. Pres. Pierce .... „ 27
Per R.D.S. Pres. Jackson .... „ 31

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR JAPAN, U.S.S.R. & EUROPE:—

Per N.Y.K. Nagasaki M. .... Dec. 16
Per N.Y.K. Mikasa M. .... „ 17

FOR S. PORTS AUST., N.Z. AND INDIA:—

Per P. & O. Malwa .... Dec. 17

FOR JAPAN, HONOLULU AND U.S.A.:—

Per R.D.S. Pres. Lincoln .... Dec. 19

FOR GERMANY VIA PORTS:—

Per H.A.L. Ilmar .... Dec. 16

FOR MANILA AUST., N.Z.:—

Per R.D.S. Pres. Madison .... Dec. 17

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are show under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

		Due Shai
Benvrackle	Nov. 13	Dec. 31
Glenamoy	Nov. 23	Jan. 12
Kitono M.	Nov. 29	Jan. 10
Benvenue	Dec. 4	Jan. 18
Glengarry	Dec. 7	Jan. 20
Karmala	Dec. 12	Jan. 21
Haruna M.	Dec. 14	Jan. 23
Benledi	Dec. 4	Jan. 23
Kashmir	Dec. 20	Jan. 29
Macedonia	Dec. 27	Feb. 3
Kamo M.	Dec. 27	Dec. 7
Kalyan	Jan. 9	Feb. 18
Benwyvis	Jan. 4	Feb. 20
Rawalpindi	Jan. 24	Mar. 3
Malwa	Feb. 7	Mar. 18
Rajputana	Feb 21	Mar. 31
Khyber	Feb. 25	Apl. 9

From LIVERPOOL

		Due Shai
Delagoa M.	Nov. 9	Dec. 25
Bellerophon	Nov. 16	Dec. 31
Demodocus	Nov. 23	Jan. 5
Philoctetes	Nov. 30	Jan. 10
Hector	Dec. 7	Jan. 13
Mentor	Dec. 14	Jan. 24
Keemun	Dec. 21	Feb. 7
Menelau	Dec. 29	Feb. 8
Aeneas	Jan. 4	Feb. 15
Meriones	Jan. 11	Feb. 20
Oanfa	Jan 18	Mar. 8

From BREMEN

		Due Shai
Schlesien	—	Jan. 22
Coblenz	—	Jan. 22
C. of Hereford	Nov. 22	Jan. 26
Laomedon	Dec. 6	Jan. 29

From OSLO

		Due Shai
Taiwan	—	Jan. 18

From HAMBURG

		Due Shai
Simla	Nov. 17	Jan. 4
Amazon M.	Nov. 28	Jan. 14
Rhexenor	—	Jan. 31
Oldekerk	Dec 13	Feb. 11

From ROTTERDAM

		Due Shai
Tenrug M.	Nov. 1	Dec. 21
Tirpitz	Nov. 9	Dec. 24
Aller	Nov. 19	Jan. 1
Dolius	Nov. 17	Jan. 7
Albert Vogler	Dec. 11	Jan. 30

From MARSEILLES

		Due Shai
C. of Durham	Nov 12	Dec. 28
Sphinx	Nov. 27	Jan. 4
G. Metzinger	Dec. 11	Jan. 18
Andre Lebon	Dec 25	Feb. 1
Porthos	Jan. 10	Feb. 15
C'onceaux	Jan. 24	Mar. 15
Athos II	Feb. 7	Mar. 15

From NAPLES

Hakusan M.	Nov 25	Dec. 26

From TRIESTE

Hilda	Nov. 4	Dec. 27
Remo	Nov. 18	Jan. 6

From SUEZ

Hindenburg	Nov. 11	Dec. 19
Glenshane	Nov. 29	Jan. 4
Alderamin	Dec. 13	Jan. 15

From PORT SAID

Panama	Nov. 22	Dec. 29
Alster	Nov. 27	Dec. 30
Mantua	Dec 6	Jan 6
Havenstein	Dec. 5	Jan. 11
Java	Nov. 28	Jan. 12
Burgenland	Dec. 16	Jan. 14
Elmshorn	Dec. 19	Jan. 20

From CALCUTTA

Tokada	Dec. 7	Jan. 3

From BOMBAY

Shunko M.	Nov. 22	Dec. 19
Honolulu M.	Dec. 9	Jan. 2
Tamba M.	Dec 14	Jan. 4

From DJIBOUTI

Angers	Nov. 23	Dec. 21

From COLOMBO

Saarbruecken	Dec. 4	Dec. 26
Ermland	Nov. 14	Jan. 1

From SAMARINDA

Norviken	Dec. 2	Dec. 20

From PENANG

Augsburg	Dec 4	Dec. 16

From SINGAPORE

Khiva	Dec 16	Dec. 24
Benorachie	Dec. 14	Dec. 31

From MACASSAR

Tjikandi	Dec. 9	Dec. 20

From BATAVIA

Tjikembang	Dec. 11	Dec. 23
Tjikarang	Dec. 21	Jan. 23

From SOERABAIA

Tjimanoek	Dec. 21	Jan. 3

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

		Due Shai
Silvermaple	Dec. 14	Jan. 6
Royal P.	Nov. 30	Jan. 10
Kendal C.	Dec. 20	Jan. 14
P. Adams	Dec. 5	Jan. 20
C. of Kimberley	Nov. 30	Jan. 22
Cingalese P.	Dec. 14	Jan. 24
Thurland C.	Jan. 11	Jan. 31
G. Hind	Nov. 30	Dec. 31
G. Star	Dec. 3	Dec. 31
Korea M.	Nov. 18	Jan. 9
P. Taft	Dec. 20	Jan. 10
Bronxville	—	Jan. 10
G. Wall	Dec. 21	Jan. 23
P. Jefferson	Jan. 3	Feb. 3
G. Fleece	Jan. 10	Feb. 7

From HAVANA

		Due Shai
P. Polk	Nov. 25	Jan. 7

From LOS ANGELES

Havana M.	Nov. 20	Dec. 27
Hamburg	Nov. 21	Jan. 24

From PANAMA CANAL

C. of Mandalay	Nov. 10	Dec. 27
Malaya P.	Nov. 24	Dec. 27

From SAN FRANCISCO

Bonneville	—	Dec. 16
P. Garfield	Nov. 29	Dec. 23
Tenyo M.	Dec 4	Dec. 27
P. Pierce	Dec. 6	Dec. 27

From NEW ORLEANS

Fernbank	—	Dec. 31
Fernhill	—	Jan. 7
Fernmoor	—	Jan. 14

From TACOMA

		Due Shai
Shelton	Nov. 30	Dec. 31
Olympia	Dec. 31	Jan. 31

From SEATTLE

Toyama M.	Nov. 11	Dec. 17
Alabama M.	Nov. 28	Dec. 23
Mishima M.	Nov. 30	Dec. 26
P. Jackson	Dec. 14	Dec. 31
Arabia	Dec. 10	Jan. 7
Siberia M.	Dec. 15	Jan. 25
P. McKinley	Dec. 28	Jan. 30
P. Grant	Jan. 11	Feb. 13

From PORTLAND

		Due Shai
Oregon	Dec. 5	Jan. 1
New York	Jan. 2	Feb. 1

From VANCOUVER

		Due Shai
Paris M.	Nov. 19	Dec. 16
E. of Canada	Dec. 13	Dec. 25
E. of Russia	Dec 21	Jan. 9
E. of Asia	Jan. 11	Jan 30

From MANILA

P. Lincoln	Dec. 13	Dec. 19
Tai Yang	—	Dec. 20
P. Cleveland	Dec. 21	Dec. 26
P. Madison	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
Tai Ping Yung		Jan. 25

From KOBE

Altai M.	Dec. 30	Jan. 5

From NAGASAKI

Shanghai M.	Dec. 17	Dec 19
Nagasaki M.	Dec. 21	Dec. 23

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per M.M.S. D'Artagnan, December 7. **From Marseilles.** Mr. and Mrs. Thiollier, Mr. and Mrs. Reamey, Mr. and Mrs. Mornu, Mill Marthe Laurent, Mr. and Mrs. Gewitch and 1 infant, Mrs. Crosnier, Mr. and Mrs. Pillepich, Mr. and Mrs. Attilie Pizzio, Mrs. Durand and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. Gardey and 3 infants, Messrs. Gerault and Camenen. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkelivitch, Mrs. Christine Falkeinstein. **From Saigon.** Mr. and Mrs. Garrido. **From Hongkong.** Messrs. P. Croset, P. R. Petersen, L. Weill, Leon Bergheim and Paul Schwob, Mrs. H. Ingraham. Mr. A. Mack.

Per str. Luenho, December 7. **From River Ports.** Capt. D. Skinner, Mr. J. J. Mantell.

Per str. Hsin Peking, December 8. **From Ningpo.** Misses. Sequeira and Hartzell.

Per str. Loongwo, December 8. **From River Ports.** Mr. J. Viburg, Mrs. Fedotowa, Mrs. Whitmore, Mrs. Sply, Mr. and Mrs. Tabor and child, Mr. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Dye, Messrs. G. A. Combe, Keal Macek and E. Evensen.

Per P. & O. S. Rajputana, December 9. **From London.** Mr. J. E. O. Davidson, Mrs. W. O. Davidson, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Law, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sinclair, Messrs. B. Palmer and J. A. Grubb, Miss E. Poulson, Mrs. C. I. Matthews, Miss Campbell, Mrs. D. Gibson, Mrs. W. E. Atwell. Messrs. J. Furness and H. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Walker and child, Miss M. C. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. I. Heap, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Stevens, Miss O. Levitsky, Mr. and Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Kerridge, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Anderson, Mrs. V. H. Pike. Mrs. J. A. Grubb, Messrs. C. Armstrong, H. Edgar, W. J. H. Billing, S. Craig, C. W. Crossley, P. J. Edmunds, R. G. Hargraves, G. W. Fowler, H. F. Gill, A. Kay, A. J. Griffen, H. L. Jones, G. Leys, J. F. O. Coleman, W. B. O. Coleman, T. Rossington, J. McArdle, H. J. Oakley, C. G. Vaughan Neale, L. R. Sims, W. L. Stanley, F. A. Pitts, P. J. Poole and F. A. Page, Miss A. Beckingsale, Mr. D. I. Greer, Mr. I. B. and Mrs. Boyack, Miss A. Boyack, Messrs. T. Boyack, S. H. Williams, J. H. Ware, C. W. Wright, L. F. S. Watts, C. Weed and F. J. Wade, Sir Peter Grain, Messrs. W. H. Ruffle and A. E. Osborne, Mrs. J. Borthwick, Mrs. M. Dickie, Mr. A. E. Millard, Miss E. D. Blackborow, Messrs. E. W. Loveless, H. Jackson, S. M. Aston, D. H. O'Connor, I. P. L. Galbraith and A. E. Drew, Mrs. M. E. Shears, Miss P. M. B. Shears, Capt. and Mrs. J. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson and 2 Miss Dickinson, Mr. F. L. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Ottiker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Nelson, Mrs. G. P. Vaughan-Morgan and child, Miss G. Twentyman. **From Marseilles.** Miss J. Bloomfield, Messrs. V. F. Clark and H. F. Prytherck, Miss M. Dennis, Mrs. S. Gurievitch, Messrs. R. A. L. Donaldson and H. C. Dalrymple, Misses M. L. and E. C. Stephen, Mrs. C. A. Neville. **From Port Said.** Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks, Messrs. J. Pickford, C. L. Lewis and G. Parker, Miss E. Lewis, Mrs. M. Borie, Messrs. L. Rocker, [illegible] S. Martiner and H. [illegible] Hendr[illegible] Marsh[illegible] [illegible] E. [illegible] and N. M. Gobhai, Mrs. G. Urquahart, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Naick. **From Singapore.** Mr. N. L. Railton, Mrs. Fretwell, Messrs. G. H. Pursell and E. P. Poltock. **From Hongkong.** Messrs. G. E. Urquahart, M. Wood and K. Morimoto, Capt. F. S. Weir, Sir Henry Gollan, Mrs. Napier and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Badeley, Mr. C. C. Shilton, Surg. Lt. Rorison. Mr. R. L. Wyllie, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Southin, Messrs. F. Strahan, A. Douglas and C. C. Holmes.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, December 10. **From Ningpo.** Messrs. Thompson, Murphy, R. H. Bier and Hybert.

Per str. Hsin Peking, December 11. **From Ningpo.** Two Sisters of Charity.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, December 11. **From Japan.** Mr. and Mrs. Korudorfer, Messrs. F. Rosenkoffer, S. Eberhard, J. Nicol and C. R. Denthry, Mr. and Mrs. L. Binyon, Messrs. Sibirakoff and G. Bowles, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bonner, Miss Bonner, Mr. A. Miolles.

Per str. Suiwo, December 11. **From River Ports.** Mrs. de Luz and child, Mrs. Tatiniahann, Mr. W. A. Scharffanberg, Mrs. Lands and 2 children, Mrs. Hind and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Qumby, Miss Holme, Mr. W. A. Scharfferberg, Dr. A. Sydnstricker, Misses Case and Shurp, Messrs. C. W. Sorrill and D. S. Corpron, Miss Skelling, Miss Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Plapper, Mrs. H. Purcell, Miss A. M. Wixon, Dr. Bory, Miss and Mrs. Hewlett, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Hearne, Mrs. L. J. Berney, Messrs. E. Porta, Bonnec, Pelletier and E. Gossett.

Per str. Hakozaki Maru, December 12. **From London, etc.** Messrs. H. Assadourian and S. E. Britten, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Carter, Misses G. M. and E. L. Carter, Masters R. J. and G. E. R. Carter, Mrs. L. M. Ferguson, Miss J. Ferguson, Mrs. G. G. Hayward, Miss J. Hayward, Messrs. G. M. Headley and F. H. Hiscock, Mrs. H. L. Mecklenburgh, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Trock, Miss L. M. Trock, Mr. Von Alpen, Mrs. M. A. Wells, Master K. J. Wells.

OUTWARD

Per str. Wantung, December 8.—For Hankow.—Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Eliassen. —For Wuhu.—Mr. G. Andrews.

Per str. Fausang, December 8.—For Sorthern Ports.—Messrs. Jameson, Wilcox, Walkow, McNait, Thommen, Joliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Joweff, Mr. and Mrs. Pai.

Per str. Loongwo. December 10.—For River Ports.—Messrs. H. B. Kawsell and Skev, Mrs. A. N. Horosheff, Mrs. Berthwick, Miss Lampinen, Messrs. Korhenen, Syvanne and Ojanpera, Mrs. Ojanpera and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Meedar, Mr. J. Viburg.

Per str. Tungchow, December 10.—For Tongku.—Miss M. A. Mullikin, Mrs. Durand and 2 children, Mrs. Setoo, Mrs. Gardey and child, Comd. Gardey, Lt. Canemen, Messrs. Peterson and D. Voyatzis, Miss Atwell, Mrs. N. Voyatzie and child, Mrs. M. Voyatzis and 2 children, Messrs. J. R. Foley and Railton, Mrs. and Miss Shears, Capt. Nichols, Lt. Boatner, Mr. Merkin, Misses Gardey.—For Weihaiwei.—Mrs. A. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark.

Per str. Yusang, December 11.—For Northern Ports.—Messrs. Douglas, Beveridge and J. Jameson.

Per str. Linan, December 12.—For Canton.—Mrs. F. Cohen, Messrs. Oyas Levine.—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Hurley.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, December 12.—For Japan.—Mr. John B. Drisko, Rev. J. J. Leguirre, Rev. H. Lecroix, Mrs. Weigal, Miss Fumakasan.

BIRTHS

CAMPBELL.—On December 13, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. HEW CAMPBELL, a son.

CHANG.—On December 10, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. CHANG, a son.

GARTENSTEIN.—On December 9, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. I. A. GARTENSTEIN, a son.

GOMERSALL.—On Sunday, December 8, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mrs. W. C. GOMERSALL, a daughter.

GLOVER.—At the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. GLOVER, a daughter.

DEATHS

MEARS.—On November 3, 1929, at Brighton, England, CHRISTOPHER BASS MEARS, late Chinese Maritime Customs, beloved husband of CATHERINE MEARS, in his seventieth year.

PUERNER.—On December 9, 1929, at her home in West Allis, Milwaukee, U.S.A., CARMEN PUERNER (nee Souza). (By telegram).

ROGALSKY.—On December 12, 1929, at San Remo, ELIZABETH ROGALSKY, aged 39 years. Deeply regretted. (By cable).

WEIR.—On December 10, 1929, THOMAS WEIR of "Brincliffe," Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, in his 85th year.

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SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month		Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
Dec.	6	30.40	57.6	S E	1	48.2	45.3	57.0	31.1	O.
„	7	30.46	57.9	N N W	1	49.6	46.8	51.8	45.0	O.
„	8	30.41	56.3	N N E	1	45.7	45.0	50.7	44.2	O. D.
„	9	30.29	56.8	N E	1	48.9	46.8	49.8	45.0	O. D.
„	10	30.32	56.1	N by W	1	46.4	45.0	55.2	44.6	O.
„	11	30.24	55.4	W N W	0	48.2	46.4	63.5	34.7	B.
„	12	30.04	57.4	S	1	57.4	54.7	63.3	49.8	B.

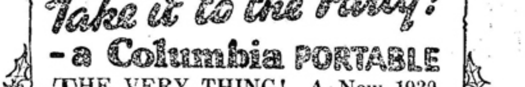
EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date		Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1929	Minimum 1928	Maximum 1929	Maximum 1928	Rainfall Inches 1929	Inches 1928
Dec.	6.	39.5	37.0	56.5	49.2	Nil	Nil
„	7.	47.0	46.0	56.0	52.4	0.06	„
„	8.	45.5	48.2	49.0	53.5	0.25	0.10
„	9.	47.0	45.0	50.5	54.6	0.22	0.08
„	10.	46.0	36.0	53.0	52.0	Nil	Nil
„	11.	42.0	47.0	59.0	51.2	„	„
„	12.	51.5	47.0	62.0	55.2	„	0.39



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